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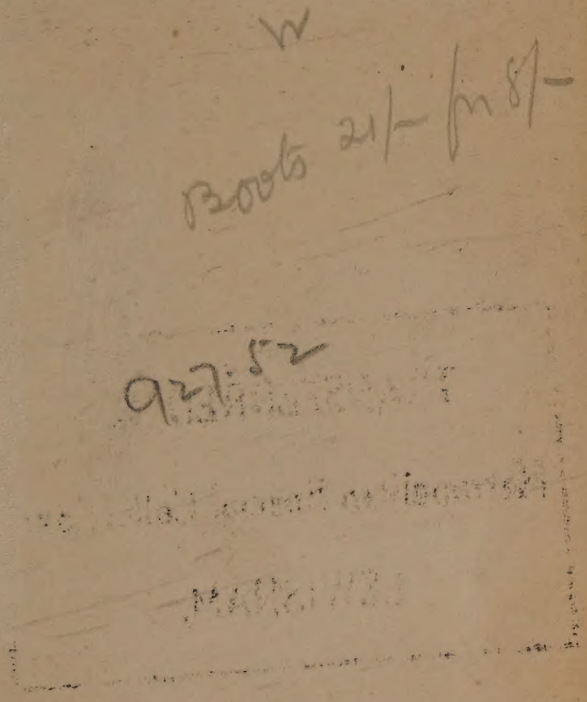

THE FARINGTON DIARY

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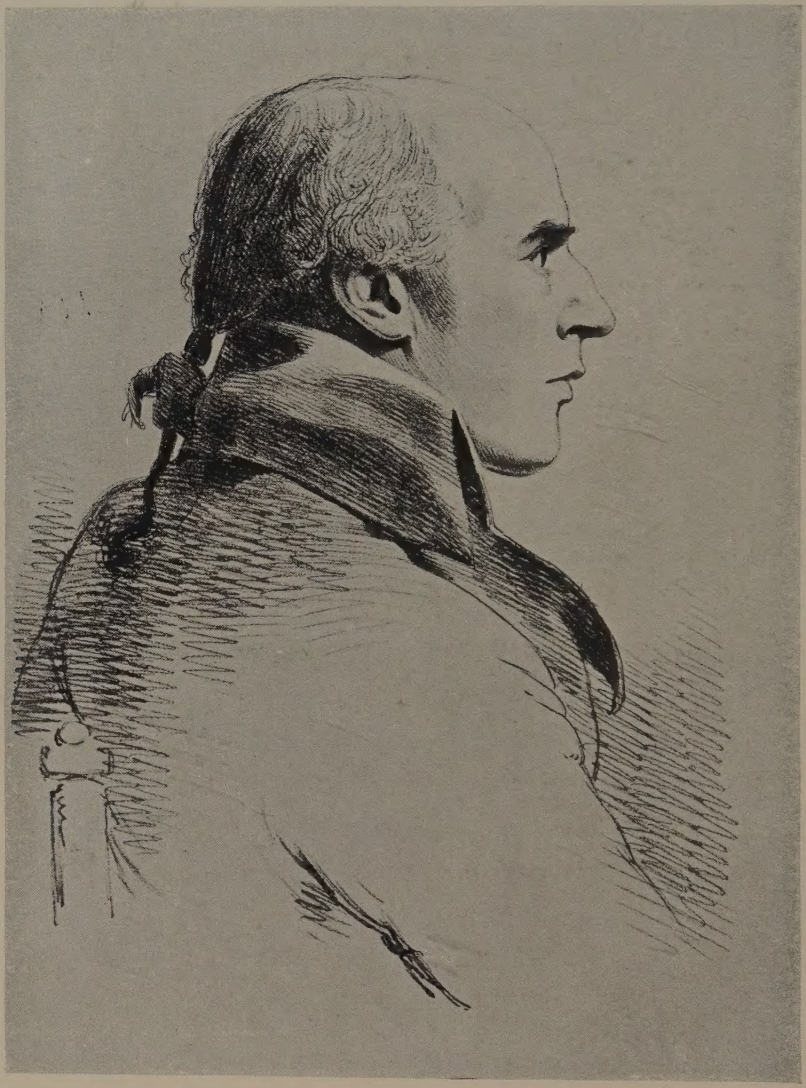

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

From the drawing by George Dance, R.A.

[*Frontispiece.*

942073

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

G3549

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

VOL. III.

(SEPTEMBER 14, 1804, TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1806)

With Frontispiece and thirteen other illustrations

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INTRODUCTION

In presenting "The Farington Diary" to the public, a wide system of selection was decided upon, for two reasons. A quotation out of a half-remembered song came to mind. The words run something like this: "While they feasted all the great, had not forgot the small." If plums had to be supplied for the distinguished guests, why should not fruits of a humbler kind be set before those of simpler taste? So, from the numerous entries made by Farington, have been extracted, not only those of high importance, but records of people's conversation as well as of things that may have no significance for learned commentators. The wisdom of the policy adopted is justified, I think, by the very great interest taken in the Diary in almost every quarter of the globe, and I am grateful to the many correspondents who have sent interesting information about some of the obscurer people who are referred to by Farington.

The second, and main, reason for a more or less comprehensive first hand selection was the fact that, after the eight projected volumes have been completed, Farington's original manuscripts will be no longer at the service of the public. Nothing more in the meantime need be said of the Diary's ultimate destination. With this knowledge in mind I have gone (as will be seen in the present volume) to Farington's small note books labelled "Occurences," and taken from them items of news that may be known to historians, but, are, perhaps, unfamiliar to the greater number of those who read the Diary.

In short, I have merely acted as a spademan, in order that when the perfectly equipped editor comes along, free from journalistic pressure and the tyranny of publishers in spring and autumn, he shall have abundant material out of which to give, in concise form, a permanent account of one of the most important periods in the world's history, and raise a fitting memorial to the genius of Joseph Farington.

The outstanding events in Volume III. are the Battle of Trafalgar, the death of Nelson, and the passing of Pitt and Fox. About each of these men there are numerous references. Farington was holidaying in Norfolk when the news of Trafalgar came to England. Some days later the Diarist went to Burnham Thorpe, and was "sorry to find that the Rectory House, in which Lord Nelson was born was pulled down

by the present Rector, who has built a new House a little higher up than where the late house stood." There is an affecting story of Nelson's final separation from his wife, Farington remarking that before Nelson's "unfortunate acquaintance with Lady Hamilton, it does not appear that anything had interrupted their domestic happiness."

Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Robert) Moorsom, who commanded the *Revenge* at Trafalgar, gives an interesting summary of the movement of the ships before the battle, and states that, previous to the action, Nelson did not appear to be in bad health. "He eat and drank with seeming appetite, but, eat chiefly at dinner *Macaroni*, which shewed that his appetite required some artificial stimulant." At Nelson's funeral Captain Hardy told Boydell, the publisher, that "from long habit of walking the quarter deck together, his *Steps* and those of Lord Nelson were of equal length; that they were walking together [On October 21] and had reached the end of the quarter deck when Lord Nelson stopped and turned suddenly for some purpose; that He proceeded two steps more and turning saw his Lordship fallen on the deck and two sailors supporting him; that he went up to his Lordship and expressed his hope that He was not mortally wounded; that Lord Nelson *said his back was broke.*"

Pitt figures early in the Volume. Sir Thomas Lawrence met him at Lord Abercorn's and noted how the statesman towered high above the rest of the party. His presence did not prevent "social conversation, but all seemed to be impressed with an awe of him. At times it appeared like Boys with their Master. When He spoke it was not extended to much talk, but rather pithy remarks and frequently sarcastic observations."

The following record is of interest in view of what is happening today. Lord Abercorn, in dilating upon the subject of the human figure, held that it was not found in its "greatest perfection . . . among the Labouring Class of people, who were exposed, ill-fed and hard worked. That on looking round the *House of Lords* He had remarked what a fine body of men the nobility were and that *there* might be found a superiority. That, said Mr. Pitt, may be owing to the *new nobility*—Very sarcastic, to a man like Lord Abercorn who wd. attach everything to ancestry."

General Phipps gives an admirable account of Pitt while the latter was lying ill at Bath in 1806. "People crowded to see him. One man came by coach 139 miles on the chance of getting a glimpse of the statesman, and having been gratified immediately returned home." Pitt was ordered rest and quiet. General Phipps was allowed to see him, and asked not to stay long. He found Pitt on a couch, smiling. "Lord Bathurst was there.—The General intimated to His Lordship that they should not stay longer. Mr. Pitt said, 'Yes, He always does me good.'"

Pitt's death on January 23, 1806, caused almost universal regret. The King spoke of the great loss to the country, Lord Essex "burst

into a flood of tears," and Lord Grenville was much affected when he read that there was no hope of Pitt's recovery. He left the room and returned later " with his eyes swollen and visibly distressed." On the other hand, " Windham's conduct respecting Mr. Pitt was reprobated; so inhuman, so malignant against one who so much favored Him; who had, contrary to usage, made him when Secretary of War, a cabinet minister." This contrasts strangely with Macaulay's reference to Windham, which reads, " The first gentleman of his age, the ingenuous, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham."

Fox's character and habits are aptly illustrated. Speaking in the House of Commons on February 17, 1806, regarding the Union with Ireland, he said, " I must confess, that much as the subject has been discussed, and whatever may be the evils which belong to the measure originally, I have never yet heard any argument capable of convincing me that those evils would be remedied by a repeal of the Act of Union." In the first Volume of the Diary we found that Fox was a pacifist, a " Crop," but the success of Napoleon, particularly at Austerlitz, made him change his mind in some measure. When the debate, on April 3, 1806, arising out of Windham's new Plan for the defence of the Country was in course, Fox said, " that what had recently happened in Europe had weaned him from the opinions He had formerly entertained, and He now considered it necessary for this Country to maintain a large military force in *Peace* as well as in War . . . that the Country should not fall by the loss of a single battle, as Austria had fallen, by the battle of Austerlitz."

In April he began to break up. Confinement and the hard work of Office did not suit him " after so long having in fine air a life of leisure." Fox thought that " to lay on the grass on a hot summer's day, and read a novel, was among the first pleasures " in life. On the 21st of that month Malone " spoke of the state of Mr. Fox's health. He sd. that lately at the Literary Club He eat heartily, but that with his large falling belly, and swollen legs, it can hardly be expected that he should live more than 4 or 5 years." (Fox died five months after this remark was made, *i.e.*, on September 13th, 1806.) Wilberforce also describes Fox's health and habits (pp. 283-4), and on pp. 258, 259, 260, there is an excellent comparison of the voices and oratory of Dunning, Pitt and Fox. Sheridan declares that if " Fox dies nobody must expect to see me for a month.—He says Fox was, except the Prince of Wales, His only friend." Of Sheridan himself we are told that he drinks from three to six bottles of port wine a day, out of large glasses, and that " the strongest affection, subsists between him and his Son Tom Sheridan."

The Royal Family, as in previous Volumes, are prominent in the third. Beechey, West and Copley, all Royal Academicians, lost the King's favour at one time, and he said to Beechey before witnesses, " West is an American,—and Copley is an American,—and you are an Englishman; and if the Devil had all of you I wd. not enquire after you." His Majesty was apparently displeased with what he believed to be

the strong democratic tendency of certain Members of the Academy, and was determined to assert his power over that body.

There is a very charming story told about the King's kindly reception of Lord Rosslyn who, after a severe illness, attended a New Year party at Frogmore. The next day, however, Lord Rosslyn caught a chill at Bulstrode, where he was the guest of the Duke of Portland, and died at his own home at midnight. His Majesty's friendship for Dr. Cookson, Wordsworth's Uncle, is spoken of on p. 138, and on p. 167 Dr. Hughes informs us that the Duke of Cambridge is the King's favourite child. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Sussex, Lord Chancellor Erskine and Dignum, the singer, were at Lord Mayor Sir James Shaw's Easter Feast in 1806 and had such a pleasant evening, that the Duke asked, " when they shd. have such another bout."

Farington entertains us with the interesting gossip of " up the river parties," and we enjoy the people, and places visited by him during his tour in Norfolk.—The Chapters " Life and Art in Cambridge," and " With Wilberforce at Clapham Common," afford entertainment of a more serious kind. Fox, Pitt and Addington are included among the subjects discussed by Wilberforce and his guests. Famous lawyers are commemorated in the Diary, there are echoes of celebrated actors: the alleged intimacy of Lawrence and Mrs. Siddons brings a protest from her husband, and Farington describes the scene at Covent Garden on the night of Master Betty's first appearance. The play was *Achmet*, and " the applause was quite temperate till in the third act he excited such feelings as produced a thundering crack of applause such as I thought I never before heard." The childish intrigues and bickerings of artists will doubtless amuse Chelsea and St. John's Wood, and Farington's refusal to become a candidate for the presidency of the Royal Academy, and his loyalty to West, prove his modesty and straightforward character. Turner is called a madman, Hoppner and Shee quarrel, the Bishop of London objects to the nude figure of a woman which serves as the frontispiece to Hoppner's " Oriental Tales," and, to the annoyance of the King, condemns the Countess of Stafford's and the Marchioness of Salisbury's Sunday evening concerts.

Beautiful women are the subjects of conversation at Lord Thomond's dinner table, and we learn that Sir Joshua Reynolds thought Lady Crewe " was in her face the most regular beauty he had ever seen." But, says Lady Thomond (his niece), " the woman who had above all others made the strongest impression on Sir Joshua's mind was *Miss Hamilton*," who married Edward Moore, editor of *The World*, and author of " The Gamester."

A delightful story about Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua may end this rambling and comparatively brief summary. Johnson fell into a habit of going so often to the artist's house that he, resenting the intrusion, " cut " Johnson by leaving the room without looking at his uninvited visitor. The Doctor, however, was impervious to the affront, saying to Miss Reynolds, that in time he should make an impression that would

do away with Sir Joshua's dislike: "thus depending on the operation of his superior understanding and knowledge."

Editorial interpolations in the text are placed, as in previous volumes, within brackets, and Farington's spelling and punctuation are preserved throughout.

Mr. T. P. Greig is responsible for the Index, and thanks are due to Mr. Robert Harris for assistance in proof reading.

JAMES GREIG.

February 25, 1924.

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THE FARINGTON DIARY

CHAPTER I

1804

Up the River Gossip

September 14.—Before one set off for Taplow with Lawrence, where we found Lord & Lady Thomond witht. company. We dined at 5 and went to bed at ½ past 10.—

September 15.—After breakfast Lord Thomond spoke to me alone, desiring that I wd. now fix upon a subject to make a picture of the size to be my own choice.—His Lordship & Lawrence walked with me to different points on the Cliff, & to the River, where in a boat we examined several situations, and selected 3 or 4 points for consideration.—His Lordship then said there might be two pictures.—Seeing a pretty groupe of children, Lawrence proposed to me to paint such a groupe in one of the pictures, as Smirke had painted in conjunction with me, and as a memento of our being here together, to which I readily agreed.—The weather was excessively hot. At 3 oClock we set off in the *Sociable* for Cleifden Spring, at the bottom of the Cliff abt. a mile & ½ from Taplow Court, where before 5 we sat down to dinner in a most beautiful Scene.

A Famous Spy

Before dinner I had some conversation with Mr. Wickham* & with Mrs. Wickham, a Swiss Lady & very agreeable. She seemed to have great delight in Landscape Scenery. Mr. Wickham was the gentleman

* William Wickham (1761–1840), politician, was the eldest son of Henry Wickham, of Cottingley, Yorkshire, a Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1782, and his M.A. in 1786, he was called to the Bar in the ensuing Michaelmas term. While a Professor in the Genevese University he met Eleonora Madeleine Bertrand, daughter of a fellow professor, and they were married in 1788. She died in 1836. His knowledge of Switzerland was made use of by Lord Grenville when Foreign Secretary, and in 1794 Wickham was appointed Superintendent of Aliens "in order to enable him to extend his foreign communications." His

employed by Government in Swisserland about whom the French have published so much. He was now very lame with a swelled Knee. He has purchased a small estate at Cookham, & proposes to reside there principally.

Mr. Wheatley, a young man of 28 or 30 is Minister of Cookham & nephew to Mr. Plummer, member for Herts.—Sir John & Lady Turner are from Northumberland, and reside at Taplow. She told me how much she had heard my name mentioned in Cumberland.—Sir John is corpulent. He sd. that by advice of Dr. Darwin* He did for several years, wear a broad belt, round his body, very tight, to prevent protuberance; but that now He makes a very high waistband His breeches answer the purpose, which serves as a broad & tight girth. He says He feels this support comfortable.

After they were gone we had conversation abt. the Catholics in Ireland. Lord Thomond said "once a Catholic & always a Catholic." He instanced the late Lord Nugent & Lord Beaulieu.—The former though He had been Member of Parliament for Bristol, and as a *Peer*, had frequently [taken] those oaths which it is supposed a Catholic cannot take, "yet died with a consecrated wafer in his mouth." The Late Earl Beaulieu, who when Sir Edwd. Hussey, was created a Knight of the Bath, & afterwards an Earl, and of course took the oaths, yet died a Catholic, receiving extreme unction from the well-known Mr. Hussey.† Lord Thomond thought it was very impolitic to establish in Ireland Seminaries for the education of Irish priests, thereby acknowledging them. It would have been better to have left them in their former state.

September 16.—After dinner we had conversation abt. the Grenville family, and the remarkable coldness of manner in Lord Grenville.—Mrs. Windham, a very agreeable woman [wife of the statesman of that name], had told Dr. Ferris, that she had been a whole day in a House with Lord Grenville, and He had not said a single word to Her.

September 17.—Went with Lord Thomond & Lawrence in the *Sociable* to Windsor, where, we saw the alterations carrying on in the Castle under the direction of Wyatt.—We also saw St. George's Chapel & Lawrence thought with me that West's *Altar piece* [The Last Supper] there, is the best of all his works.—Dr. Lockmans, one of the Canons, joined us. He said He had been a Canon, 42 years.—He is 85 years old.

letters reached Grenville secretly through Lord Rosslyn, and in October of that year he was sent, unknown to the Foreign Office, on the confidential mission to Switzerland referred to by Farington. He, in fact, became the Government's principal spy, and his success so alarmed the Directory that his expulsion was demanded, and, to relieve the Swiss Government, he complied to a private request, and withdrew to Frankfort.

In 1798 he was appointed Under Secretary for Home Affairs, and subsequently he filled various important offices, including that of Chief Secretary for Ireland, from which post, never to his liking, he retired early in 1804. His tenure was mainly distinguished by the Emmet rebellion. In 1807 he retired into the country, and died at Brighton in 1840.

* See Index, Vols. I. and II.

† Thomas Hussey, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

This morning we called upon Mr. Forrest [or Forest] near Eaton, and saw part of the great window intended for the West end of Windsor Chapel, viz.: the Crucifixion from a painting on paper by West.—It is painting on glass,—the height is 36 feet,—the width 28 feet one half: It contains 1000 square feet, Mr. Forrest has been employed 5 years upon it, and Has finished 4 parts out of 9 parts.—He executes the painting by *Hatching strokes*,—were He to lay the colour upon the glass in broader quantities, it would blister in *the burning in*.—The operation of burning in the colour takes abt. 48 Hours.—

Lady Turner comes from Newcastle. She said Lord Eldon, the present Chancellor, was married at Twenty years of age to Miss Surtees.* He is now abt. 53 years old.—Sir Willm. Scott† was born in 1745.—He was elected Fellow of Queens College, Oxford, when only 15 years old.

September 18.—After breakfast left Taplow & returned to London with Lawrence. As we approached the town, Lawrence observed, that He never returned to London from the country witht. feeling a depression of spirits, arising from an apprehension of finding something unpleasant,—and a sense of returning from quiet to the hurry and struggles of life.—I told him I had heard other persons make a similar declaration.

Lawrence a Gamester

September 20.—I called on Lawrence with Lysons. He read to me a note which He had recd. from Mr. Coutts His *Banker*, who is His friend, who states that He had recd. several anonymous letters warning Him against Lawrence, accusing Lawrence *as a Gamester* & the danger of being connected with him.—Lawrence told me that when young, at Bath, He played remarkably well at Billiards, *but never for money*. That when He came to London, He did sometimes for the first year or two occasionally play at a Billiard room at Exeter Change,‡ but never for money. That He knew only how to play at Whist, & Cassino, & never saw Hazard played in his life, and at no time had ever lost 5 guineas at any game.—

September 24.—West, in conversation abt. Buonaparte said within a short time we should hear of something extraordinary. On our

* Daughter of Aubone Surtees, a wealthy banker of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1771 John Scott (Lord Eldon) had intended to enter the Church, but he fell in love with the beautiful Miss Surtees. Her parents forbade the match, and she, with the aid of a ladder, descended from an upper story window on the night of November 18, 1772, and eloped with her lover. On the following day they were married near Edinburgh.

† See Vol. II., page 256 and note.

‡ Exeter 'Change was a kind of bazaar built on the site of Exeter House in the neighbourhood of Burleigh Street, Strand. During its existence it was occupied by sempsters, milliners, upholsterers' shops, Law's Land-bank, auction rooms, cutlery, and for a time by a menagerie, and it is said that the roaring of the lions and tigers occasionally "frightened horses in the roadway." The body of Gay the poet lay in state in an upper room of the 'Change, which was demolished in 1829.

way home He repeated this to me privately, & bid me remember that *within ten days* something extraordinary would happen.

September 26.—West again spoke to me of the matter of great moment which might be expected to take place within fourteen days. What he said signified that the French invasion fleet will be destroyed in their Harbours by some extraordinary means which they cannot prevent. He sd. He hinted it to Mr. Long who appeared to understand Him.*

We [the R.A. Council] voted a Certificate to John Ramsay, a prisoner [of war] at Verdun, declaring him to be a Student of the Royal Academy.—He was a pupil to Ker Porter,† and went to Paris to study in the Gallery.—

Wilson I called on at past 10 oClock to hear His opinion abt. the terms offered by Government to the holding of Loyalty Loan. He said it is now apprehended that Mr. Pitt will direct the Commissioners who [were] appointed to purchase stock to reduce the national debt to purchase into the *Navy* 5 *per cents*, which have never before done, and by that means raise the stock from 91-½ to 95—which wd. be a trick upon the holders who have accepted the terms.—I did not believe Mr. Pitt could be capable of such a measure.

* The *Morning Post's* Naval Correspondent (1922) writes: Farington's allusions, under dates of September 24 and 26, 1804, to a means of destroying the French invasion fleet in their harbours, are most probably connected with a plan which was submitted to the Government in the summer of 1804, and adopted by them, for destroying such vessels of the invasion flotilla as should moor in any of the open roads along the French Channel coast. The instrument was an entirely novel species of fire-ship, or perhaps it may be better described as a primitive torpedo. Twenty-one feet in length, built of wood, and pointed at each end, the vessel was filled with explosives, the whole structure being covered over with canvas and tarred. It had to be towed to the spot of its operation, and was fitted with hooks for catching on to obstructions on the sides of enemy vessels, the final explosion being regulated by a clockwork time apparatus.

On October 1, 1804, there being about 150 vessels moored outside Boulogne, operations, under the direction of Lord Keith, were set on foot with the object of employing the new weapon. Farington's friends, however, were apparently not the only ones who had discussed the matter previously, for the French had been warned by spies of the nature of the attack to be expected, and consequently were fully prepared. Four or five of the "catamarans," as they were called, exploded, the loud noise causing alarm amongst the French afloat and ashore, but the net result was only the sinking of one small vessel and casualties amounting to 14 killed and seven wounded.

† Sir Robert Ker Porter (1777-1842), painter and traveller.

CHAPTER II

1804

Grenville Admired the Princess

September 29.—We dined at ½ past 5. Mr. [James] Paine attorney of Maidenhead with us. He is deputy Clerk of the peace for Berkshire, and a man of much business. He is Clerk of Lord Thomonds manor Courts.—We had a great deal of conversation. The Grenville family was spoken of.—Lord Thomond was on a visit to the late Earl Temple when the present Marquiss of Buckingham, then George Grenville arrived from his travels in Italy. He came in before supper, accompanied by His friend Lord Bulkely who had travelled with Him. His manner was then for a young man remarkably stiff & dry. He was at that [time] full of admiration of the Princess of Stolborgh, wife of the Pretender.—

Lord Thomond when an Officer in the First Regt. of Guards and a very young man, became acquainted with the late William Augustus Miles afterwards well known for his political byass and publications.—Lord Thomond was on duty at the Tower & wanting to go to the Play, asked at the Mess of Officers who would serve for Him, on which Miles, though a stranger to Him offered to do it. This produced an intimacy which continued to the death of Miles, & Lord Thomond with Sir Francis Milman who had married* a relation of Miles, attended at his funeral.—About the year 1790 or 91 Miles brought to Taplow Petion† afterwards

* Sir Francis Milman married on July 20, 1779, Frances, daughter and heir of William Hart, of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, by Frances, his wife, who was a sister of William Miles, of The Grove, Pinner, Middlesex.

There was also George Augustus Miles [grand-nephew of Sir Joshua Reynolds], a playwright and politician, who died in 1817.

† Jerome Pétion de Villeneuve (1756-1794) was an advocate, deputy and one of the principal orators of the French Revolutionary party. He was elected Mayor of Paris in 1791, and on August 3, 1792, he demanded the deposition of the King. "L'infame Pétion" got into trouble with Robespierre and, his popularity waning, he was one of twenty-three deputies proscribed on June 2, 1793. He ultimately committed suicide near Saint-Emilion, and his body was half-devoured by wolves.

mayor of Paris, during the troubles & *Frost** the attorney, who became notorious for his Democratic conduct, and for one of His Crimes was put in the Pillory.—Lord Thomond signified to Miles that He had done wrong in bringing them, but He would for that night accomodate them with lodging.—Petion was a little man with much motion. Miles had the rank of Colonel in the army, but quitted it in disgust from some disappointment. He had a good property, which came to Lady Milman,—who proved a fortune of near £100,000 to Sir Francis.—

Family History

Mr. Paine mentioned the unhappy state of mind of Mr. [A.] Vansittart [M.P.] who lives at Shottesbroke and was 34 years Member for Berkshire. He is a man very much respected and has done much good; a man of great habitual order, and in very good circumstances, but of late has become possessed with a notion that He has not property, & shall come to want.—The Vansittarts were originally a Dutch family & came over with King William, but from being Whigs, afterwards became Tories.—Mr. [G.] Vansittart [M.P.], his relation, who resides at Bisham Abbey, near Marlow, has a singularity, that of causing all His family to rise at 6 oClock in the morning and that [when it is winter] they do it by candle light.—

September 30.—A young man from Cornwall,—and Mr. Palmer, a youth of not 14 years old, came from Marlow to breakfast. They are Cadets at the Military School there.—Palmer is a Son of Dean Palmer, brother to Lady Thomond.—We went to Church, after which Mr. & Mrs. Craufurd Bruce† & their Son a youth came in to the House & sat sometime.

* John Frost (1750-1842), Secretary of the Corresponding Society, one of three reform organizations which met in Long Acre. Pitt assured Frost that he thought reform of the representation as "essentially necessary to the independence of Parliament and the liberty of the people." Frost became a republican at the outbreak of the French Revolution, and the Constitutional Society elected him a deputy to the Convention of France in 1793. In this capacity he was at the trial of Louis XVI. and was denounced by Burke as the Ambassador to the Murderers. In 1793 he was tried for sedition and sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment and to stand once daily for one hour, between twelve and two o'clock, during that period in the pillory at Charing Cross.

† Patrick Craufurd Bruce, Taplow Lodge, was proprietor of the Willows and Bullock's-Hatch, and lessee of Monkey Island.

On July 3, 1818, Farington records: "Bruce, Simson & Co.'s failure was spoke of. Owen [R.A.] told me that Praed, the banker [great-grandfather of Mackworth Praed, the poet], informed Him that it was very unexpected & had caused a great sensation in the City." This failure was unknown to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. In his book on "London Bankers," published in 1890-1, he states: "During 1817-1818 this firm was not found among the list of bankers. They may have suspended payment (?)."

In the Diary, July 20, 1816, we read: "John Wells spoke of Craufurd Bruce's failure, & remarked upon those who being posessed of sufficient fortune for all reasonable purposes, still desirous to add more & more, engage in Speculations at the risk of ruin.—He said Bruce never got more by the Will of the late Townley Ward [who owned Bullock's-Hatch, The Willows, and Monkey Island] than £15,000.—He did not suppose any property wd. be left when Bruce & Co. shall have paid 20 Shillings in the pound, shd. they be able to do it.

Mr. Bruce had been in Cheshire & North Wales, & spoke with great admiration of Lord Grosvenors new House at Eaton in Cheshire, which He said was in a style of architecture called *Morisco Gothic*.—The *situation* of the House He thought very ill chosen.—It seems that Mr. Bruce has encouraged His Son to keep a *diary* upon the principle of Boswell's,—in which He records much of what He hears.—

We dined at ½ past 4 and at 6 the 2 Cadets were sent to Marlow.—They told us that they rise every morning at ½ past 4 oClock. At 6 a piece of dry bread is given to each of them. At ½ past 9 they breakfast on dry bread and each a pint of milk. At 2 they dine, on Roast mutton 4 days in the week, and on beef 3 days. At 8 they sup on bread & cheese, and at 9 go to bed.—In consequence of the mutiny intended there a little time ago, 9 of the Cadets had their swords broke over their heads publickly, & were then expelled the Military College.—

A Statesman's Temper

Mr. Windham is a man of a very restless temper. Changeable, and determined in little matters. He will ride, He will walk, He will do neither,—doubting & uncertain.—Mrs. Windham does not agree with him in politics,—that is in the late changes. Mrs. Burke says Mrs. Windham is consistent, being steady to the principles she recd. from Mr. Burke & approved by Mr. Windham.—He is anxious for *place*.—In Society His disposition is not social for the table, not accomodating to the common order. He will take 2 or 3 glasses of wine quick, & then for a time seem no longer to join in it, and would for His pleasure, get into scholastic arguments, rather than various conversation.—

Royal Etiquette

Among the Royal family, there is a settled etiquette as to the King & the Prince of Wales.—The Princesses call the Queen Mamma, but never speak of their Father but by calling Him His Majesty or the King, to their Brothers, all but the Prince, they call by their Christian names, when speaking of them, but always say Prince of Wales, and never His Christian name.—The same etiquette was used to the *Princess Royal*, while the other sisters were called Elizabeth, Mary &c.—

Match Making

October 1.—At Eleven crossed the river [Thames] with Lord Thomond & at Ray Mill he left me, where I passed the whole morning till ½ past 4 and made 2 drawings, one looking towards Cleifdon; the other to Taplow Mills. At 5 I dined with Lord & Lady Thomond only and sat with His Lordship till ½ past 8 in full conversation on several interesting topicks.

He said, it frequently however, happened that men from being in such situations rose again, unaccountably, to all their former display."

In 1819 the firm of Bruce, Simson & Co. again appeared in the Directory of Bankers, and carried on business at 9, Austin Friars, until it ceased to exist in 1825.

Miss Ormsby* is the Heiress of much of the *Godolphin* fortune, may claim the *Barony* of that name. She has a good figure, is modest & amiable, & will posess £8000 a year. Such a match wd. have been a great acquisition to Lord K.†—& every preparation was made for the marriage when His attention was drawn to Miss De B. . . . whose father has taken a House in the neighbourhood with a view it was believed, to bring on a union with His Lordship.—It succeeded, and Miss Ormsby was pointedly neglected for Miss De B. . . . at a Ball, which took place a week or two before Lord K. was to have been married to Miss Ormsby.

The consequence of this union has been great disappointment & unhappiness to His Lordship's friends. Lady Orkney His mother has been obliged to quit His Lordship's House, where with His aunt, she was on a visit, & this by the rude behaviour of the young wife, whose fortune is to be only £600.—The Revd. Mr. G. was encouraged for 3 months to expect to marry the younger Miss De B.—a girl of 19, but was suddenly dismissed. He is, it is said, to inherit the fortune of a Mr. Eliot,‡ an old gentleman who resides in Windsor Forest, a fortune called £3000 a year. —He has several Children by a marriage when He was young.—He must be now 44 or 5.—

* Mary Jane Ormsby, born September 17, 1781, was the only child and heiress of Owen Ormsby and his wife Margaret Owen (1738-1806), daughter and sole heiress of William Owen, of Porkington, and his wife Mary, sister and sole heiress-at-law of Francis, last Lord Godolphin of Helston, and daughter of Henry Godolphin, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, Provost of Eton, and brother of Sidney Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin and Lord High Treasurer.

On January 15, 1815, Miss Ormsby married William Gore, M.P., who assumed the additional name of Ormsby, and their eldest son, John Ralph, was created first Baron Harlech of Harlech in 1876.

† Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney, married on December 21, 1777, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, of Llewenny Hall, co. Denbigh, second son of John, Earl of Shelburne, brother of William, first Marquess of Lansdowne, by whom she had only one son, John Viscount Kirkwall, who married on August 11, 1802, Anna Maria, daughter of John, first Lord de Blaquire

‡ Onesiphorus Elliot Elliot had an "elegant" villa at Binfield, in Windsor Forest.

CHAPTER III

1804

Lord and Lady Thomond

October 1.—Lord T. [homond] was promised to be one of the representative Peers for Ireland, but was disappointed. The King sd. to the Duke of Portland " He has been ill-used, but He shall not suffer by it; make out a writ for an English Barony." Lord Thomond wished it to be continued to Lord Kirkwall, the King said it should hereafter be considered.

October 3.—Lord Thomond told me He *carried the Colours* at the *Battle of Laffelt*, in Germany, in 1747, being at that time an Ensign in the first Regiment of Guards.—He said He was 78 *years* of age, consequently He must then have been 21 years old. He said He had provided for the Sons of His Brother. The eldest, who will succeed to the title of Marquiss Thomond, resides at His Lordship's House in Ireland. The second, John, a Captain in the Army, a great favourite of his Lordship, died lately at Guernsey. The third, James, is a Captain in the Navy, commanding a Frigate in the West Indies.—The fourth is in India.—

Lord Thomond spoke with much regard of Lady Thomond [niece & heiress of Sir Joshua Reynolds]. He said He wished that she had *a daughter*, as Her fortune wd. have been a provision, and it wd. have been an object of great interest to Her.

At tea-time I noticed, how much information His Lordship could give & how valuable such authentic relation would be. He said He was quite of opinion that it were to be wished that much more was recorded of that information which is obtained by conversation.—General Horneck died much in debt. He married, abt. 10 years ago a Miss Gould who had 12 or £14000. She had been long attached to Him, but the marriage produced no Happiness.—Henry Bunbury*

* Henry William Bunbury, artist and caricaturist, born in 1750, was the second son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, of Mildenhall, Suffolk. Educated at Westminster School and at Cambridge, he early won a reputation as a humorous draughtsman, and in later life Walpole compared him to Hogarth. Nevertheless, Bunbury's work, although very droll, never reached the high standard of Hogarth's, and was, indeed, much inferior to

married one of his sisters, and General Gwyn the other. Mrs. Bunbury died 5 years ago. Bunbury is now said to be living most of His time a sotting life at Bury [St. Edmunds] in Suffolk.—

Pictures and their Price

October 7.—Charles Greville, brother to Lord Warwick, has called on Northcote & is very desirous to purchase the Niobe by Wilson which belongs to Mr. [Lister] Parker of Broxholme, and will give 300 *guineas for it*, but at present can only give a draft on *Hoare* payable in *May next*.—This picture was painted for the late Sir Peter Leicester, & Wilson had 50 guineas, *at most*, for it.*—

October 9.—I saw there [at Bone the enamel painter's house] Lord Radstock's celebrated Virgin & Child by Corregio for which it is sd. His Lordship gave 4000 guineas.† I also saw the Half portrait of the Prince of Wales by Madame Le Brun,—the Head very indifferent indeed.

The Fleet Prison

October 18.—Forrester‡ mentioned that one side of the London Coffee House is within the *rules* of the *Fleet Prison*. This brings considerable business to it, as many of those who are lodged in the Fleet for debt come hither for refreshments. Among others, a Brother of Lord Barrymore is often there. Also Sir Watkin Lewes, who will take His Brandy and water at the expense of others. He drank 3 glasses with Forrester & His friend the other night. He complains of ill-usage recd. from the City of London & says His Worcester Election cost him £30,000. Such has been the fate of a political struggler.—

October 25.—I dined with [Joseph] Minet. Mr. Ludlam has been a Merchant, & now makes a considerable income by acting as an *Arbitrator* at Loyds Coffee House, [at the North-West corner of the Royal Exchange] where He attends daily. Minet thinks He makes £1500 a yr. by it. He had resided 7 years in Portugal & spoke highly of the Climate. I asked him whether the quality of the atmosphere contributed to lengthen life, so that people lived to greater ages than in England. He replied certainly not; that it was remarkable if a Man of the age of 70 was

Rowlandson's and Gillray's. In 1771 he married Catherine Horneck, Goldsmith's "Little Comedy," and their eldest son, Charles John, who died in 1798, was the original of the "Master Bunbury" which in 1907 Sir Henry Bunbury sold at Christie's for £5,880, and in the same sale "The Misses Horneck" brought £3,675 and "Mrs. Bunbury" £525. All three paintings were the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. H. W. Bunbury died in 1811.

* Several pictures entitled "Niobe" and ascribed to Richard Wilson have been sold at auction, one (57½ by 75) belonging to Wynn Ellis fetching £451 10s.

† A Correggio "Virgin seated with a child in her lap" (35½ by 24½) was disposed of publicly by the second Lord Radstock in 1826 to Lord Northwick for £336, and in the latter's sale thirty-three years afterwards it decreased to £115 10s.

‡ Wine merchant, member of the Offley firm.

pointed out, and the woemen at 32, no longer, class with what are considered in the prime of life. He spoke of America, where He had also resided much. He said when He first went to that Country all the woemen appeared to Him to be so plain that He did not think there was a handsome woman among them; by degrees they improved to his eye.—

Alderman Harley is *the Father* of the City, being the *oldest Alderman*, and as such holds certain offices attached to that seniority which bring him in it is supposed £5000 a year.*—Sir Watkin Lewes is next on the list to succeed him.—

Lord Eldon afraid of Mansfield

Minet is very frequently summoned upon the Special Juries of London. He said almost the whole business of the Court of Kings Bench is divided between Erskine, Garrow & Gibbs. He spoke very highly of Sir James Mansfield, and said He preserved high authority in the Court of Common Pleas by his superior knowledge of Law, which was such that in Chancery Lord Eldon was afraid of him, & was glad to have him appointed to the Chief Justiceship.—, I asked if any trade was now carried on with France. They said a great deal, & very easily. Brandies and other articles are imported in English vessels under Prussian Colours, with the greatest security, and are paid for through the medium of Hamburgh.

October 28.—Prince Hoare came *to me there* [at Smirke's] & spoke abt. a History of the R. Academy,—and His next annual acct.—I told him that I, and others, felt indifferently abt. it, from being sensible that a few members posess the King's mind, and it is uncertain what they may endeavour to do.—He said, He wd. proceed witht. regarding that, & it could not be supposed but the *Nation* wd. take up the business of an establishment shd. it be necessary.—

October 31.—Rennel Junr.† called on me, having returned from Bengal for his health. He told me that a writer on his arriving in India

* Thomas Harley (1730-1804), third son of Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford, was elected an Alderman of Portsoken Ward in 1761, and at the General Election in that year was made M.P. for the City of London. As Sheriff, he carried out the burning of Wilkes's newspaper, the *North Briton*, by the common hangman, at the Royal Exchange, and in 1767 he became Lord Mayor. On the death of Alderman Alsop in 1785, Harley succeeded him as senior Alderman.

During the threatened invasion by France in 1797 his bank suffered so seriously that he retired from business, and out of his private fortune discharged the whole of his partnership liabilities. He died on December 1, 1804. Three of his daughters married well. Anne married the second Lord Rodney, Sarah became the wife of the tenth Earl of Kinnoull, and Margaret Lady Boyd.

† William Rennell, second son of Major James Rennell, F.R.S. (1742-1831), the eminent geographer, died in 1819. His father was married in 1772 at Calcutta to Jane, daughter of Dr. Thomas Thackeray, headmaster of Harrow, and great-aunt of Thackeray, the novelist. Their daughter Jane, who was married in 1809 to Admiral Sir John Tremayne Rodd is therefore the grandmother of Sir James Rennell Rodd, the poet and Ambassador (Rome, 1908-19).

was allowed 300 rupees a month, abt. £500 a year; and that He might if required have very great credit, some to the amount of £25,000: but they pay large interest, from 8 to 12 per cent. He said a prudent young [man] might in 10 years *realize* £1500 a year.—

He sd. Lord Wellesley* [The Duke of Wellington's elder brother] is very polite,—invites many to his table,—Dines at 8 oClock or ½ after,—sits an hour & ½, then has Coffee, after which He retires, but leaves others to do as they please. He [Rennel] said from the time of his leaving England, abt. 6 years ago, He had not cost His Father Sixpence. Major Rennel authorised Him to draw for £100 but He had not done it.—

* Wellesley left India on August 15, 1805.

CHAPTER IV

1804

Morland's Death in a Sponging House

November 4.—Baker* sd. that He had been informed that George Morland died in a Spunging House, near Hatton Garden,† where He was confined under a Marshalsea writ for a debt of abt. six pounds.—After his death, His body was removed to Ward's in Newman St. and was carried to be interred, attended by one Coach, in which were the two Ward's, Reynolds the Engraver,—and Harris the frame maker of Greek St.

Edridge mentioned remarkable circumstances of the late Lord Lonsdale. It was His custom to preserve letters & papers of every kind, & most of the rooms at Lowther Hall were absolutely filled with them.—He had also a vast stock of foreign & other wines to the value it is sd. of £10,000,—yet He wd. not suffer His Cellar to be opened, and when the Judges &c. had their annual dinner with Him while upon their Circuit,—& on other occasions He was accustomed to send to Penrith for wine by the dozen, & of very inferior quality.—

Baker told us that [Ozias] Humphry's father was a *Barber* at Honiton, who died in poor circumstances, and to enable her to obtain a livelihood, a respectable neighbour instructed His widow in the art of making Lace. She also kept a little shop & sold wine in small quantities.—

A Famous Picture Dealer

Bryant, the Picture dealer was born in Northumberland, and at an early age was a Schoolmaster of a little school, and afterwards appeared on the Stage, with country performers, one of whom was *Mecaden*,—this did not answer. He was then employed to obtain orders for merchants abroad, & resided at Bruges. While in Flanders, it is supposed He turned His attention to collecting pictures. On his passage to

* George Baker, lace merchant and print collector, St. Paul's Churchyard.

† The sponging house was in Eyre Street, Cold Bath Fields. His wife, who had suffered so much by his conduct, was so afflicted by his death that she died three days afterwards. Both were buried together in the burial ground attached to St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road. "Here lies a drunken dog," was Morland's epitaph on himself. His work now fetches high prices.

England He shewed great attention to a Lady, a Sick passenger, and visited Her in consequence after they arrived in London.—She was *sister* to Mr. Talbot, who became Earl of Shrewsbury,—Bryant married Her & they had Children. She died 2 or 3 years ago. She was *very plain*, & very proud.—Bryant is now settled in Throgmorton St. as an agent for his Brother who is a Clothier in Yorkshire in great business,—& Bryants children are educated by their Uncle.*

November 5.—Went in the evening to the Academy General Meeting.—The business of the evening was to elect Two Associates.—Tresham said to me privately & to Opie, That " the King wd. never again communicate with or speak to West as *a private person*,—but that *officially* papers wd. be received from Him." Opie told me that Wyatt had spoken to the same effect.

The ballot then took place. [William Owen was elected by 19 votes to 8 for Bacon.]

Tresham told me to-night that though He had held different sentiments from me on Academical affairs, He always respected my zeal for the Institution.

November 6.—Edwards [A.R.A.] called on me this morning. He is ardently enquiring for matter to enable Him to complete His continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters.—He has been with Grignion [or Grignon, the engraver], who resides at Kentish town, & is near 80 years old. Grignion told him that Gainsborough recd. his first instruction from Gravelot.

Pitt High Above the Rest

November 7.—Lawrence called. He was at Lord Abercorn's at the Priory on Saturday last, till Monday. Mr. Pitt, Lord & Lady Darnley,—Lord & Lady Hawkesbury,—Lord & Lady Charlemont, Lord & Lady Castlereagh,—The Attorney, & Solicitor General,—were there.—Lawrence noticed how high above the rest Mr. Pitt appeared to be in the consideration of the whole party. It did not prevent social conversation, but all seemed to be impressed with an awe of him. At times it appeared like Boys with their Master. When He spoke it was not extended to much talk, but rather pithy remarks & frequently sarcastic observations.—

Lord Abercorn said while the conversation was upon the human figure, & where it was found in the greatest perfection, that it was not among the Labouring Class of people, who were exposed, ill-fed & hard worked. That on looking round the *House of Lords*, He had remarked what a fine body of men the nobility were & that *there* might be found a superiority.—" That, said Mr. Pitt, may be owing to the *new nobility* " —very sarcastic to a man like Lord Abercorn who wd. attach everything to ancestry.—Mr. Pitt gave credit to Dr. Lawrence [a contributor to the

* Bryant was the compiler of the well-known Bryan's " Dictionary of Painters and Engravers."

RT. HON. WILLIAM PITT.

After the portrait by Thomas Gainsborough.

[*To face p.* 14.

" Rolliad "] as being a man of abilities though tedious & heavy in debate.—It was observed by others not so favorable to Him that Lawrence's friends, complained that the House of Commons coughed and scraped Him down being weary of him.—" That, said Mr. Pitt, should not be complained of, a *fourth part* of his speech is generally well attended to, so that He has a fair proportion."—

Dr. Parr* was spoken of, and someone sd. He is a violent man but seems to have some principle. " As much," said Mr. Pitt, " as would allow him to be a *High Churchman, or a violent Jacobin.*" It was mentioned that great expectations were formed by the friends of Parr that extraordinary effects upon the Government wd. be produced by His introduction to Bellendenus. " I was to be turned out," said Mr. Pitt, " by & Preface." He gave Parr credit however for ability by saying after Lord Abercorn had repeated a keen satire of Parr's upon [Sir James] Mackintosh the Lawyer, " I am glad He attacked me *in Greek.*"—

Lawrence observed that Mr. Pitt was taller than Lord Abercorn & that He must be Six feet high.—In what respected familiarity of manner from each to each, He noticed that Mr. Pitt did not refuse, but did not accept it so as to encourage it when offered to Him. He would take one by the arm and walk abt. with him,—but the same was not continued to Him, if accidentally done even by the highest in Company.—Mr. Pitt† told Lawrence that He wd. sit to Him for a Portrait for Lord Abercorn.—

* Samuel Parr, a celebrated pedagogue, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill in 1747, and died in 1825. There is a painting of this remarkable character in the National Portrait Gallery. See Vol I., pages 115-116.

† Pitt never sat to Lawrence. See Vol. II., page 282 and note.

CHAPTER V

1804

Misfortunes of a Publisher

November 8.—Landseer called & at His request I went to Cheapside but was disappointed, Josiah Boydell not being there. His Son told me that 500 of their Lottery Tickets had been sold that morning, & that they had not more than 2000 left, out of 22,000. That they had paid all their debts that were under £100.—and were paying 10 pr. cent upon all debts above that sum.—That they had owed the Bank £16,000 which was now reduced to £8000.—That when all the money raised by Lottery should have been paid, their debts remaining wd. not amount to more than 6 or £7000,—that they had besides to receive £30,000 of good debts due to them, & had abt. £10,000 more which they might get part of.—That Alderman Boydell & Josiah, His father, were still to remain in the House, & that the nomination of Himself & Harrison to be Joint Partners, was only for the purpose of more easily getting in debts due to them.*

Sir George Beaumont called on me being just come to town on his way to North Aston. He spoke of artists, thinks Hoppner the best colourist & a clever fellow,—Beechey next to Him in colouring, but in manner of painting something too much inclined to Madame Le Brun's manner,—that Lawrence was the best draughtsman.—

Strenuous at Seventy

Academy Club I went to [at Crown and Anchor Inn, Arundel Street]. First of the Season. 15 present. Owen came with Thomson.—Flaxman told me that He opens His monument of Capt. Montague tomorrow.—Garrard said that [Sawrey] Gilpin, R.A., at 70 years of age, has been for some months past more arduously employed in painting than almost at any former period. The subject 3 Horses belonging to the Prince of Wales,—on a canvass 7 feet wide. He came to town in April, & was indefatigable through the whole summer & autumn, coming from His residence at Brompton to Garrard's House in George St. Hanover Square every morning, & sometimes painting 10 hours in a day. The parts

* Boydells, the famous firm of publishers, were striving by means of a lottery to avert bankruptcy. See Vol. II., page 187.

were many of them painted several times over, as difficulties arose, or new ideas struck Him.—After having finished the picture He went to Mr. Whitbreads in Bedfordshire very much overcome by too close application.—Garrard [R.A.] spoke of Mr. Whitbread [brewer and M.P.] as having great liberality.—

November 9.—Sir George [Beaumont] mentioned a three-quarter Portrait of Lord Mulgrave painted lately by Lawrence, which He sd. was not very like, but admirably painted, so as to be fit to be compared with the portrait of Govartius by Vandyke.*

November 14.—Called at noon on C. Offley, & saw Mrs. C. Offley,—Miss Helen Waring of Barnes,—the Rev. Mr. Curtis, and Fanny Waring. —Mrs. C. Offley spoke to me in the dining-room of Her Sister Fanny's intended match with Mr. Curtis. She sd. it was the particular wish of the late Mrs. Curtis, that Mr. Curtis shd. marry Her if she Herself died, and mentioned several other circumstances to shew how every party was disposed to the Union. She sd. when Mr. Timothy Curtis died,† a few months ago, he left to His nephew, Mr. Curtis, who was also His Son in Law, nearly *half his property*, jointly with His own Son; and also left to an infant, a Boy, the Son of His daughr. by Mr. Curtis, £10,000. —She spoke of the superior understanding of Mr. Curtis, & of His religious & grave turn of mind,—as being well suited to Her Sister's particular disposition.—

"If the Devil Had you All"

November 15.—Tresham [R.A.] told Him [Thomson R.A.] that the King would certainly not see Mr. West in private,—and added that He did not believe He wd. receive Him even *officially from the Academy*. He sd. that on Tuesday next the time appointed by Mr. West for stating His reasons for the delay respecting Academy business being transacted with the King, He should, because He was now authorised to do it bring forward papers to shew that West had calumniated Members of the Academy to the King, & endeavoured to establish a prejudice in His Majesty's mind against their characters. This, he said, was a violation of the privilege of His Office, in addition to what it was as an act of malice,—and as such was cognizable by the Academy.—

* Sir Walter Armstrong catalogues one portrait of the first Earl of Mulgrave (1755-1831), Pitt's military adviser, and first Lord of the Admiralty, 1807-10, and patron of art. It, however, is given tentatively to the year 1787, when the sitter, described as having "greyish hair," was thirty-two years of age. That portrait, which was engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner in 1808, was sold at Christie's in 1902 for 190 guineas. The Vandyck portrait referred to is the splendid "Cornelius van der Geest," in the National Gallery, which was exhibited in the B.I. in 1815 as a "Portrait of Gevartius."

† Timothy Curtis, who died in his house at Homerton, Hackney, on August 7, 1804, was the eldest brother of Alderman Sir William Curtis. Timothy thirty years before his death weighed more than 30 stone, but under medical treatment he reduced himself by ten stone. See entry and footnote in Vol II., page 188.

The result of the conversation with Tresham left an impression on the mind of Thomson, that West could no longer *be President of the Royal Academy*, as He would not be acknowledged by the King; and it farther appeared to Him that Wyatt was the man to be supported by His Party for the present, till some arrangement could be made to establish that the Presidency shd. go by a sort of rotation.—Thomson sd. that *Beechey* wd. certainly not be proposed *for President*, for He was quite out of favour with the King who a little time before He set off *for Weymouth* said to Beechey before Witnesses, "West is an American,—& Copley is an American,—and you are an Englishman; and if the Devil had you all, I wd. not enquire after you."—Thomson sd. he had mentioned this to Bourgeois, who smiled, & said He had heard it before.

November 17.—Lysons called. He saw Dr. Simmons [one of the King's physicians] at the Royal Society Club on Thursday last & they conversed abt. the King & the Royal Academy. Dr. Simmons said "It was a pity that West presented the paper of Smirke's Election [to the Keepership of the Academy] at the time He did, immediately on the King beginning to do business, but while His mind continued in a state of irritation. That during His illness the King Had often mentioned Smirke's name to Him, & seemed to have a strong prejudice against Him: and on His recovery He sd. He would put the paper into the Hands of the Chancellor, for him and the Attorney General to decide, whether He had power to prevent Smirke's election. He also expressed His wish for Rigaud to be Keeper. Dr. Simmons sd. He also appeared to be prejudiced against Mr. West, but the doctor did not mention any other person.—

The King, West and the Prince

He [West] told me He came to inform me that He was this afternoon going to Windsor *Officially*, attended by Richards [the Secretary]. . . . I now told Mr. West that I thought it a duty to give him my sentiments upon His situation. I told Him that I had been well informed that the *Party* declared, "*That the King wd. not see Mr. West privately, & that they* did not believe He wd. even *see Him Officially*."—I wished Him to be prepared for such a possibility, & He said He had fortitude for it, that he had acted faithfully to the King both as a Subject & a Servant—and that he defied any man to impeach his moral character. He wd. face whatever might happen.—I then told Him that it was also said that the papers which He had given to the King censuring the conduct of certain members of the Academy, had been delivered by His Majesty to the Party, & would be brought forward against Him in the Academy.—He sd. He did not fear them.—I asked Him if His quarterly allowance had been paid up to *Michaelmas last* by the *Privy Purse*. *He said it Had*, and the Clerk told him the receipt was sent to the King at Weymouth. He told me that the Biographical acct. of His Life lately published by Philips in His acct. of public Characters, was written by one of his, Mr. West's, Sons, & another person.

Lawrence told me that the Princess of Wales was sitting to Him in *Greek St.* a few days ago, when a letter from the King was brought to Her. After reading it, she threw it open upon the table, & indicated to Lawrence that He might read it, which He declined. She sd. that in it, the King expressed that He knew it wd. give Her pleasure to be informed of anything that was agreeable to Him, and then stated His reconciliation, and interview with the Prince of Wales.—This to us seemed strange considering the apparently irreconcilable state He is in towards the Princess, and that He shd. have mentioned such a subject had an odd appearance.—

CHAPTER VI

1804

A Romance of the Peerage

A gentleman of the name of *Knollys* who is an Officer in the Army, has long been called Earl of Banbury*, & His daughters Ladies, and it is said that a Creation of a Peerage was made out to His Ancestor, but only partly confirmed.—A Commission was lately laid before the King, who on reading His name & title, viz :—Knollys, Earl of Banbury, wrote *above*, after the name, *who claims the title*, and then signed the Commission, & thus extinguishing His claim to use the title and frustrating His hopes, which Had so affected him He had been in bed ever since.—

* This entry recalls a case of long-standing interest, the story of which is fully summarised in Vol. I., pages 400-408, of " The Complete Peerage."

The claimant referred to by Farington was William Knollys, who was born on March 2, 1763, at St. Thomas's, Winchester. He was a Major-General at the date of the paragraph, Lieutenant-General in 1808, General in 1819, Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, 1818-27, and Governor of Limerick until his death in 1834.

In 1806, by the style of William, Earl of Banbury, he petitioned the Crown for his writ. The petition was referred to the House of Lords, and, after five years' discussion, the Committee for Privileges, on a division of 21 to 13, reported " that the petitioner *hath not made out his claim* to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Banbury."

Following this judgment, the House, in March, 1813, more drastically resolved " that the petitioner *is not* entitled to the title, &c., of Earl of Banbury." A " forcible and eloquent " protest was drawn up by Lord Erskine, and signed by him and ten other Peers, as well as by the Royal Dukes Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, and duly entered on the Lords' Journal. After the above decision the petitioner discontinued the usage of the title. His grandson, William Wallingford Knollys (who did not assume the title), claimed in 1883 to be the Earl of Banbury, and made a " public protest against the Peers' decision of 1692-3," declaring that his ancestor, Charles Knollys, " *had no right to the Earldom of Banbury*, created in 1626." In this protest he quoted a passage in a letter of his father to the *Morning Post* of March 7, 1863, as follows : " But the law of the land cannot be *changed or constituted* by such a vote of *one* branch of the Legislature, and the voice of Westm. Hall, from Lord Coke and Chief Justice Holt, to the present day, has repudiated, with some rare exceptions, being governed by the law as thus laid down."

This, the last of the Banbury claimants, was born in London in November, 1833, and was the elder brother of Viscount Knollys. Educated at Sandhurst, he took part in the Crimean War, including the Siege of Sebastopol, and retired from the Army in 1884 with the rank of colonel. He died on August 13, 1904, and in its obituary notice the *Morning Post* said Knollys was the author of more than a dozen books, and that he began a connection with the newspaper Press in 1860, acting as war correspondent, editor, and military critic.

November 18.—I dined at John Offley's.—Ferris is a boy of 14, educated at Christ's Hospital & at present with Minet & intended to be bound apprentice to Him.—The late *Dean of Battle* was His Father, who dying a few years ago left a Widow & 9 Children totally unprovided for. The eldest Son is in the Church, & the 2nd. lately made *Post Captain*, in the Navy. This young man having taken a prize sent His mother £500 & to each of His sisters £100,—at a time when the Mother sd. such was Her situation that it seemed to come from Heaven.—

Intrigue

November 19.—Before 8 called on Lawrence who was not out of Bed. His Servant told me that last night after He left *me at 12 o'clock*, He came home, and His painting lamps lighted, & He remained up drawing in the figure of Lord Charlemont till 3 oClock in the morning.—

He soon came down & we went together to Fuseli who had slept out of town at Johnson the Booksellers country House.—I then returned home to breakfast. . . I then went again to Fuseli's accompanied by Lawrence, who had called on me. We found him at home, & communicated to him in strict confidence, that the King had refused to sign Smirke's appointment [to the Keepership of the Academy], and it was now for him to consider whether the *Office of Keeper* still continued to be a desirable object to him. He said certainly it was. Lawrence left us and we then adjourned to Opie's and communicated to him, in confidence, the situation of things, and shewed that were Fuseli to be elected Keeper, He wd. resign the Office of Professor of Painting & Opie would fill it, He agreed to assist Fuseli to the utmost. I then went to Thomson & in strict confidence told Him that *His Diploma* was signed, but that of Smirke's negatived.—He sd. that He wd. vote for Fuseli. He went with me to Opie's where Fuseli again came having been to Nollekens, who he solicited to vote for him in case of Smirke being refused. . .— After this Opie & Fuseli set off to canvass Northcote, & Hoppner—

West meets the King

I went to West's where I found him concluding *a note to me* informing me that He had a pleasing acct. to give to me of his visit to Windsor, as far as related to himself, but that to Smirke He had to communicate all that was unpleasant, & desired me to do it for him.

He then proceeded to give me the particulars of his visit to Windsor as follows. Accompanied by Richards. He got to Windsor on Saturday even'g abt. 5 oClock, & at 7 applied at the Castle to proper persons to communicate to the King that, with Mr. Richards, He was come to Windsor, to lay Academical papers before His Majesty, and requested to know when it wd. be His Majesty's pleasure to receive them. The next morning while they were at breakfast a footman of the King came to the inn & informed Mr. West that His Majesty wd. receive them at 4 oClock that afternoon.—At 3 they dined, & at 4 were at the Castle, & were very soon introduced to the King, who recd. them most graciously, & talked of

His own health, & His excursion to Weymouth, & of the *bracing benefit* He had recd. from the Sea air, but that He had gone a month too late. He asked after Mr. West's health,—and of Richards enquired how Theatrical affairs went on [Richards was a scene painter at Covent Garden Theatre].—After much of this kind of conversation, & talking abt. the improvements in the Castle, He turned His Eye to the Portfolio containing the papers; on which West sd. there were 3 which He had brought for his Majesty's signature, viz. Thomsons Diploma,—the vote for raising the Salaries of the Servants, and Mr. Smirke's Election.

The King sd. He much approved the raising the Salaries, & thought the Academy had done very right in granting a pension to their old Servant, *John Withers*.—The 3 papers were then spread before Him, & He read each, & taking a Pen sd. the name *of Thomson* had been very well written in, and He signed the Diploma,—He then signed that for the encrease of Salaries after having again read it,—and then wrote something upon that of *Smirke's* appointment and signed His name, & said, "*Upon that paper He had made up His mind six months ago.*" He then said something which signified "*That He wished the Academy to be properly regulated and would do his part towards it.*" He then turned to another subject & did not mention any name, or make a further remark.—After this He talked much abt. the improvements in the Castle & took West into several rooms to shew Him the alterations, doing it in the most easy and friendly way that could be.—The whole time He seemed to be in great good humour.—While preparing to examine the papers He said, I am obliged at last, to have recourse to spectacles, which I have strove against as long as I could.

An Hanoverian Baron, with a Box of papers was now announced, & the King, after a little time standing silent, West bowed to depart & the King, by motion, accepting it, He & Richards came away.—When they got out of the Castle & on the Hill, Richards broke out, "Give me yr. Hand Mr. West, this has been a most grateful visit. When I went in to the King, so alarmed was I for what might follow, that a straw might have turned me over.—But I was full of admiration at yr. coolness."—

Farington's Fears and Advice

After this acct. I told Mr. West that notwithstanding all this fair appearance, it wd. be prudent for him to be upon his guard. That they intended to make Wyatt President,* and to attack Him, Mr. West, on acct. of the papers He had delivered to the King censuring some of them & in my opinion nothing could save Him from *a snare*, but a courageous avowal and defence of the papers, and lamenting that He had too long forbore from lodging those complaints with His Majesty. He was much struck with what I said, & wd. fully consider it.—

Fuseli sd. that more than a year ago, Beechey had told Him, that

* Farington was right. West was forced to resign in 1805, but was re-elected in the following year, James Wyatt having filled the presidential chair in the interval.

He never could forgive West for what He had done to him. He sd. West had informed the King that Lady Beechey was *not his wife*, and of course a very improper person to be taken to the Queen.—This had obliged Beechey to prove His marriage to the King & Queen, to prevent the consequences which wd. have followed.

Beechey is quite out of his [the King's] favour, [said West,] & He mentioned what passed when before Coll. Greville &c. He rebuked Him so severely, that Beechey in His fright ran to the Queen, who also gave Him such a reception, that it caused Him to faint or to have a sort of fit.—West sd. He [Beechey] had brought this upon Him by His imprudent behaviour, having made both the Pages, and equerries his enemies.

King and Prince of Wales

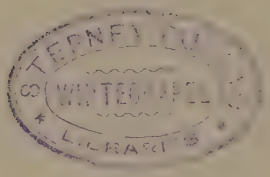
November 20.—Lawrence called on me. He dined yesterday at Blackheath with the Princess of Wales. The dinner was abt. ¼ past 6, & he remained there till past two oClock in the morning.—The King had come that day from Windsor, to visit the Princess & was with Her from 12 oClock till 4.—The interview which has taken place between the King and the Prince of Wales, originated with His Majesty. Lord Moira was authorised to inform the Prince that He might go to Windsor, if He pleased. On this *Lord Moira* went to Windsor to speak to the King, who said, He would receive no messages, but whatever George (the *Prince*) had to say He might Himself communicate.—The Prince accordingly went; and in a few days, went a second time, and took the *Duke of Clarence* with Him, who for a considerable time had not seen the King, though nothing had passed to cause Him to stay away.—On seeing *Him* the King [said] "So you have got rid of the gout, which I suppose has been the cause of my not seeing you."—This was ironical.

Lawrence I dined with. He said General Sablonkoff a Russian, was this morning to be married to Miss Julia Angerstein, very much against Her Fathers consent.—His Father is also a General, but not of noble family. He is abt. 35 years of age; a great talker; and much on mystical religious subjects. Her fancy has been caught by it,—but to men He has appeared to much less advantage, and His capacity or integrity very much doubted by some who have closely attended to Him. Mr. Angerstein gives Her some fortune, but declares He will not see Him.—

Mr. [Ayscough] Bouchere [Boucherette or Boucheret, of Willingham; he was killed by a fall from a curricle in 1814] is natural son of the gentleman whose name and estate, He inherits.—Mrs. Bouchere was Miss Crokatt, the daugr. of an eminent merchant in London, who failed, and from distress of mind cut his throat. Mrs. Crokatt the widow, afterwards married Mr. Angerstein,* and by Her had John & *Julia* Angerstein.

* John Julius Angerstein (1735-1823), merchant, founder of modern "Lloyds," and philanthropist. On the advice of West and Lawrence he formed the collection of thirty-eight pictures, which was purchased by the Government for £57,000, and became the nucleus of our National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. He died at Woodlands on January 22, 1823. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

—Mr. Lock had lent to Mr. Crokatt £20,000 a little time before His failure, & had not taken a proper security, which caused him to *lose the whole*, and that occasioned Him to dispose of His house in Portman Square, and retire to the Country.—After the death of Mrs. Crokatt, Mr. Angerstein married Mrs. Lucas, a widow, whose maiden name was Paine: She was sister to Mr. Antony Hamond's first wife.



JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN AND HIS SECOND WIFE.

From the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Louvre Gallery.

[*To face p.* 24.

CHAPTER VII

1804

Lawrence and Mrs. Siddons

November 21.—Heath [the engraver] said Mrs. Jordan makes more than £3,000 a year . . . and finds it difficult to manage for the children she had before she lived with the Duke of Clarence.

The young Roscius was mentioned as a prodigy. Heath said He would make £20,000 this year. Lawrence promised to get me a seat in the House when He appears in London, which He is to do in a very short time.—

November 27.—Lysons called. He had just been with Sir Francis Milman who was one of the attending physicians during the King's illness. He said that the King's great prejudice was against West, & that He considered those who acted with him, to be *Democrats*, and his objection to Smirke was from his being considered as identified with West.

Capt Thomas called.—He spoke of the Tyranny of the Duke of York, saying that were He not limited by the Constitution, & by powers that He could not contend with,—He wd. be found a Buonaparte. This is sensibly felt by the army, but people are silent because they know not how to procure redress.—

He spoke of the reports of Mrs. Siddons being gone off with a young man, an artist, who had courted two of Her daughters in succession, both of whom had died, and now had adressed the mother.—I surprised him by strongly reprobating all that related to His going off with Mrs. Siddons, & told him it was a foul calumny.—

November 30.—Lord Thomond called on me.—He spoke of the public report of Lawrence & Mrs. Siddons having formed a connexion, and concluded it to be true, as He had heard *a Divorce* was to be sued for. —I told His Lordship that the whole was a most unfounded calumny.

December 1.—In this morning paper the following advertisement appeared. It proves to what length the reporters of the wicked calumnies against Mrs. Siddons & Lawrence have carried their endeavours to asperse their characters and impute to them their having formed an illicit connexion. The object undoubtedly has been double, viz: to drive Her from the Stage & from Society,—and to injure him in his

profession. Mr. Siddons, Her husband, being lately returned from Bath has thus publickly come forward to counteract the infamous attempt.—

"Having been informed on my recent arrival in town, that the most wicked and injurious calumnies have been circulated of late respecting Mrs. Siddons, I do hereby offer a Reward of One Thousand Pounds, for the first discovery and conviction of any Person who had been, or shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the circulation thereof.

Wm. Siddons.

"Upper Terrace, Hampstead,
Nov. 30, 1804."

Lysons told me that He & Morris had drawn up the advertisement which *appeared this morning*, and had shewed it to Kemble who at first hesitated, about the publication of it.—The calumny is shocking. Mrs. Siddons has been a long time confined by a sort of rheumatick complaint.*

* Both Farington and Mr. Siddons were apparently unaware of the true character of Sir Thomas Lawrence and the story of his amours. He was a born philanderer. None of his kidney in fiction surpassed him in callousness. Except, perhaps, in the case of Mrs. Wolff, he was never really in love with any one of the women he deluded, tragically in the case of the Siddons family. "Lawrence the lover answered to Lawrence the artist." In each activity he was "superficial, depending rather upon the febrile excitability developed by opposition than upon a tap root, drawing its nourishment from the depths of his nature," says Sir Walter Armstrong. The full story of his relations with the family can be read in "An Artist's Love Story: told in letters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mrs. Siddons, and her daughters," edited by Oswald G. Knapp, 1904, and "An Artist's Love Story," by Lady Priestley, in the *Nineteenth Century* for April, 1905.

In this note we can give only the briefest summary. Very early in life, when, it is said, Lawrence was a bright boy six years old, and Mrs. Siddons twenty, he drew the portrait of her which was shown at the Manchester exhibition in 1857. Their acquaintance ripened, and when Lawrence came to London her house was his second home. She had two daughters, Sally and Maria. Both were consumptive, super-sensitive, and they soon lost their hearts to the elegant youth, with the "refined gentleness of his voice and manner." Fanny Kemble declared that "had I sat for him for the projected portrait of Juliet, in spite of the forty years' difference in our ages and my knowledge of his disastrous relations with my cousins, I should have become in love with him myself, and have become the fourth member of my family whose life he had disturbed and embittered. His sentimentality was of a particularly mischievous order, as it not only induced women to fall in love with him, but enabled him to persuade himself that he was in love with them, and, apparently, with more than one at a time." Fanny Kemble's words perfectly sum up Lawrence's character without condoning its delinquencies.

Sally was his first victim, and Mrs. Siddons consented to a sort of engagement some time about 1796; Mr. Siddons himself was not in the secret. Before the end of 1797 Lawrence was tiring of Sally. In any case, her younger sister Maria (supported by the mother) managed to transfer the young artist's affection to herself. Sally unselfishly thought it natural that Lawrence should prefer Maria, who was more beautiful and lively than herself. Maria met Lawrence secretly; her mother and a Miss Bird alone knew of their intimacy, and ultimately, with the consent of Mr. Siddons, a marriage was arranged between Maria and the painter.

Unfortunately Maria's health gave way seriously, and Lawrence's feelings again lightly turned to Sally. Maria quickly felt the change, and on October 7, 1798, she died at Clifton, her last words to her sister Sally being, "Never be the wife of Mr. Lawrence; I cannot bear to think of your being so." In the end Sally promised, but failed to keep it in the

The publick interest has been very much excited by the reports of the young Roscius, Master Betty, & the Newspapers of this day announced that His first appearance in London would be this evening at Covent Garden in the character of Achmet in Barbarossa.—Dance called on me having been at Bath where He had derived much benefit from drinking the waters, & proved that His *habitual winter cough* is gouty.—He shewed me an anonymous letter to apprise him that Soane was intriguing to obtain His Seat in the Academy as Professor of Architecture.

Before 6 oClock I went with Lawrence this evening to Mrs. Kembles Box at Covent Garden where we found Mrs. Kemble,—Lysons [the antiquary and keeper of the Tower records], Mr. [J. P.] Morris, Member of Parliament, and Kemble.—Mrs. Inchbald [the actress] came to our Box, also a Son & daugr. of Mr. Harris, the Proprietor. The House was very full. Many people lifted out of the Pit & carried through the Boxes; others fainting.—Lord Abercorn, Sir Wm. Scott [Lord Stowell], and many persons of distinction were there.—

When the Curtain was drawn up and Charles Kemble [Mrs. Siddons' younger brother] came forward to speak a temporary address writen by *J. Taylor* [a former editor of the *Morning Post*], a storm of noise arose & He was obliged to retreat. It was owing to an apprehension that an apology was going to be made.—He came on a Second time & spoke the address but could not be heard. The interruption was long. At length the Play began. Master Betty as *Achmet* did not appear till the second act. I saw him standing between the scenes, & conversing quite at His ease sometime before He came forward.

A Thundering Crack

He was greeted warmly, but the applause was quite temperate till in the *third* act He excited such feelings as produced a thundering crack of applause such as I thought I never before heard. A second time He did the same His performance appeared to me to be very extraordinary considering His Youth, some parts excellent, but in parts there was something feeble from want of more physical power. His action remarkably easy.—Lawrence said to me that Pope [the actor] would have played many parts better, but there were strokes of originality above Him.—Kemble came occasionally to us but made no remark abt. the young actor.—I noticed to Mrs. Kemble His great power, considering His youth, in several difficult parts. She said it was nothing to an experienced actor.

spirit. During the remaining five years of her life she (had Lawrence chosen) would have been at his mercy, so strong was her love for him. But his passion, or whatsoever it may be called, had fizzled out, and Sally died, untainted, as Maria did, and of the same disease.

It would be unjust to all concerned in this tragedy to apportion its responsibility. This much may be said (has, indeed, been said) that Lawrence's friendship with women, including even the wife of the Prince Regent, always made gossip active, but in the Princess's case, at any rate, he was able to satisfy the Investigating Commissioners, and Society as well.

I made no further remark to Her. She had a great deal at stake & allowance was to me made.

Lysons sd. He had heard that Wyatt [the architect] was paralytic & had his mouth drawn aside.—Lawrence told me Kemble's House is very well conducted by Mrs. Kemble.—There is Eoconomy but it is well judged. Kemble is of a disposition like Sir Joshua Reynolds inclined to pass over things if not very gross. He is reserved.—He went to Leicester to see *Master Betty*. He would give no opinion. He said, however, that a Country audience was not to be depended upon; but in London the quality of an Actor was instantly felt.—

CHAPTER VIII

1804

When Zoffany came to England

December 1.—The King told Lysons that the pictures which West had painted for the Chapel at Windsor should not be put up, except the Altar piece, & *that* should *not be a Bedlamite scene from the Revelations.* The King mentioned to him His intention of establishing a new Order of honor of *Naval Knights.*

December 2.—Sir John Henslow* has 3 Sons & 2 Daugrs. One of His Son's was Store Keeper at Chatham, a place of £800 a year, from which He was dismissed by Lord St. Vincent, for embezzling Stores. A man of the name of Kenny who had been privy to the transactions, informed against him in consequence of Mr. Henslow having refused to let Him go to some place in the neighboroud, & I understood punished him in some way for so doing witht. permission.—

December 6.—West related that when Zoffany first came to England He was employed to paint for Benjamin Wilson†, and had only £40 *a*

* Sir John Henslow was Chief Surveyor of the Navy, and grandfather of the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, the botanist, who took a leading part in the foundation of the excellent Ipswich Museum and assisted Sir W. J. Hooker in the formation of the Museums at Kew Gardens.

† Up to a recent date Ben Wilson's work was so far forgotten that a well-known critic confused him with Richard Wilson, the great landscape painter, and others at the same time attributed his fine portrait group of "Mr. Richardson, his wife, and two dogs" to J. R. Smith and Zoffany. Wilson was born in Leeds in 1721, and worked as a clerk in London. He studied under Hudson, Hogarth, and Lambert, and Zoffany for a time assisted him in painting draperies. Wilson was in Ireland for two years, and returned to London in 1750. He became popular as a portrait painter, and earned as much as £1,500 a year. He was appointed Master Painter to the Board of Ordnance, and in 1761 succeeded Hogarth as Serjeant Painter and produced portraits of the King and Queen in 1776. To the Society of Artists Wilson contributed five portraits, and the "Raising of Pharaoh's Daughter" to the Academy in 1783. In the Fountaine sale in that year his "Lord Clive Putting Meir Jaffrier's Eldest Son on his Throne" made £84, a large sum at that period for a painting by a minor artist.

The Richardson group already referred to was the masterpiece of its painter rather than an early work by a man who later created greater things. It realized 500 guineas.

Wilson acquired some fame as an engineer and electrician, and was the author of a book entitled "Experiments and Observations on Electricity." He was an F.R.S., and died in Great Russell Street in 1788—the year also of Gainsborough's death.

year ; and lodged in an apartment near Tottenham Court Road.—He had engaged for a certain time with B. Wilson, but His abilities having become known to the public at the first Exhibition in the Strand, Garrick, after some quarrelling with Wilson on the subject, *bought out his time*, & enabled Him to proceed on his own account.—After tea Heath [the engraver] & Thomson [R.A.] came from the Play, having seen young *Betty** in Frederick, in Lovers vows, and were full of admiration of his powers.—

Young Roscius

December 7.—Lawrence called on me, & we had much talk about the young Roscius.—He said it was astonishing to what an extravagant pitch the admiration of him had risen and that among those who have been esteemed good Judges of theatrical merit.—He noticed this to Lord Abercorn, who asked what the world did say ?—Lawrence replied, " That young Betty was the best actor upon the Stage, & far excelled all competitors of whatever age." His Lordship rejoined, " I am of the same opinion."—

December 8.—I recd. pressing messages from Lawrence to dine with him & go to the Play which I did.—We got into one of the side boxes, in which were Stephen Weston [Oriental scholar, 1747-1830] & Planta of the Museum [see Vol. I., pages 186 and 196].—Young Betty performed Norval in the Play of Douglas, by [John Home] Cooke the character of Glenalvon.—I was very attentive to the performance & endeavoured to consider the justness and propriety and power of the Boy's acting witht. any relation to His youth, & certainly it appeared to me to be very excellent, & equal at least to the best, but I thought superior to any actor of the present day.—He exhibited a wonderful instance of premature conception & power of mind. I told Lawrence that it much exceeded, in my opinion, His performance on Saturday last ; to which He replied, " that He had never before seen Him play so well, and that He was now decided as to His superiority over all except Mrs. Siddons."

He added, " That He who the night before He first appeared on the London stage had prognosticated that Betty would not satisfy a London audience, had been sadly mistaken."—He laughed at what the Revd. Mr. Este [critic and journalist]† had said, who gave his opinion " That young Betty's acting was not worth 10 shillings a week."—But Este had said this rashly, having never seen Him but in two acts of different Plays.—Lawrence acknowledged that till this night He had not thought so highly of Him, & that last night He found Lady Besborough, & Lady Margaret Fordyce, concurring in opinion with Him at Lord Abercorn's, where however there were several of esteemed judgments who considered His acting as superior to that of any other.—

* See Index, Vol. II.

† See Index, Vols. I. and II.

December 10.—Lawrence dined with me; & Dance & Daniell came after dinner & we went to the Academy General *Annual Meeting*.—Before the President took his seat some members of the opposition viz: Beechey—Tresham—& Bourgeois, were very civil to me.—After the minutes had been read & [minor matters dealt with] the next business was to elect a President. On which Tresham arose & said He had much to say on that subject, but desired to know whether the President should not quit the Chair.—It was agreed that He ought to remain in it as it was signified by Tresham that a charge would be brought against him in that capacity.—After some preamble Tresham sd. He should now be able to prove that Mr. West had not his Majesty's confidence, and He named Mr. Yenn [the Treasurer] as the person who would declare it, & further, His Majesty's wishes respecting filling that vacancy.—

Lawrence then put a question to Yenn, "*Whether He had His Majesty's authority for communicating to the Academy what He might say.*" Yenn replied "*That He had no authority from His Majesty, and that He was not to use the King's name,* but that He had a *discretionary power* to repeat what the King had sd. to Him respecting filling the office of President." In one part of my speech Tresham, Soane & Bourgeois cried out that I seemed to consider *Yenn as a Spy* upon the Council. I replied that I was not speaking of Mr. Yenn but of the Office, & how it had been considered. I mentioned that Sir William Chambers in many respects had too much considered himself and had assumed improperly, great power, and had *left his marks behind him.*—That Sir Joshua Reynolds had felt it, & had told him in the Council, that though He (Sir Joshua) was President, Sir Wm. was Viceroy over him. [After further palaver a ballot for President took place, and West got 20 votes, Wyatt 7. There were three blanks.]

December 11.—Smirke called,—and I went with him to West who said in consequence of what passed last night at the Academy He wd. write to the Lord Chancellor.—He talked of what had been sd. respecting His account given to the King for pictures painted, and asked what we thought of the charges He had made, when for the *large picture of the Crucifixion* intended for one end of the Chapel at Windsor, the size 36 feet high by 28 feet wide, & containing near 70 figures, many of them Colossal in size, He had charged only 2000 guineas.—

December 12.—Lysons called. He believes The King wishes West out of the Chair of the Academy, but does not think *He will strike His name* from the Election list.—

Reynolds, Johnson and Burke Disliked

West told Smirke & me that at a meeting at Wiltons where the subject of planning & forming the Royal Academy was discussed, Sir Willm. Chambers seemed inclined to the *President,* but Penny* was decided,

* Edward Penny, R.A. See Vol. I., page 65 note.

that a *painter* ought to be the *President.* It was then offered to Mr. Reynolds, afterwards Sir Joshua, though He had not attended at any of those meetings which were held at Mr. Wilton's.—Mr. West was the person appointed to call on Sir Joshua to bring him to a meeting at Mr. Wilton's*, where an offer of the Presidency was made to him, to which Mr. Reynolds replied that He desired to consult His friends Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke upon it. This hesitation, was mentioned by Sir Willm. Chambers to the King, who from that time entertained a prejudice against Reynolds, for both Johnson & Burke were then disliked by the King, the latter particularly on political accounts.

* Joseph Wilton, R.A. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

CHAPTER IX

1804

The King's Power

December 14.—Edridge [A.R.A.] said that He was 20 months at Windsor and saw much of the King while drawing for the Royal family.—He sd. West was at that time much out of favor with the Royal family & Wyatt as much in favor.—There was then something said abt. the King's power over the Academy, & the Democratic disposition that prevailed in it.—

Beechey declared that the King had told him, before witnesses, that West had said such things of him [Beechey] that had not the King been involved in it, He should have felt it necessary to follow West to the end of the world, for satisfaction.

He said that the King had long expressed great dislike to West, whose name he seldom mentioned without a degrading epithet.—He said that the King had declared to Him that West, a year ago, feeling that He had lost much of his Majesty's favor, had proposed to resign the *Presidency*, and had proposed to His Majesty that *Lawrence* should succeed him.—He said that the Queen & Princesses, all disliked West & never spoke of him but with disgust, which impression He supposed they took from the King.—He said that the King had often declared that West was unfit to be President of the Royal Academy.—He spoke of the advantage of electing Wyatt President for 12 *months* by which time something might be settled with respect to that office: but that at present the *Painters* were so much on a level in respect of pretensions to it that it could not as in the case of Sir Joshua Reynolds, be given with satisfaction to any one.—

I told Beechey of the King having sd. a year ago to West in the presence of Richards & Yenn that "West had had his friendship & should have his friendship."—Beechey expressed astonishment at it, and allowed He cd. not reconcile it with what He himself had heard. Yenn sd. that the King speaking to a nobleman about the Royal Academy, said that it wd. be found that his power would last the longest.

Zoffany's Indiscretion

He said that on Saturday the 11th. of Febry. last He was with the King at the Queen's House, 4 Hours,—in which time His Majesty sd.

much to him abt. the Academy and other things. The King spoke of Zoffany's picture of the *Florentine Gallery* painted for him, & expressed wonder at Zoffany having done so improper a thing as to introduce the portraits of Sir Horace Man*—Patch,† & others.—He sd. the Queen wd. not suffer the picture to be placed in any of her apartments.—

December 16.—John Carr [traveller and author. See Vol. I., page 105] called. He had been a tour of 7 months to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, &c. He spoke highly of the character of the Emperor of Russia, whose chief pleasure is to do good. The Duke Constantine, His Brother, is a man of a very opposite character. He said that where He travelled, the invasion of England by Buonaparte was treated with ridicule.

Farington as P.R.A.

Lawrence came & we talked of the situation of the Academy. I told him that the younger members shd. now make up their minds to submit to what might be imposed upon them, or to resist. Dance came & we agreed to meet at his House on Tuesday, and that Opie, Flaxman, Shee, Thomson, & Smirke shd. be desired to meet us, to consider what shd. be done.—Before Dance came, Lawrence urged to me that in case the King shd. refuse West, that it would be most prudent to *elect me*, as I should excite no Jealousy, & had the confidence of numbers. I opposed it by saying that I was not of sufficient professional importance, besides other reasons, with which He was not satisfied.—

December 20.—Zoffany told Nollekens He shd. vote for Rigaud [to be Keeper of the Academy] because he was a poor Artist, and a poor man.—Garvey mentioned the death of Grignion‡ who 20 years ago went to Italy with the Academy Pension.—He died lately at Leghorn of the pestilential fever which has been so fatal in Spain & the Coast of the Mediterranean.—

* See Index, Vol. I.

† Thomas Patch, artist and engraver. A great friend of Sir Horace Mann, he was also acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds.

‡ Charles Grignion, portrait and historical painter, who was born in London in 1754, won the R.A. gold medal for the best historical painting in 1776, and went to Rome with the Academy Studentship in 1782. While in Italy he produced the "Death of Captain Cook" and a portrait of "Lord Nelson."

He also, like other English artists of his day, indulged in picture dealing, purchasing, among other fine works, the Altieri Claudes ("The Sacrifice to Apollo" and "The Landing of Aeneas"), which were sold in the Sir P. Miles sale in 1884 for £6,090 and £3,990 respectively.

These pictures were painted in 1668 for Signor Angelino and belonged to Prince Altieri, of Rome, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Fagan for 9,000 scudi, and were afterwards bought by Beckford, with four other pictures, for £10,000. At the Fonthill sale the Claudes passed to H. Hart Davis for £12,000, and were subsequently owned by the Miles family.

Robinson's, the great Booksellers, are become Bankrupts. Heath has a claim upon them to the amount of £4,000, of which £2500 was borrowed money. He said He had been employed by them for 25 years, & usually took from them from £200 to £800 a year.*

The Schoolmasters of London & its vicinity had a great dinner today in the room above us and were by the noise they made very joyous.—Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester, was in the Chair.†

December 24.—Hoppner I called on who shewed me a picture of Mr. Pitt just begun for Lord Mulgrave.—Hoppner read to me, and *West*, who came in, His preface to His Oriental tales of which He had recd. a copy this morning. In it are strong animadversions on the art of Madame Le Brun.—

Academy General Meeting I went to. The business was to elect a Keeper.—Proceeded to Ballot for a Keeper. Burch [R.A.] having declined the scratches of the absent members told, as there were only Two Candidates.—The Ballot was: Fuseli, 20; Rigaud, 13.

He told me that Lady Hester Stanhope, daughr. of Lord Stanhope, resides with Mr. Pitt, *Her Uncle*, & has the entire management of his Domestick concerns. She was at Lord Abercorn's yesterday, and told Lawrence that Mr. Pitt had spoken of him very handsomely & would sit to Him. She also signified that to enable Him to be better prepared for painting His portrait He should have opportunities of being with him in a domestic capacity.—Lawrence said, Lady Hester has the understanding of a man.‡

* James Heath, the engraver, in his earlier days benefited greatly by that eminent firm of booksellers of Paternoster Row.

† The Rev. O. F. Christie, writing on August 24, 1922, says: "The 'Schoolmasters' Society,' to whose 'joyous' dinner Farington refers on December 20th, 1804, was established in 1797. Their anniversary dinners were attended by distinguished persons, sometimes by Royal Dukes. At their first, held at the 'Crown and Anchor,' Strand, Dr. Burney (the eminent Grecian, brother of Madame D'Arblay, and himself a successful schoolmaster), was in the chair, and gave this 'sentiment'—'May the birch-tree never be supplanted by the tree of Liberty!' In 1803, Mr. Kelly, of Finsbury Square, was Treasurer, and Dr. Vincent (Headmaster of Westminster 1788-1802, and afterwards Dean) was Vice-President. The object of the Society was the benefit of Schoolmasters' widows and orphans, and the relief of necessitous members.

"These particulars are gathered from the diary (in my possession) of one of the original members, the Rev. William Jones, who thus comments on Dr. Burney's 'toasting' of the birch: 'And the sentiment particularly suited Dr. B——, for I have been repeatedly assured that the article *birch is distinctly charged in all his school accounts*, and that he buys it by the *cart-load*.'"

‡ Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope (1776-1839), daughter of the third Earl Stanhope, was obsessed with Whig politics and occult science. Private secretary to William Pitt, her uncle, she, after his death, went to Syria and made a serious study of astrology and exercised considerable control over the Pashas. She settled at Mount Lebanon in 1814 and died there unmarried on June 23, 1839.

West's Democratic Spirit

Lawrence told me that the prejudice against West was inexpressibly strong, on acct. of His Democratic Spirit & his lavish admiration of Buonaparte [during the Peace of Amiens in 1802].—

December 26.—West told me that Mr. Rowland, Clerk to the late Mr. Matthias* is appointed to the Privy Purse in His room, which West much rejoices at.—I talked after He was gone sometime to Mrs. West who told me She was married to Him on the 2nd. of September 1764.—West told me to-day that His disappointment from the King had been great.—He had expected to have the *account* He delivered to His Majesty admitted. I that case abt. £16000 would have been forthcoming to him, and to enable Him to place it in the funds, & thereby to provide for his family, Mr. Coutts, the Banker, wd. have advanced the whole sum on his Majesty acknowledging it.—Mrs. West told me that in the 40 years she had been married to Mr. West she had never but once seen him intoxicated: & never saw him in a passion.—She said that He was so devoted to drawing while a child, and a youth, that every other part of education was neglected.—

* See Gabriel Mathias, Vol. I., pages 100 and 105.

CHAPTER X

1804

West and the King

December 26.—Byrne told me that many artists who make drawings propose to exhibit in Brook St. Grosvenor Square, as they expect to have their drawings better placed than in the Academy.—Their number is about 13 including Glover,—Holworthy,— Pine, Nattes,—Varley,—Shelley*

December 28.—West I called on in the evening & found him & Mrs. West witht. company. He related an acct. of His journey to Windsor as follows.—On his Journey He found Richards of the Academy very much disatisfied with the late proceedings in the Academy respecting Him, the President, and fully convinced that notwithstanding all which had been said that the King wd. confirm him [in his election]—He said that Yenn had warned Him not to be linked with West, signifying there might be danger in it.—They arrived at Windsor abt. 5 oClock, & after dinner & tea West walked up to the Castle, & sent a paper to Mr. Bott the head page to be shown by Him to the King signifying that Mr. West & Richards were at the Castle at Windsor, with Academical papers waiting to know when His Majesty might be pleased to receive them.

West then returned to the Inn, & on Thursday morning abt. 9 oClock went again to the Castle, & was told by Mr. Clarke the page in *Close waiting* that Mr. Bott delivered Mr. West's paper to His Majesty at 10 oClock the night before; & His Majesty had again read it that morning. His Majesty had said, that when He had fixed a time for receiving Mr. West He wd. let him know.—At one oClock, one of His Majestys Servants came to the Inn & informed Mr. West that the King was just going to dinner alone, & desired to see Him. West attended by Richards immediately went to the Castle, & had not been long in a room into which they were shown when Mr. Clarke said they were to go to His Majesty.

* This was the beginning of what is now the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. See also March 15, 1805.

The King Stood by the Fire

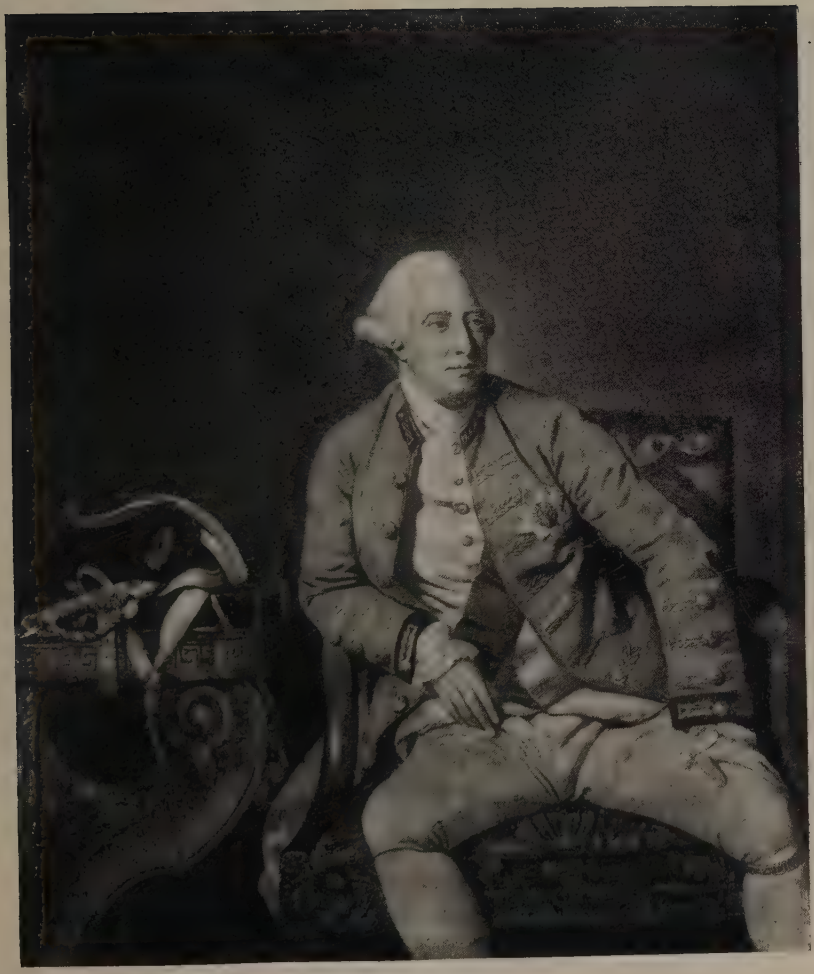
On being shewn into the room where His Majesty was, abt. ½ past one oClock, there was no appearance of the apparatus of dinner, but the King was alone, standing before the fire.—West on entering bowed, & as He advanced the King came towards him & observed that the weather was very cold, that He had been out that morning but was glad to get back to a warm room. He then began to talk abt. pictures, & noticed a picture of George 1st. which He had hung up. He said it had been found in a lumber room, and that it pleased him more than one painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, because though the latter was better painted, it being in armour, did not so truly represent the original, as the picture now discovered which represented him in the dress He really wore.—

He said He valued the picture for George first was a good man.

By this time Richards had laid upon a table the papers which His Majesty was to decide upon, which the King observing He went towards them, and West said what they were. His Majesty first took up that which contained the *President,—Council,—Visitors, & Auditors* and holding it up read the names. He remarked that it was a strong Council. —He then took a pen & Ink, & immediately signed that paper. He next took up that which had the name of *Fuseli* as *Keeper*. He advanced towards [West] & said, Fuseli is a man of genius.—West replied. He is a very able man.—The King then went towards the window & took a pen and coming back to West said, " You think Fuseli is an able man." West replied, He is not only an able man in his profession, but He is distinguished as a Literary Character, & known to all Europe.—The King then eagerly went to the table & signed it.—After having signed both the papers He began to talk abt. the Castle, & His intended improvements. He said He would shew them what He had done & intended to do, & went forward, recommending Richards to carry His Portfolio with the papers that He might not have to return for it.—

The King Wept

He walked through the different apartments & conversed with all the chearfulness & familiarity that He could do, and having got to a passage which led to a particular set of rooms, He was going to the stairs of it, when He said, Now you must find yr. way out as well as you can.—West on this advanced to His Majesty & sd. something, which caused the King after He had gone down a few steps to call to him, on which West followed, & went into another apartment, where His Majesty spoke upon a subject quite different from any He had before touched upon, during which, at times, the tears run down His cheeks.—They then left Him, & got to the Inn at ½ past 4 oClock, having been with His Majesty near 3 hours.—West said that the moment He saw His *Majesty's face He knew all was well.* It bore the expression of ease & kindness.



KING GEORGE III.

From the portrait by Zoffany, painted in 1771. Buckingham Palace.

[*To face p.* 38.

The evening was passed by West & Richards with great comfort, and they remained at Windsor till the next morning.—Richards told West that He had long been disposed to consider Yenn as an honest fellow, but He had now seen through Him, & thought very differently of him.—I left West at ½ past 11 oClock, each of us highly gratified at what had happened.—

December 29.—West came to me at ¼ past 10 and staid 2 hours.—He said the King had asked if Dance had given any Lectures. West sd. He had not, and that He had been too much engaged abt. the great docks, *&c.* The King spoke of him as being a clever man, and did not seem impatient.—West said something fell from the King which caused Him to think His Majesty was very sick of all the French who are in this Country.—

CHAPTER XI

1805

Farington's Loyalty

January 1.—Called on West. He told me Nollekens had informed him that Cosway had said to him, that the Scheme of their party was to have a *President by annual rotation.*—Nollekens ridiculed the idea.

January 2.—[After West read his paper at the Academy general meeting, Farington said,] "Upon this occasion I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction which I feel from knowing that our acts have been approved by our Sovereign, and I am convinced that the hearts of the body of Academicians will be warmed by grateful sensations after having listened to the representation you have made.—

"Sir, I now beg leave to say a few words which more immediately relate to yourself.—It happened that I came into the profession to which I belong at a very early age, which enables me to say that I remember your arrival from Italy, & in a short time, after, at the age of 25 or 26 you produced works of such merit as to cause you to be ranked with the first men of your profession. In a few years after you were known to be employed with a few others in planning & forming this institution, his Majesty having approved a proposal for that purpose. The Catalogues, of the Exhibitions will shew that from that period, 36 years ago, you have exerted yourself professionally in a singular manner to maintain and support the credit of the Royal Academy.—

Without exciting Jealousy

"When it pleased God to take from us the great man [Sir Joshua Reynolds] who first graced the Chair of the Royal Academy one sentiment prevailed as to who shd. be his successor, and you were Unanimously elected to fill that vacancy. In that situation you have remained 14 years. Your professional abilities entitled you to be placed in it, those abilities which however they may now be appreciated, I will commit my judgment so far as to say they will be still more highly rated at a future period. But other considerations operated in your favour. Your longstanding in the art; your age which then compared with that of most of the excellent artists which constitute this body, made you appear as a Father, are causes why you have held your rank without exciting

Jealousy.—Thus honorably distinguished it was natural for you to hope that you might conclude a life of great professional labour, in ease and tranquility.—In this expectation you have been disappointed, and have suffered many mortifications.

"Among other attacks, you have lately been accused of neglecting the duties of your Office. That charge you refuted by proofs, so convincing as nothing but the greatest care & attention could have enabled you to bring forward. You have also experienced a treatment that is remembered with much more sorrow. It has been declared to your face, before this Assembly, that you *had lost the confidence of your Sovereign ;* and a solemn pledge was then given by a member under a penalty of suffering merited contempt, that it should *then be proved.* It was not done ; and this night you have had the happiness to lay before us a full confutation of that unfounded assertion.

"Having been a witness to all that passed on these occasions, I should think I acted towards you with cold indifference were I not to express the satisfaction I now feel, and my hope, that assured of the protection of a Sovereign whose benevolent disposition has made him the most venerated and the most beloved of monarchs, you may pass the remainder of your days unmolested, and possessing what blessings this world can afford go to your grave in peace & security."

Farington Angry

After I had concluded Bourgeois came forward and immediately attacked me by saying my sentiments respecting the President had not always been the same, as my conduct respecting *Bromley's Book in* 1793 would prove. The absurdity of bringing forward a charge concerning a difference of opinion at a former period respecting a publication, was such as to cause him to be cried down ; but I replied to him by recapitulating much of what I had said & asked him if He had answered any part of it. I told Him I had differed in opinion at times, both with the present & the former President, but *that* had nothing to do with my general respect for them.—He then said I had voted against *Mr. West being President 4 or 5 years successively.*—This falsehood so raised my indignation that I was abt. to answer him with great vehemence : but the friends near me, requested me not to regard him.

Tresham* then spoke, but was in no way able to exculpate himself.

* Henry Tresham, one of the stormy petrels of the Royal Academy, was an Irishman by birth, temperament, and training. He came to England in 1775, and afterwards spent some fourteen years on the Continent, chiefly at Rome. Returning to England, he was elected an A.R.A. in 1791, and, on being made a full member in 1799, he in the following year began to disturb the peace of the Academy because he had not been elected to the Council. He appealed to the King, who after a long and bitter discussion, "gave it as his opinion that the meaning of the law was explicit, and that each member should serve on the Council in rotation, the names of the newly-elected members, who had received the diplomas being always placed at the top of the annual list." This rule, which still exists, is, on the whole, an admirable provision to prevent the management of the Academy from

Lawrence rose after Tresham and spoke with great strength & *quite home to him* respecting His assertion of Mr. West having lost the King's confidence.—He was followed by Flaxman, who said, He *had privately* asked *Yenn* on the 10th of Decr. whether He had any communication to make from the King, to which Yenn replied that His Majesty had [said] certain things to him, but he had no authority to state it to the Academy. —On this Tresham seemed to look eagerly about for Yenn, who abt. the end of my first speech had slunk out of the room & was no more seen.—

The Hod-Man of his Party

Shee then made an animated speech, in which He forcibly condemned the proceedings of Tresham & the opposition, but seemed willing to ease Tresham off by saying that He appeared to have been the *Hod-man of his party* to carry their clay but seemed to have no knowledge of the foundation on which the fabrick was to be erected.—He also called him His friend & was assured He wd. be glad to relieve himself by an apology for what He had done.—Tresham operated upon by this expressed that He had been led into assertions which were now refuted, & sd. He was willing to *make* or *second* a motion complimentary to Mr. West.

This *I opposed*, saying that the sentiments of Mr. Tresham were now known, as fully as they could be by a motion, and I deprecated such a measure by saying it wd. be much better that nothing of the kind *shd. appear on the record* as it could not but imply that there had been a question upon it. What I said was approved.—West then spoke & sd. if any other man shd. ever appear more proper for *the Chair* than Himself He wd. chearfully retire & still continue to give the Academy all the support in His power.—

falling into the hands of a clique. There is, however, one drawback: it brings into the Council men who may be utterly incapable of conducting the affairs of such an institution.

To return to Tresham. He was a good draughtsman but a poor painter, and his other activities included art-dealing. One business truck of this nature brought him an annuity of £300 from the fifth Earl of Carlisle. In 1807 he was chosen Professor of Painting at the Academy, but owing to ill-health he resigned two years later, and died in 1814.

CHAPTER XII

1805

Hoppner Makes the Prince Laugh

January 6.—Hoppner said He told the Prince of Wales a few days ago that the King had said to Beechey—" West is an American, so is Copley, and you are an Englishman, & if you were all at the Devil, I wd. not enquire after you." The Prince laughed for 10 minutes at it.—The Prince had called on Hoppner.—

Hoppner was very much for encreasing the advantages which may be derived from the Royal Academy.—He said He thought that, in addition to the established Lecturers, four Lectures should be given each year, viz : one on Sculpture,—One on Landscape painting,—and two others on Painting, choosing for it some particular work.—That the members selected for this purpose each year, so as to include in a certain time the opinions & judgment of all who might be willing to Lecture.—He also thought that a distinction whould be made in placing the Students at the Lectures. Those who have *gained Premiums* should sit on a *form together*, which wd. contribute to excite emulation.—He gave me His written Plan for regulating the Schools.—

January 8.—Wests I dined at.—Flaxman made me many compts. on my conduct at the Academy on the 2nd inst. and Daniell told me that Humphry today had said to Him " that Farington had acted with propriety & effect on that occasion,"—and sd. how unfortunate it was to have such men as T[resham]. & B[ourgeois]. members of it.—

The Light Within

I observed to West, on looking round his room, that it was but seldom that such works of art were seen in a private apartment, but it would not but [be] *noticed how dark they appeared*, which seemed to me to prove that the process those painters used was not a good one for preservation. I remarked it in the pictures of Ruysdael,—Berghem,—&c. & even that called Titian, & those by Gaspar Poussin.—He said it was true, and was owing to their not having what He called " *The Light within* " that is a light ground at the bottom. On the contrary those pictures were painted on dark grounds.—I further remarked to him that it appeared to me that Claude Lorrain painted so much in *body colour*

that it was immaterial on what ground his colour was laid. He said it was true, but that Claude by another process might have avoided much of the trouble his pictures cost him.

I told him in that I cd. not agree with him, being of opinion that nothing but refinement upon refinement in touching upon all the parts could have made them so perfect as they are.—He said His opinion was, that Claude painted His pictures over & over again in a general way till all the parts had, when viewed at a considerable distance that truth of appearance which He wished to give them, and that being secured He finished the particulars, viz: the leafing of the trees, &c. &c. with tints agreeing with the general colour.—He spoke of Wright of Derby, as meriting much notice in the Biography of British Artists. He said some of the *Candle light pictures* by Wright, His forges & Blacksmiths Shops, were superior to anything of that kind which had been done in Italy, by *De La Loti* who had excelled in that way.—He said that His opinion was that the *ground* of a picture should be *light*, and over that should be passed a *middle tint* upon which the picture should be painted.—

Decoration of St. Paul's

Flaxman said He remembered Scheemaker, the Sculptor. He was a Fleming by birth & went twice to Rome.—He came to England while St. Pauls Cathedral was building, & was employed by Mr. Bird,* the master mason, to work on the Basso relievo in the pediment, for which He was paid only at the rate of 15 shillings a week. He also worked on one of the Colossal figures of the Saints.—He was a little man in person, but handsome; was a Roman Catholick, and was a most worthy man.—He died at a very advanced age.—I mentioned to Flaxman the intention of having Lectures given by Academicians in addition to those given by the Professors, & He appeared much gratified by it.—

Farington's Disgust

January 10.—Hoppner called, and we talked about what passed with Opie [who was making trouble about the Professorship of Painting, resigned by Fuseli, on his appointment as Keeper of the Academy].

I expressed my disgust at the never ceasing prospect of trouble in the Academy. He [Hoppner] said He wd. not mind it. The best way would be to go on doing our duty, & upon the confidence that there wd. always be a *majority* to counteract the discontented.—We talked of the business of Council. I desired he wd. take upon Himself the trouble of preparing & bringing forward a Plan for regulating the Schools & He might use those papers which a Committee in 1799 had prepared.—I also requested him to propose that Lectures shd. be given by Academicians, not Professors, in addition to those given by the Professors.—He said He attended as Visitor at the *Life Academy* on Monday last, & there was only *one Student*, and on *Tuesday not one* had appeared at 7 oClock,—on which He told

* Francis Bird was a pupil of Grinling Gibbons.

the model to go away.—This shews to what a state of indifference the students have arrived.—

January 17.—Lysons called, was at Court yesterday and was presented to the King at the Levee, by Lord Arden.*—It was the first public Levee since the King's illness & the crowd was so great as to make it like a Playhouse Passage.—The King told Lysons that He should give the Society of Antiquaries another ancient picture: viz: "The Battle of the Spurs."

January 18.—To-day He was to be presented to the Queen at the Drawing room.—Last night at the Antiquary Society He mentioned that His Majesty intended to give the picture of the "Battle of the Spurs" to the Society.—This caused a conversation, in which Dr. Wilkinson said that Sir F. Bourgeois had told Him that He (Sir Francis) had induced His Majesty to give these pictures to the Society.—Lysons said, He did not believe a word of it, & had no great opinion of the veracity of Sir Francis, and He asked the Doctor, whether He had heard how Sir Francis & some person colleagued with Him had been exposed at the Royal Academy lately, in what respected the King's name?—The Doctor replied He had not, but He had no high opinion of Sir Francis, and did not believe Him when He said it. He added a sneer upon his *polish Knighthood*†, and said He assumed the name of *Bourgeois*, but a Brother of His, an apothecary at Chelsea, goes by the common name of *Burgess*.

* Second Baron Alvanley. His father, the first Baron, was Solicitor General, Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was raised to the Peerage in 1801. He died March 19, 1804. The Peerage is extinct.

† Bourgeois while in Poland was made a Knight of the Order of Merit by King Stanislas, an honour which was confirmed by George III.

CHAPTER XIII

1805

Libel on Lord St. Vincent

January 18.—Queen's birth-day dinner I went to.—Taylor [formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*] spoke of the *Young Roscius*. He sd. it was very extraordinary to see him at so early an age, so much in possession of all the habit of *Stage action;* but in no other respect did He think him *remarkable*.—His tones are monotonous;—His performance not above that of a third-rate actor.—He discovers no genius.—

Taylor spoke to me abt. His situation under the prosecution of Lord St. Vincent for a libel in the *Morning Post*.*—He said He had written a letter to-day to His Lordship & left it at his House, in which He had represented that He knew nothing of the libel till it was published, and could suffer on no other acct. than as being a Proprietor of the paper.—

A Heavy Sentence

[Farington wrote on January 26th.]—Taylor & Lawrence dined with me.—Taylor in much apprehension of a heavy sentence next week in the Court of Kings Bench against Him & Heriot† for a libel on Lord St. Vincent published in the True Briton & Sun.—He read me a copy of

* The libel appeared in the *True Briton* and *Sun*, not in the *Morning Post*. See below.

† John Heriot (1760-1833) was a Scotsman from Haddington, and had, like many of his countrymen, fortune and misfortune, "great and sma'." Domestic trouble ended his career at Edinburgh University, and he came south—to London, Mecca of all true Caledonians. Soldiering was his first trade, the Marines his regiment. Wounded on board the *Elizabeth* frigate in Rodney's action with the French Fleet on April 17, 1780, he afterwards exchanged to the *Brune* and suffered in the terrible hurricane off the coast of Barbados, October 10 of the same year.

After the peace of 1783 he turned to authorship and experienced very hard times. He wrote two novels and an "Account of Gibraltar," then acted on the staff of the *Oracle* newspaper and became for a brief period editor of the *World*. But his greatest success as a journalist began when he, in order to support the policy of Pitt, was enabled to start the *Sun* on October 1, 1793, which soon surpassed all its rivals, the sales rising to a circulation of some four thousand copies a day. Heriot had already produced the *True Briton* (on January 1), and ran both until he accepted a clerkship in the Lottery Office in 1806. Other Government appointments came his way, and he ended his days as Comptroller of Chelsea Hospital, dying there on July 29, 1833, in his seventy-third year. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

a letter which He had sent to Lord St. Vincent in which He declared that He was not then a proprietor of the *Sun* and had no *direction of* the *True Briton*.—He also declared that He never saw the article complained of till it was published.—Taylor had little hope of operating on Lord St. Vincent by that letter or by any other application.—He is considered to be an inflexible man.—

[Then on February 7th, he records.]—Messrs. Heriot, J. Taylor, &c. were committed by the Court of Kings Bench to the Kings Bench prison, for a libel on Lord St. Vincent,—and were ordered to be brought up to receive judgment on Tuesday 12th inst, [when] Mr. Heriot [was] sentenced by the Court of Kings Bench to 3 [the Annual Register says six] months imprisonment for publishing the above Libel in the True Briton & months for doing it in the Sun.—J. Taylor to pay a fine of 100 marks. McMillan [the printer] to one months imprisonment in the King's Bench.—

Taylor spoke of Ned Jerningham,* & said that so far from being " the Snivelling " Character described by Gifford in His *Baviad*, He is a social man, that will drink his two bottles of Port at a sitting.

January 19.—Flaxman said that he usually rises at this season of the year before 8 oClock, and breakfasts soon after. He dines at two oClock, and makes it a slight repast, & not allowing himself more than 20 minutes or ½ an hour. He then returns to his study, where He remains till 5 oClock, when He drinks tea. He then applies to his books till between 9 & 10 oClock when He eats some bread & cheese, & goes to bed about Eleven oClock.—

January 20.—Smirke urged me much to write the Biography of Artists, & a History of the Royal Academy.—

January 21.—Flaxman [had] been with Lady Thomond who commissioned Him to proceed with Sir Joshua's monument, He told Her the situation of the academy & how little could be depended upon as to any vote of money, as the King's sanction wd. be wanted. She said she only wished for *the name* of the Academy that it might not seem to be simply Her own act.—

Bone called & brot. me the Enamel picture of my *late most dear wife finished*.—The resemblance has exceeded my best hopes, & I expressed to him how much He had done for me.—

Val Green, the Engraver

January 24.—Young, the Engraver, called. He told me that He was a pupil to Valentine Green† who, at that time, had 5 pupils, & He believed got by his professional business £2,000 a year.—His son Rupert Green, seemed to have some talent for drawing; He could do, in a short time, something that had promise in it, but He had made little advance

* See Index, Vols. I. and II.

† The mezzotint engraver for whose prints extravagant prices have been paid in recent years.

in the art when His father proposed to establish him as a Merchant for the publication of Prints. Soon after He married a Young woman who it was reported wd. have a fortune of £40,000. But Her Father soon after failed, and she brought nothing with Her but a most expensive and vain disposition. By various speculations, & expensive living, the Father & Son were in a few years in great difficulties, & a Bankruptcy followed.—

Finally Rupert was reduced to live near Chelsea, with His wife & 6 Children, in a manner miserable, and their Chief support arose from charitable contributions raised by advertisements describing their wretched situation. Rupert endeavoured to get a little money by miniature painting, but His constitution gave way & He died a few weeks ago. Valentine Green, cohabits with a widow who has 2 daughters.—They pass as married people; but it is believed that no act of marriage has taken place, as by that £150 a year which she possesses wd. have been forfeited to His Creditors.—

Young spoke of the great change which has taken place in the metzotinto line of angraving. The *smoky* manner of Valentine Green & His contemporaries, had been superseded by the brilliant execution & Characteristick imitation of the touch in the picture which is seen in the Prints by [James] Ward.—

West said *Edwards* had lately applied to him for information respecting *Carver** but He had been to *Garvey* who was Carvers pupil.—He spoke highly of the admirable manner in which Carver painted the dashing of the *Sea waves* upon a flat shore, or upon Rocks,—the colour so true,—the water so transparent.—

Richards openly spoke His opinion of the Young Roscius.—He said His acting was very extraordinary, if considered as something to be seen at *Westminster*, or *Harrow Schools*, but it was ridiculous to speak of it seriously as something to be compared with Garrick, Barry, &c.—

An Artist's Vicissitudes

West shewed us a letter recd. by Him from Julius Ibbetson† in 1782, in which He gives a short history of His progress in the art. He was born a few miles from Leeds in Yorkshire,—had a strong inclination to painting excited in Him he scarcely knew how,—and His Father encouraged the feeling.—Seeing an advertisement for an apprentice to a Painter, He went with His Father to Hull, 70 miles distant, to the person who advertised, and there saw all the implements of the art but nothing more. Confiding that the advertiser was an artist, Ibbetson was bound apprentice to him, but immediately found that His occupation was only to be to get His master money by painting from daylight to night the inside & outside of Ships in the Port of that town.

* Robert Carver, an Irish artist who with Garvey went to Cork in 1762, and there met James Barry, the future R.A., who was then considered to be a very eccentric young man.

† See Vol. I., pages 327 and 339.

His remonstrances against this were ridiculed by His Master, & He could only practise drawing & other painting, at stolen Hours. He did, notwithstanding so far advance in the art as to paint several *Signs* which were much admired.—At the end of 5 years, His Master proposed to quit the business & to sell the remainder of His time, viz: 2 years, to a person who was to succeed to it; on which Ibbetson ran away from *Hull* and came to London, where He got employ from a person who had previously been under His Hull master.

While in this situation He obtained admission into Mr. West's House in Newman St. where He painted a chest for one of the Servants, & where for the first time He saw pictures which excited in Him a feeling "which affected His *very toes*"—In 1788 He laid out a solitary half guinea to subscribe to a print to be engraved of the Battle of La Hogue, and being afterwards told that Mr. West wd. let him have an impression witht. paying the remainder in 1782 He wrote the whimsical letter to him stating all the above particulars.—He added that He had been for 4 years in the hands of those Harpies the *Picture dealers*, and described their frauds with humour and acrimony.

CHAPTER XIV

1805

A National Gallery

January 24.—Revd. Mr. Brand I called on at the Antiquary Society & paid my subscriptions. He mentioned the late Treasurer, *Mr. Topham*, & said that a few years before his death His temper had entirely changed. He had become irritable & morose, & very unpleasant to act with.—Frazer, the Printer to the Society, on being harshly treated by Him told him "He had done that which was always unwise. *He had married when He was old*, (abt. 54 or 5) and now felt the consequences of it."

January 25.—I was at home till the even'g, when I went to the Academy Council. P. Hoare* attended and read an acct. of the articles He intended for His annual publication. He read a preface in which He chiefly dwelt upon a Plan for a *National Gallery* of Art proposed to the Academy by Opie in 1800, which was then approved & carried to the King.—Hoare proposed to publish this Plan, but I objected to it, considering it as impracticable, and that His publication shd. be a record of what had been done, was doing, or would be done. We had much conversation which was ended by His being satisfied that it ought not to be published.

January 27.—Hoppner called on me.—He said Windham, Dr. Lawrence, & other Members of the *Literary Club* had signified to him that they should wish to have him made a member of it.—

January 28.—The day uncommonly dark. I had Candles at noon. —Edwards [A.R.A., author of Anecdotes of Painters] called, & read a manuscript life of Benjamin Wilson.—In the afternoon I sent him His Manuscripts, of R. Wilson, Parry,—Finney,—Hodges,—& George.—To the *last only* I made a few corrections & a small addition.†

* See entry February 12, 1804.

† George Farington, the Diarist's younger brother and pupil, also studied under Benjamin West and at the R.A. schools. Employed by Alderman Boydell, George, along with Joseph, made excellent drawings of the Houghton collection, and in 1779 he won a silver medal at the Academy, in 1780 obtaining the gold medal for the best historical painting. Two years later he left England for the East Indies, where he produced many pictures and began one representing the Durbar of the Nabob of Mershhoodabad. While engaged on this work he imprudently exposed himself to the night air to make studies of the natives in some ceremonial rites, and, becoming suddenly ill, he died in a few days at the age of thirty-four—he was born in 1754.

A Royal Party

January 30.—Lord Thomond's I dined at. Only Lady Thomond with us.—The late Lord Rosslyn* was a very agreeable companion & was much esteemed in the neighboroud of Taplow. He attended meetings of the Magistrates, & was not only useful but social. He lived well and was hospitable.—He had some years been troubled with *Fistulous* complaints, and a few days before His death had been cut for a Fistula by *Home*, the Surgeon, who pronounced that He had got out the *root* of the complaint. On *New Years* day last He went to a party made by the Royal family at Frogmore, and was recd. with remarkable attention.—He came in while the Company were placed before an Orchestra, & a performer was singing.

On seeing him enter the King & Queen immediately arose and went towards him, & congratulated him upon his recovery. The respect shewn him appeared the more striking as *according to Etiquette* when the King arose all the Company did the same.—He appeared to be in great spirits throughout the evening, having been assured that His complaints were removed, & that he wd. live many years.—The next day, *another cold day*, He went to the Duke of Portland at Bulstrode, and there felt chilly. He returned home to dinner abt. 6 oClock & while at dinner complained of being cold & desired Lady Rosslyn to change places with him which she did. Immediately after He sd. He felt an acute pain in his head, and desired a Surgeon who attended him to feel his pulse, but before the Surgeon could approach him He fell back in his chair, & did not speak another word, & died at 12 oClock that night.

He has left by His will £1500 a year to Lady Rosslyn, and His House & furniture in St. James's Square, or *in lieu* of that £300 a year more.—To his niece Lady Mary Erskine, sister of Sir James Erskine, £5000,—to 2 Miss Coates, nieces of Lady Rosslyn who resided with him £1000 each.—Some estates & *the reversions* to Sir James Erskine, and some property to a Brother of Sir James Erskine. Lord Thomond said He was very social in company and would drink His wine cheerfully.—

Malone's Edition of Boswell

January 31.—Mr. Malone† I called on. He has long been troubled with a painful complaint in his breast, occasioned by a violent cold caused by sitting against an open window, where there was a current of air in August last. He was at the time in a state of perspiration.—I told him the wish of Lady Thomond that He wd. as an Executor to Sir Joshua Reynolds apply to the Council of the Royal Academy for them to obtain from the Dean & Chapter of St. Pauls the 4th. place under

* Alexander Wedderburn was born in 1733, and created first Earl of Rosslyn in 1801. Appointed First Commissioner for keeping the Great Seal in 1793, he was in the same year constituted Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He died on January 3, 1805, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine.

† See Index, Vols. I. and II.

the Dome for a monument to Sir Joshua to be placed there. He sd. He wd. write to me tomorrow on the subject, signifying such a desire & that I wd. communicate it to the Academy.—He sd. that He had not found an opportunity to move the *Literary Club* on the subject, but had spoke to several of them *separately*. He sd. that 5 *guineas* was the Sum given by several for a monument to Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Malone told me to-day that a *fourth* edition of Boswell's life of Johnson is now publishing by Cadel & Davis the Proprietors.—Malone said *He* had added *many notes* to this edition.—Boswell in his lifetime made abt. £2500 by this work, and the copy right was then sold to Cadel for £300 and has proved a very good bargain for the purchaser.

We talked of the *Young Roscius*. He sd. He had not seen Him but notwithstanding the unreasonable clamour abt. him, all those whose judgments He much respected considered Him only as *extraordinary Boy*. Mr. Windham sd. that after the violent praises He had Heard, He had endeavoured to imagine Him *a man* & to try his merit upon that Idea, & He then appeared no longer *extraordinary*.

CHAPTER XV

1805

The Bishop and Hoppner's "Oriental Tales"

February 1.—Miss Linwood* called & told me that the picture, a landscape by Gainsborough, which had been left with me by Heath, the engraver, belongs to Her and that He would explain to me Her claim to it.

Thomson [R.A.] I dined with. Woodforde there, & Westmacott Junr. came to tea.—We had much conversation abt. the unhappy manner in which many British Artists had lived, & died in Rome. Gavin Hamilton,—More,—Durno,—& Deare were mentioned.†

* Mary Linwood (1755-1845), musical composer, her chief composition being "David's First Victory," an oratorio. She also published "Leicestershire Tales" in 1808. But she is now best known as an artist in needlework. Her clever imitations of pictures in worsted embroidery were exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1776 and 1778, and in the following year she opened an exhibition of her work at the Hanover Square Rooms, afterwards removing them to Hogarth's house in Leicester Square, thence to Edinburgh, Dublin, and other important centres.

Writing in 1841 the Countess of Wilton says, "Miss Linwood's exhibition used to be one of the lions of London, and deserves to be so now." The "Judgment of Solomon," her last work, occupied her for ten years, and was not finished until she was seventy-five years of age.

† The following is a list of English artists residing at Rome in the year 1790:

Mr. Bunce (Architecture), Trinità di Monte.
Mr. Day (Miniature), Arco della Regina.
Mr. Deare (Sculpture), near the Piazza Barberini, going to S. Nicolo di Tolentino, on the left hand.
Mr. Durno (History), by the Quartiere dei Avignonesi.
Mr. Fagan (History), Strada del Babuino, over the coach-maker.
Mr. Flaxman [R.A.] (Sculpture), Piazza Mignanelli.
Mr. Foulis (Portrait), Strada Condotta, over the Greek Coffee-house.
Mr. Freebairn (Landscape), Casa di Battoni, near the Strada Condotta.
Mr. Grignion (History), Strada Laurina, the sixth house from the Strada del Babuino, on the left hand.
Mr. Head (History), Strada Felice, next house to the Palazzo Tomati.
Mr. Hewetson (Sculpture), Vicolo delle Orsoline.
Mr. Irvine (History), Strada del Babuino.
Mr. More (Landscape), Strada Rosella.
Mr. Nevay (History), Arco della Regina.
Mr. Parry [A.R.A.] (History), Casa di Battoni, near the Strada Condotta.

February 2.—A few nights ago at the Duchess of D[evonshire ?] at Supper, Lady E.F. said "Speaking of H[oppner]'s book, That He was before known to be an irritable man, but she had thought *He was a gentleman.*"

Fuseli told me [on the 14th] that Hoppner had informed him that the Bishop of London had expressed disapprobation at the Frontispiece to Hoppner's "Oriental Tales," it being an Exhibition of a naked Woman. —Hoppner waited upon the Bishop in consequence of it, & represented that to Artists prints or paintings of such subjects excited none but the most innocent ideas, and that even the *real figure* was viewed in an Academy simply as an object of study.—The Bishop replied, "That might be, but He was persuaded the public wd. not look upon such representations with the same feelings, and added, that he could not put that book, with the print, into the hands of Mrs. Porteous [his wife], there wd. be an indecorum in so doing.—Upon this Hoppner told His Lordship that He wd. order Hatchard to publish the book hereafter without a frontispiece.

Flaxman on Famous Sculptors

February 2.—Hoppner brought an acct. of the death of Poor Banks*, who died at ½ past one oClock this afternoon.

February 4.—Flaxman called to mention to me that if it shd. be approved by the Council of the Academy He would read a discourse publickly in the Academy, upon the professional merits and virtues of Banks.—He said He had already proposed it to the Revd. Mr. Forster who married Miss Banks.—I told him I thought He should come to the Academy tomorrow evening & state His proposal to the Members of Council, which He agreed to do.—He said He had much respect for the professional talents of Nollekens, but that Banks was the first Englishman that had introduced a style of superior taste & Science. . . .

[**February 7.**—Some of Banks's works had an excellence equal to the antique [said Flaxman].—He mentioned His Caractacus before Claudius, a Basso relievo ;—His monument to Mrs. Petree, in Lewisham Church ; —His Achilles. He granted that his works were not equally meri-

Mr. Pye (History), Casa Rosa, Strada Gregoriana, Trinità di Monte.
Mr. Robinson (History), Corso, corner of Strada Laurina.
Mr. Skirving [who drew the well-known portrait of Robert Burns] (Crayons), Palazzo del Babuino.
Mr. Smith (History), Trinità di Monte.
Mr. Tassaert (History), Vicolo d' Orsoline, over the Pope's Courier.
Mr. Taylor (Miniature), by the Quartiere dei Avignonesi.

* Thomas Banks (1735-1805), born in Lambeth, was eldest son of William Banks, land steward and surveyor to the Duke of Beaufort. Elected an Associate in 1784, he became a full member in the following year. Banks was arrested on a charge of high treason, and, as we have seen in the Diary, he suffered professionally for his democratic principles. Tall, dignified, and courteous, Banks was also very kind to young artists. He was great-grandfather of the late Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

torious ; He sometimes became heavy,—but, as in His moral qualities, there was always a good principle prevailing.—He remarked that the mental powers of Banks could not be judged of by those who had only common intercourse with him. To them He appeared dull and absent ; the fact was one object engrossed him, viz : the study of His Art.

Banks and Nollekens

He said that nothing in the best stile of Sculpture had been done in this country before Banks produced His works, compared with which those by Roubiliac,—Rysbrack,—Scheemaker &c.—sunk in estimation. —When compared with Banks, He thought Nollekens very inferior. His [Nollekens'] monument to Mrs. Howard and some of his figures, were ingenious & had merit, but it was not of the first order : His works contained many of the defects of His competitors viz : The Heaviness which Banks sometimes shewed ;—and the flimsiness of Bacon.—I asked Him what He thought of his Busts which had been very popular. He said they had neither stile, nor enough of personal resemblance (individuality) that Rossi's busts of the Prince of Wales and of [no name] were worth all that the other had done.—He said Nollekens wanted mind.—Bacon He considered as scarcely to be taken up with a view of comparing His works with the pure standards of Sculpture. He had not made such His models, but *worked from notions of his own*, often shewing much ingenuity, but void of greatness & simplicity.—

I dined alone & in the evening of the 16th went to the Academy Council.—Flaxman attended & read His proposed discourse on the death of Banks, which lasted 29 minutes. Smirke much approved his introduction, but Hoppner remarked that His arrangement was not judicious, —as He had not *summed up & concluded His discourse* with a critical acct. and Eulogy on Banks, but had introduced it into the *middle of H composition* & had made his lecture less interesting. It was also thought to be *too short* for a public discourse of such a nature, and He was advised to lengthen it considerably. I proposed to him also to go into a critical examination of the works of Roubiliac, Rysbrack &c. & shew the state of the art of sculpture in this country before Banks & Nollekens appeared ; which wd. enable him to exhibit the great improvement in respect of just taste introduced by those artists. He said He wd. consider all that had been said and pursue the ideas proposed.—

Flaxman having remodelled his lecture on the death of Banks, read it on the 27th in 57 minutes. It was approved & much conversation took place abt. His reading it publickly,—West after considering sometime came to Lawrence & me and expressed an apprehension that the opposition might make an injurious report to the King if it shd. be read witht. having been communicated to Him.—I reflected upon this & then sd. that Banks having been proclaimed to be *Democratical* it might be represented to the King *that He particularly* became our *object to celebrate.* It was agreed to come to no determination at present.—]

Bone and the Prince of Wales

February 4.—Bone [A.R.A.] called to speak abt. the vacancy in the room of Banks. He said that Sir Wm. Beechey, had sent to him by His Son (Bone, Junr.) that He shd. have Sir Willms vote; & that He was of *no party in the Academy*.—I told Bone that I was fully convinced that His being as an Enameller, a *copist only*, considering the merit of His works, should be no objection to His being made an Academician.—He did not ask for my vote or receive it.—I told him I was very desirous that there be no unpleasant feeling among those Associates who are now on such very agreeable terms, but that harmony & kindness shd. continue.—He sd. the price He had fixed upon His picture of Dido, copied from that of Sir J. Reynolds, was 175 guineas, and He had reckoned the time employed upon it at the rate of what He shd. have got by small pictures, witht. allowing for the danger incurred by putting so large an Enamel into the fire 20 times, which at the last time might have been destroyed. He said the size of that Enamel is 13 inches by 10 inches. He said considering the size & the risk He ought to have had 500 guineas for it.—It is for the Prince of Wales, who when He takes Bone's pictures does not enquire the *price*, but Bone carries His account to the *Duchy of Cornwall Office*, and in ¾ of a year, or thereabouts, usually receives the whole or something on account.

CHAPTER XVI

1805

A Famous Publisher

February 8.—Boydell I called on at the Shakespeare Gallery & met Mr. Annesley* there. I saw the Ganymede by Rubens, from the Orleans Collection a prize in the Boydell Lottery which Mrs. Worsley of Platt has obtained. Boydell told me He gave £420 for it to Hammersley the Banker, and would give Mrs. Worsley that value for it in prints of Her own choosing from their collection. Mr. Annesley said it was not a fit picture to be hung in a Lady's apartment on acct. of the naked figure.† Boydell told me that He was spoken to abt. a year & a half ago respecting the Office *of Alderman* in case of His Uncle's death, by Joe Peel & others at a dinner, when they promised to support him. The forenoon of the day on the morning on which His uncle died, His death being known, the offer was repeated & accepted by Him, & He was elected without opposition, & without Himself canvassing.—

He said the death of His Uncle [Alderman Boydell] was owing to His going to the Old Bailey one morning when the weather was very damp & foggy, before the *room was aired*. He felt unwell the day following, but still went there, & the third day, after which He was obliged to go to Bed. Dr. Baillie, said, that His disorder was such as persons of all ages are subject to & could He have borne evacuations He might have lived, but they could not be ventured upon.—He was opened after His death & all the material parts were in so good a state that it was thought He might have lived 10 *years longer* had this *accidental complaint* not attacked him.—He was not apprehensive of His dissolution & the day before desired the *British Press*, a newspaper to be read to Him. He has left to Boydell His whole property except £6000 to Mrs. Nichol & £1000 to [no name].

Boydell said He meant to carry on the business; to take His Son & Harrison [the manager] into Partnership, and to cause His Son to reside

* Probably Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington, who was born in 1760, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, May 27, 1779. He was M.P. for Oxford in 1790, and died January 20, 1841. Romney painted his Portrait and received 50gs. for it on June 21, 1793. It was the property of the Hon. Miss Annesley in 1904. His son, Arthur, became Viscount Valentia in 1844.

† West said the picture was not by Rubens and "would not sell for £50."

in Cheapside.—*I recommended to Him to keep as much power in his own hands as He could*, and to *consider what might happen from the introduction of persons not belonging to Him in case of His death.*

The Great Lottery Prize

He [Boydell] told me that Caldwell, the engraver, had purchased several tickets at different times, for his friends, and Had reserved *one for Himself.* But *that ticket*, instead of locking it up, He carried in His pocket. Tassie* of Leicester fields wanting a Ticket requested Caldwell to purchase one for Him which He did, and on delivering it to Him took out of his pocket *both* the Tickets and bid Tassie take His choice. A young woman who was present, objected to it, & urged Caldwell not to part *with that Ticket which He had* before reserved for himself, observing that she once had *a similar number & got a prize* & she thought it lucky. Caldwell said He had no faith in such fancies and still allowed the choice to Tassie who took Caldwells reserved *Ticket* which proved to be the *great prize* in the Lottery. Caldwell related these circumstances to Boydell; but has been very much unsettled ever since; & mortified.—Boydell has offered Tassie £10,000 for the *prize*, but Tassie requires £23,000, & has now resolved to bring the whole to auction.—

A Dishonest Carpenter

February 9.—Hoppner stated that on conversing with Smith the Carpenter abt. replacing the Cartoons before Monday next, Smith said it was impossible to do it in less than 3 *weeks*, & that all the frames, a waggon load of them, were piled up & were not numbered as it was supposed they wd. not be again wanted.—Upon Fuselis recommendation, Lee, a Carpenter, was sent for, a man who had been in partnership with Smith, & declared He left Him on acct. of the impositions He practised upon the Academy. This man immediately said the *frames had been numbered by Smith Himself*, and He would undertake to put them up in a day. He was accordingly employed, & 3 *of them were soon put up*, and the other 4 will be up *on Monday*.—He cd. if it had depended upon Him have put them all up in a day.—On this the Council agreed that Smith was not a fit person to be any longer employed by the Academy, and we resolved to go farther into an enquiry respecting expenditure.

The Academy Council I went to in the evening [of March 25].—The Behaviour of Smith the Carpenter was spoken of.—Yenn spoke in his favor.—Loutherburgh moved that Neale should be employed in his room, which was agreed to unanimously.—

February 10.—The Commission for building Downing College at

* William Tassie, born in London in 1777, was a nephew of James Tassie, a Scotsman, famous for his portrait medallions modelled in wax and finished in a hard white enamel. He also made skilful copies of antique gems. He died in 1799, and his nephew, William, continued his work, examples of his art being in the National Portrait Gallery and National Gallery of Scotland. Tassie made a great mistake in refusing Boydell's £10,000, for the pictures, forming the prize, when sold at Christie's on May 17, 18 and 20, 1805, realised only £6,181.

Cambridge has been taken from *Wyatt* & given to [George] Byfield.—[See Vol. I., page 74.]

Lady Thomond I called on.—She told me there was to be an Installation at Windsor on St. George's Day viz: the 23rd. April & that Lady Camden had told Her that it would, it was supposed, cost each of the new Knights of the Garter £2000.—

Captain O'brien of the Navy, nephew to Lord Thomond, is to be married on Wednesday next to Miss Hotham, daugr. of General Hotham.* She will have £10,000.

Major Sterling, son to Sir [James] Sterling, was to have been married several days since to Miss Dalling, daughr. to Sir Wm. Dalling, but the day before the marriage He disappeared & has not since been heard of. He called at His Bankers that day, but did not take money. The Lady & His friends are in the greatest distress upon it.—[On the 17th Farington wrote]: Went to St. James's Chapel & recd. the Holy Sacrament.—I dined alone & in the evening called on Wilson & sat sometime with Him & Mrs. & Miss Wilson.—He spoke of the extraordinary conduct of Major Sterling, Son of Sir James Sterling, to Miss Dalling,—He having disappeared the day before they were to have been married, and at the end of a fortnight was found to be at his father's in Scotland.

February 12.—Went to Lawrence as He wished to have my opinion upon the circular picture which He was painting of Mrs. Hawkins† and John James Hamilton a Son of Lord Abercorn.—I went from Him to Hill's in Greek Street, a picture dealer, and saw several pictures which He had brought from Holland & Germany: a Holy Family—Rubens, from a Convent at Munich. His price 2000 guineas, 2 Hobbimus,—a small Cuyp 350 guineas,—& many others—very fine.

I had to dinner, Woodforde, Westmacott & Thomson [all R.A.'s].—Thomson said that at Fuseli's lecture last night Soane said to Owen [R.A.], "You have painted *my portrait* too well," signifying by it that those in the Academy who did not like him, would be prejudiced against Owen for having so done. Such is the littleness of his mind.—Thomson spoke to me after the others had gone very strongly in favour of Owen's principles & disposition, and was much pleased at having heard Smirke say that He considered Owen to be the person who wd. fill the vacancy of Academician.—

* General George Hotham, Sub-Governor to the Royal Princes and Treasurer and Receiver-General to the Prince of Wales, with whom he quarrelled about his banking account, and was dismissed from the Prince's service on January 5, 1787, Hotham refusing the proffered pension of £1,000 a year. The King, however, warmly commended Hotham's behaviour and paid him an annual salary of £1,000 for continuing to manage the pecuniary affairs of his other sons. General Hotham died in 1806.

† Mrs. Hawkins or Mrs. Maguire and Arthur Fitzjames. She was mistress of James, first Marquess of Abercorn. Her son was afterwards Colonel of the Middlesex Militia. The picture was shown at the R.A. in 1806, as "A Fancy Group" (61). See entry and footnote under April 29th.

CHAPTER XVII

1805

A Distinguished Soldier

February 13.—Captain Studd called.—He has let His House at Ipswich to Lord Paget who commands the Cavalry there.* His Lordship pays Him 500 guineas a year for the use of it.—He has abt. 30 servants, and the last year His Bill for Coals & small beer only amounted to £500. He pays his Bills with great regularity.—

Lawrence remarked that Fuseli's letters were written in an *Epigrammatic style*, in which much sense and knowledge was condensed in a small compass, That His manner of writing was not agreeable to those authors & readers of the present day, who are captivated by a stile woven out & very different from his. Were *His matter* expressed in the manner which suits their taste, they would be enchanted by it.

Lawrence mentioned having lately recd. a letter from Fulk Greville,† Father to Mrs. Crew,‡ who is desirous to have his portrait painted, but *wishes it to resemble Him when He was* 30 *years old.*—He has always been an eccentric man.

February 14.—Lawrence told me that [J. P.] Kemble has a bad cough and is very thin and looks extremely ill compared with what He sometime since appeared. There is no doubt but the extraordinary

* Commander of the Cavalry Brigade in Holland under the Duke of York, Lord Paget distinguished himself in the futile expedition of 1799. After this Paget made his Regiment, the 7th Light Dragoons (of which he was Colonel in 1801), one of the best in the Army. He also won fame in the Peninsular Wars, and in 1815 Wellington appointed him to command the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery in the Army. He fully justified the Duke's confidence, and was created Marquess of Anglesey on July 4, 1815, in recognition of his services, both as Lord Paget and Earl of Uxbridge, to which title he succeeded in 1812. After the war he held several military and political posts, and died at the age of 86 on April 9, 1854. Lawrence painted his portrait.

† Fulke Greville, of Wilbury, Wilts, who married Frances, daughter of James Macartney, cousin of Earl Macartney. He was M.P. for Monmouth, 1747-52, and author of "Maxims and Characters," which, Dr. Johnson said, was "entitled to much more praise than it has received." His wife wrote the once well-known "Ode to Indifference." Neither Fulke nor Mrs. Greville finds a place in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Lawrence, apparently, never painted Greville's portrait; at any rate, it was not shown at the R.A., nor is one of him mentioned by Sir Walter Armstrong in his life of the artist.

‡ See Vol. II., page 96 and note.

admiration of young Betty's theatrical performance, held out as Has been as a superior pattern, has had an effect upon Kemble's mind.

February 15.—Bob [Farington's brother] dined with me & Nollekens came to tea and related many anecdotes abt. Artists.—He noticed how little Mr. West regarded His health when at a dinner-table. Though but just recovered from an illness, He eat yesterday Turtle Soup, Whiting, —Cod,—Teal,—roast pork,—pudding, & pye,—and drank well of wine. Nollekens, speaking of himself said He dare not eat Turtle soup, —and limited himself to three glasses of wine,—more than that quantity gives Him the Heart-burn, & prevents sleep. He mentioned having noticed the drinking of a former Member of the Academy Club R——d, [? Rigaud, the portrait painter] and for that purpose of observing of ascertaining the quantity He drank put into his pocket 12 bits of a card, which when R. drank a glass of wine He removed one at a time to another pocket, till the 12 pieces were counted out; He then removed 3 pieces back to the pocket from which they had been taken; thus counting 15 glasses, at which time some punch having been made R. turned to that & finished his libation.—Thus attentive to circumstances Nollekens is, who appears less likely than most people to notice anything that passes.—

The late Mr. Charles Townley's estate goes to his Brother, Mr. [Edward Towneley] Standish, for his life, & afterwards to Mr. John Townley, his Uncle, if he survives Mr. Standish. Mr. John Townley is 73 years of age and has a son 33 years old, who is married & has a Son, in whom all the fortunes will center.—Mr. Charles Townley sometime before His death was accustomed to dine at 2 oClock to be enabled to take medicines at Hours prescribed.—He eat heartily & drank many glasses of wine, & was very cheerful. Abt. 8 or 10 days before His death, *being a member of the Committee of taste*, He went with Mr. Standish to Westminster to see the monument executing for government. He remained there 2 Hours, Mr. Standish felt his feet very cold from standing in the workshop but Mr. C. Townley did not complain till He got home when He was seized with a shivering fit, and went to bed from which He never again arose.*

Hoppner and Madame Le Brun

Nollekens spoke of Madame Le Brun & very much condemned Hoppner's attack upon Her. He said whatever might be objected to Her works, He had seen a *Hand* drawn & painted by Her, which for correctness & truth was in all respects superior to what any of our Artists could do.—I told Him his would be considered to be the judgment of a *Sculptor* & not of a *painter*.—

February 19.—Westall called and spoke abt. His Brother having

* For a full and interesting account of Charles Towneley, and his remarkable collections see "Nollekens and His Times," edited by Wilfred Whitten, and Vol. III. of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," by John Nichols.

returned from India. Edridge called in the evening and brought me a *proof* of the Print of Mr. Pitt done from his drawing.—Lord Lowther paid for the plate and *had* 200 *proof impressions take off*, a few of which He gave to Edridge and *the Plate*.—Edridge mentioned an additional instance of his Lordships generosity. While Edridge was at Lowther Hall for a short time in September last, He made a few drawings, and afterwards made a tour in Cumberland. On his return to town He found a letter lying for him from Lord Lowther in which was enclosed a hundred pound Bank Note, with a very kind expression in writing.—

The King's Attack on Beechey

Mr. Villers, Lord Clarendon's Brother, who married a Sister of Lord Boringdon, told Edridge that He was present when the King attacked Beechey at Windsor in August last.—The King accompanied by several persons passing through an apartment in the Castle saw Beechey standing, & immediately asked him "What He did there," and proceeded to charge him with having acted very improperly in having ordered several frames which He did not want, and added that He had *imposed upon him* respecting the prices. Beechey endeavoured to speak several times, but the King would not hear him, but always then renewed his attack upon Him. He told Him He did not understand colouring, and He wanted no more of his pictures.—After quitting Beechey, the King said to those who were about him, "He would throw himself in my way and I am glad I have given it him."

Beechey after the King had passed drew back among some persons who were standing & taking out his Snuff Box, said with much Sang froid. "I have had enough to last me for sometime."

From what Mr. Villers understood the King, when his illness was coming on, did give orders to several persons, and among others, to Beechey, for things which He did not want. None of these orders were put in execution, except those given to Beechey and the King afterwards feeling the impropriety of them said He had taken advantage of his illness.—

February 20.—I recd. a note from Lady Thomond anxious to have information whether the Dean & Chapter of St. Pauls had granted to the Royal Academy the 4*th place under the Dome for a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds*. I wrote her that an answer from the Bishop of Lincoln was sent to the Academy on Monday last,—wd. be laid before the Council tomorrow even'g.—

February 21.—Academy Council I went to in the evening.—The following letter was recd. from the Bishop of Lincoln and read—

[Copy.]

Deanery of St. Pauls,
Febry. 18, 1805.

Sir,

I had the Honor of receiving your letter the beginning of this month,

and immediately upon coming to town last Friday I communicated it to the Chapter of St. Paul's. I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that we most readily comply with the request of yourself and the Council of the Royal Academy, and shall be very happy to see a monument erected in the fourth place under the Dome of our Church to the memory of your late most worthy and excellent President. I have the honor to be with great respect,

Sir,
Your faithful
and Obed^{t}. Servt.
G. Lincoln,
Dean of St. Pauls.

B. West Esqr.

CHAPTER XVIII

1805

The Duke and Young Roscius

February 21.—It was remarked by Hoppner, that Turner's great excellence is generally seen in his distances & middle distances, but that His skies are too much like *rocks*, and He does not succeed in painting *near water*.—This opinion was agreed to by the others.—

February 22.—Hoare & Northcote dined with me.—Northcote told us that when Young *Betty*, *the Young Roscius*, sat to him the Duke of Clarence came & remained, during the sitting, in which time He amused himself by taking many unbecoming liberties with Northcote, joking upon his dress & appearance, His Keeping one maid servant only, &c. &c.—which Northcote heard with temper, but at last gave him to understand that He felt the coarseness of his behaviour & in return treated his Royal Highness with very little respect.

The next morning the Duke called upon him & brought back an Umbrella which He had borrowed, and apologised for his manner the day before saying He did it to keep the Young Roscius in spirits & make Him sit better. He sat by the fire with Northcote 2 Hours & talked a great deal; said He would carry the Young Roscius to Court, & would associate Him with the first people that He might set off with any advantage, and acquire the best habits & Higher polish.—It appeared to Northcote that the Duke & Mrs. Jordan dislike *Kemble* so that an additional feeling induces them to be so warm for young Betty.—

When Hoare* was endeavouring to procure payment from Sheridan for some Theatrical production He tried what perseverance in application would do and wrote regularly once a week to Him on the [subject] till He had sent 26 letters by which time Sheridan was wearied & payed Him —Hoare thinks young Betty the best Actor on the Stage. Northcote thought very lowly of Kemble's powers & said he wd. not from merit get 3d. a week.—Hoare read a long introduction which He had prepared for His Academical publication. He again talked of writing a History of the Royal Academy but I told Him that it would be as

* Prince Hoare, the critic, son of William Hoare, R.A. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

difficult for me to supply Him with materials as to write the History myself.—

February 23.—This, the day which completes another year since the loss of my most excellent & ever lamented & beloved Wife, I passed in reading and reflection.—I saw nobody except John Offley [the wine merchant].—

Fortunate Women

February 24.—[Lestock] Wilson's I dined at. Mrs. Franco was Miss Boileau. Her first marriage was in Bengal to a Mr. Chauvet.—She afterwards there married a Mr. Franco, a relative of the Jew family here.* He died & she being left witht. property, & having 2 sons by Franco, a subscription was made in India which made up abt. £400 a year for Her support.—

Wilson told me that no less than 12 persons, relatives of Mrs. Wilson from Ireland, had been sent to India viz: 9 young weomen and 3 boys. That the weomen were all married & some of them to men of great fortune.

February 25.—Bonomi† told Nollekens that *I* had all these particulars that He could require being employed in writing a history of the Artists.—Nollekens & His wife had read Shee's poem, "Rhymes on art," but complained that a proper compliment had not been paid to the Society of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce; that *Barry*, a great

* The following account of certain members of this "Jew family" may be of interest. It appeared in the *Morning Post* on July 7, 1910:

"In a miscellaneous sale of paintings yesterday at Christie's were several from the collection of Mr. R. W. Hudson, among them a superb creation by Gainsborough, the portrait of 'Raphael Franco, Esq.' During the week the question was often asked: Who was 'Raphael Franco'? No one seemed to know. But a little research revealed his identity. As his face denotes, he was of the Chosen Race. His mother, Sarah, was a member of the Mendes da Costa family that came from Rouen to London in 1692, and his father was the eldest son of Jacob Franco. Raphael married, in 1761, Miss Aguilar, daughter of Baron Aguilar, of Alderman's Walk, and Franco's uncle. Abraham Franco died in 1777, in his ninety-sixth year, leaving a fortune of £900,000, an enormous sum in those days. Raphael enjoyed the success of the Francos and the Mendes da Costa, most of whom were City merchants. His wealth is shown in the splendour of his costume of amber-hued cloth, gold embroidery, and fine lace. His talents quickened his brown eyes and made attractive 'an ugly man,' (as a lady called him), to the sensitive Gainsborough, whose skill as a delineator of character and as a colourist was never displayed with greater power. Very remarkable, also, is the painting of the inkstand and the beautiful glimpse of St. Paul's in the distance. The picture was painted in 1780, a year before Franco's death, yet its great qualities were evidently not discovered until last week. In 1892, in the Egremont Sale, it realised only 820gs., and some years earlier Messrs. Sulley sold it to Mr. Hudson for 1,800 gs. Yesterday it did not at first meet with a great reception, 500gs. being the opening offer. But an unknown bidder forced the hands of Messrs. Agnew, Colnaghi, and Duveen, the stranger winning at 6,200gs., which is a record price for a man's portrait by Gainsborough. The former maximum was 4,550gs. for his 'Mr. Vestris' in 1905. The purchaser turned out to be Mr. Duke, of the British and American Tobacco Company, 76, Strand." In 1913, the 6,700gs. for the portrait of "R. P. Jodrell" established a new Gainsborough record.

† A.R.A., architect. See Index, Vol. I.

& extraordinary man who had executed a great work there which He began with only 17s. 6d. in his pocket;—and that Mr. C. Townley [the art collector] had not been sufficiently noticed.—

Two Pictures by Claude

Lawrence I went with to George St. Hanover Square to Mr. Panné, a foreigner where we saw two pictures by Claude Lorrain from the Duke of Praslin's Collection.—Lawrence told me He asked 6000 *guineas for them.* Lawrence told me He shd. go this evening to Mr. Angerstein's to speak abt. the Claudes & wished me to look at them again to-morrow. He asked if I thought Mr. A. might offer £4500 for them, I said I thought He might but could better judge tomorrow.—

March 1.—Lawrence I called upon at noon and again went with him to see the 2 *Claudes.*—Mr. Angerstein was there this morning but made no offer, but is well disposed to purchase them.—On seeing them again by *a better light,* I was more confirmed in opinion that the Landskip is of a very superior kind.—& the Sea piece though of *bricky Hue* is admirably painted.—Ward came in to see them, and was struck with the Majesty of the Composition of the Landskip.—I went from thence with Lawrence to Mr. Angerstein's, and instantly felt the great superiority of the *Landskip.* I told Lawrence that Mr. Angerstein in my opinion, shd. give 4000 guineas for that picture *only* rather than not have it.*

The Public and Art

Lawrence spoke of the state of the arts at present in respect of *measurement.* He thought that there was disposition enough to purchase anything that was remarkably good as had been evinced in many instances, and that the reiteration of complaints against the public by artists would produce no effect in their favor.—Hoppner in His "Oriental tales,"—Shee in His "Rhymes on Art," and Opie in his Lectures at the Institute, have each brought a heavy charge against the public, who are not likely to be moved by mere accusations.—

March 4.—Cardon† called to speak abt. pictures by Loutherburgh being exhibited, & fearful that the width of the frames, 12 *inches,* might be an objection to receiving them Loutherburgh had recommended to Him to call upon me. Loutherburgh has been long confined by a Rheumatic complaint in one thigh & has been [un]able to attend the Councils.—I told him I wd. act for Mr. Loutherburgh as I wd. for myself.—He told me He paid for each picture 400 guineas, and the 2 frames cost him £100. He meant to publish prints from them by subscription.

* On March 8, 1805, Farington announced that Mr. Angerstein had purchased the two Claudes from Monsieur Panné for £4,500. These paintings, "Cephalus and Procris" and "A Seaport at Sunset," are in the National Gallery.

† Antoine Cardon, the younger, engraver.

CHAPTER XIX

1805

The Duchess of Devonshire in Tears

March 4.—Lawrence came to tea. He was at Lord Abercorn's* last night, where there was an assemblage of many of the most distinguished Characters viz : Duke & Duchess of Devonshire, Duke of Bedford, &c. &c.—a most splendid Assembly many of whom had dined there with the *Young Roscius*, was one of the Company. He said the enthusiasm respecting him appears to encrease among the higher ranks. The Duchess of Devonshire was in tears at a speech which He had recited.—

Payne Knight was there, & told Lawrence that the Duke of Norfolk meant to give him a Commission to paint a very large picture, perhaps 25 feet high, to be placed in Arundel Castle, the subject to be "*the granting Magna Charta to the Barons*,"†—and it was proposed to give him 3 or 4 years as a proper time in which He might execute it.—

March 6.—Hone called. He painted a miniature of Lady Abercorn when she was Lady Ann Hatton.‡—She is the daughter of an Earl of Arran, and was married when young, and a very fine woman, to a Mr. Hatton a young man who had £1500 a year but His Constitution was broken and it was soon recommended to them to separate. She went abroad with Her Sister Lady Elizabeth Gore, then the wife of Mr. Monck. Her gallantries while abroad were much spoken off. She must now be 40 years of age.—

Lord Hobart§ when in Ireland was said to be attached to Mrs. Adderley,

* See Vol. I., pages 250-251 and note.

† Lawrence did not paint a picture of this subject.

‡ Lady Anne Jane Gore, widow of Henry Hatton, of Great Clonard, Co. Wexford. She, the first Marquess of Abercorn's third wife, was born in April, 1763, and died at Naples on May 8, 1827. See Vol. I., page 251 n.

§ Robert Hobart, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire (1760-1816), politician, was made Governor of Madras in 1793, and returned to England in 1798. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of State of War Department in the Addington Government, and in June, 1804, Hobart Town, Tasmania, was founded and named after him. Other offices were held by Lord Hobart, and he died on February 4, 1816, as the result of a fall from his horse in St. James's Park.

Mrs. Adderley, his first wife (to whom he was married in 1792), was Margaretta, daughter of Edmund Bourke and widow of Thomas Adderley, of Innishannon, Co. Cork. Lord Hobart's portrait by Lawrence was exhibited at South Kensington in 1868 by the second Earl de Grey.

wife of a Mr. Adderley who had some appointment under government. Mrs. Adderley was older than Lord Hobart, but on Mr. Adderley dying Lord Hobart married Her. Mr. Adderley had been a defaulter to government & died much in debt on that acct. Lord Hobart took all Mrs. Adderley's children with Him when He embarked for Madrass where one of the daughters married the Honble. Alan Hyde Gardner, eldest son to Lord Gardner.—In March 1805 [he, Alan Gardner] recovered £1000 damages from a Mr. Henry Jadis for Crim : Con : with Her.—

Mrs. Grundy

Westall called. He sd. Thomas Hope had been with him and proposed that the figure of Apollo in one of the pictures which Westall has painted for him, which is now *naked* should be Covered in part by a thin drapery as otherways *in the Exhibition* it may be objected to. Westall proposed to paint this drapery in Water Colour & to wash it off when it is returned from the Exhibition.

Fuseli [Keeper of the Royal Academy] called in the evening. He has great objection to *anyone who has young Children* being appointed Housekeeper to the Royal Academy. Saml. Strowgers wife [a candidate] has 2 young children and may have more. Fuseli spoke very handsomely of Shee's poem " Rhymes on Art," and said the lines upon the fashionable rage for Philosophy, and the Institute, are equal to any to be found in any author.

March 12.—Thomas Borron called, having come up from Bath. He spoke of the slackness of their *Home trade* [in Lancashire], and ascribed it to the number of Volunteers who now make their Uniforms their *Sunday Cloaths*, instead of wearing *Fustian Coats*.

Hoppner's Obiter Dicta

March 14.—He [Hoppner] expressed doubts abt. Exhibiting, as He conceived West, & Lawrence wd. push for 2 *Centers* and Copley expect the head of the room for His Prince of Wales, and He shd. not like to be the Center on the *door side*.—I encouraged Him to send His pictures and trust that they wd. be arranged to His satisfaction.—He heard Opie read at the Institute on Tuesday last. His manner was most ungracious, but many parts were written with great eloquence. He read it very ill. Hoppner observed that there was a disposition to depreciate it.—We talked of Shee not having much business. He said He thought Shee too much neglected to make an appearance in his Show-room.—He spoke of Mr. Angerstein's Claudes & said if the Greeks had painted Landscapes they wd. have been such pictures.—

March 15.—Daniell called to make His report of yesterday's Academy Club. Daniell brought me a list of the Exhibitors in Water Colours who are to open an Exhibition in Brook Street, on the 22nd of April.—G. Barrett,—T. Havel,—F. Nicholson,—W. H. Pyne,—J. Chrystall—R.

Hills,—S. Rigaud,—J. Varley, W. S. Gilpin,—J. Holworthy,—S. Shelley, —C. Varley, J. Glover,—J. C. Nattes,—N. Pocock,—W. F. Wells.*

March 16.—Ward called in consequence of having heard that an unpleasant impression had been made upon the minds of some members of the Academy on acct. of his having withdrawn His pictures last year.—I told him that I did not know of any such impression having been made and advised Him to disregard the report.—He told me that the Marquiss of Stafford had asked Him the price of his large *Horse & Snake*, but on hearing £300 to be the price said no more; but has since purchased the small picture of that subject for 50 guineas.

Lawrence came to tea & Marchant in the even'g.—Lady Elizabeth Foster† has informed Lawrence that Mr. Fox says that the *Young Roscius* performed many parts of Hamlet better than Garrick did.—

* For previous reference, see December 26, 1804.

† Lady Elizabeth Foster was the daughter of the fourth Earl of Bristol, and widow of J. T. Foster. In 1809 she became the second wife of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, and died in 1824.

CHAPTER XX

1805

Opinions Differ

March 17.—Lord Harcourt does not relish the manner in which Turner paints [and he thinks that]—Sir George Beaumont is the best of *amateur artists* but *too slight.*—

March 18.—Sir George Beaumont called; has seen the Young Roscius twice in the character of Hamlet & thinks it has never been so performed since the time of Garrick.

March 19.—James Boswell called on me. He is moderate in his admiration of the Young Roscius; thinks he performs *parts* extremely well, but does not comprehend a *whole Character.* He thinks Him extraordinary as a Boy. He said Charles Fox speaks of him as a prodigy of excellence; while on the contrary, Cumberland [the dramatist] speaks of him with contempt.—

Art Too Much With Us

March 21.—Smirke called.—Lawrence came to tea.—We had much talk abt. art, and in what Class the prevailing practise in this Country shd. be Classed.—I gave my opinion that Art is *too predominant* in our modern works; that the pure style accompanied by great simplicity is not now attempted: but bravure in execution, and contrivances for extraordinary and affected effects are now the prevailing considerations.—

March 25.—Hughes* called & shewed me some sketches by His son, who he thinks has a talent for drawing. Should an impediment in his speech not be removed Hughes wd. be disposed to give up other professions & encourage him to that of Painting.

March 27.—Lord Abercorn wishes the circular picture [his mistress Mrs. Hawkins and her son, painted by Lawrence] not to be exhibited

* Thomas Hughes, D.D., Clerk of the Closet to George III. and George IV., vicar of Uppington, Berkshire, and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. His wife, "clever, active Mrs. Hughes," was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, whom she and her husband visited in 1824. Hughes had a son John, who was a clever draughtsman and wood carver, but became famous as a scholar and author of the macaronic Oriel grace-cup song "Exultet mater Oriel." His son, Thomas Hughes (1822-1896), was the author of "Tom Brown's School-days." See Index, Vols. I. and II.

till next year. [It was shown at the Royal Academy as a "Fancy Picture" in 1806.]

March 29.—I was at home all the morning.—In the evening I went to the Academy Council.—Heath's Son* was passed as a Student in the Plaister Academy.—Thomson produced a letter from Hoppner requesting to have some days allowed him beyond the time specified for receiving pictures. He stated indisposition & Thomson mentioned that Dr. Pitcairne offered to declare His inability to apply to painting at present.—A pause took place on so difficult a point; but at last West, Smirke & Richards mentioned the necessity of adhering to the rule established, and the strong circumstances in which it had been enforced.—

West mentioned his own situation 2 years ago, & Lawrence's when the Princess of Wales applied.—Lawrence spoke a little, & I the last when I said that the rule must either be given up or adhered to.—Smirke mentioned that Hoppner before his illness expressed an opinion against the rule, so that He did not feel it as we did.—It was thought proper that a letter shd. be sent to Hoppner stating that the Council could not break through the rule. West, Richards, Smirke were desired to write a letter for Richards to copy but they hesitated, on which I wrote one which was approved.—This evening I sufficiently indicated that I knew what practises are carrying on by those who are exciting members against each other.

March 31.—Lieut: Col^{l}. Sedgwick called.—He approved the Bill brought in by Mr. Pitt to reduce the Militia.—He said the 3 Lancashire Regiments consisted of 1400 men each, which was much too great a number; that they wd. be reduced to 850 men each which wd. be large Regiments. The Colonels only will be losers, as their profits on Cloathing will be less, but still wd. remain £1000 a year.—The men He thinks will be very willing to go to the *Regulars*.—

Portraits of Young Roscius

April 2.—Northcote called to speak abt. His pictures sent for Exhibition. He said Mr. Parker† had written to forbid either His or Opie's picture of young Roscius from being exhibited, but He believed Opie would send His picture. I sd. it would be very improper to do so & might be objected to at the Council by application.—

April 3.—Northcote called & I went with him to Smirke & spoke about the Exhibition of the pictures of young Roscius.—He thought they could not be exhibited against the consent of the Proprietor.—

In the evening I went to Heath's, to a route, and met there Mr. Betty, & His Son, the *Young Roscius*. I had much conversation with Mr. Betty respecting the pictures of His Son. He was convinced

* See Vol. I., page 216.

† Thomas Lister Parker (1779-1858), of Browsholme Hall, antiquary, F.S.A. and F.R.S. His portrait, painted by Northcote, was engraved by J. Young.

that His interest might be affected in respect of the print engraving by Heath from Northcote's picture if the two pictures were to be exhibited.—

April 5.—Went to the Academy.—Heath called upon [me] & said Mr. Betty wd. bring an action against Opie for £5000 if He took away the picture & exhibited it elsewhere,—and if it was exhibited in the Royal Academy He would cut it in pieces there.

April 15.—I went to the Academy & found Lawrence, Thomson, & Stothard there. West came. In the afternoon Mr. Parker, attended by Mr. Betty & Heath came & saw West & Richards & informed them that by *a warrant* they should soon remove the 2 pictures of Young Roscius. Townshend, the Bow-street agent, accompanied them.*

* Both portraits of Betty were hung at the Academy exhibition, the Council deciding that they had no right to reject pictures at the request of those who commissioned them.

CHAPTER XXI

1805

Colour of Farington's Head

April 23—This day we finished all but the Life Academy room.—West, Lawrence, Hoppner & Thomson were painting.—Hoppner,—Thomson, and Fuseli after dinner spoke much of the rare *colour of my head*, which *for mellow harmony* and *freshness* they said was superior to any they had seen.—Hoppner desired me to sit to him for a portrait & said He wd. give me the picture.—Fuseli spoke of the construction (form).—I told them Beechey had noticed to me the colour many years ago.—[Hoppner apparently never painted Farington's portrait.]

A National Gallery

West came in the evening. On our way home He desired me to be at His house tomorrow evening *at* 8 to hear a Plan read which had been drawn up by Mr. [afterwards Sir T.] Bernard for the establishing a National Gallery of painting & for encouraging Historical Painting.—West had invited Sir George Beaumont, Wm. Smith,* & Payne Knight to meet him ; and meant to ask Lawrence & Smirke.

April 25.—Beechey told me Lord St. Vincent this morning desired to be placed at the [Royal Academy] dinner near *Lord Sidmouth*, & if He shd. not be there, near Mr. Grey,—Fox [the statesman] &c.—He also desired to have a piece of Cold Roast Beef & a Salad before Him as He does not eat Hot meat.

Lord St. Vincent Ran Away

April 27.—At dinner I sat between Lord St. Vincent and Mr. Grey: His Lordship talked much to me. He said He was born in Staffordshire,

* William Smith, M.P. (1756-1835), politician, only son of Samuel Smith, of Clapham Common, a London merchant, and his wife, Martha Adams. He was a patron of Opie and Cotman, and was the second purchaser of "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for which it is stated M. de Calonne gave the artist 800gs. At the Calonne sale in 1795 Smith paid £320 for it. Bought of Smith for £900 by G. W. Taylor, the picture was acquired at his sale in 1823 for £1,837 10s. by Earl Grosvenor, and it remained in Grosvenor House until it passed from the Duke of Westminster to Mr. Henry Huntington, of California. Smith's portrait and that of his wife by Opie are at Scalands, Sussex, and there is a full-length portrait, painted by H. Thompson, R.A., for Smith's constituents, in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, both of which have been engraved.

that His Father was an eminent Barrister,—and that He was intended to have been brought up to the Law.—That being sent up to London, He with another youth, Had their imaginations inflamed with a desire to be in the Navy. That they ran away, and loitered among the Ships at Woolwich till their money was spent; and that on returning home, & what had passed being mentioned a friend offered to send his Lordship to the West Indies, which was accepted, and He said He worked his way to a Lieutenancy and to the Rank of Post Captain which He obtained when 25 years old, by a perseverance in duty very different from what is now often the case.—He said He has long been subject to a complaint in His throat. The outer membrance above the windpipe has a tendency *to Ossification*, and has caused Him, at times, great pain & trouble.—

A Pure Character

He spoke of the late Admiral Barrington with the strongest expressions of regard. He said the Admiral was one of the purest character that existed; together with his moral & religious goodness, He had great professional ability.—He spoke of Admiral Darby who commanded the Channel fleet during the American War, with great contempt,—and little better of Admiral Geary.—

His Lordship mentioned how great a Patron He had been to American Stuart while He painted Portraits in England, & said Stuart had received through his recommendations at least £2000,—and that Stuart had behaved most ungratefully to Him.—

I mentioned Webber [R.A.] to His Lordship. He said He had a great regard for Webber, but that at the time He knew Webber He (His Lordship) had but little money and could not do what He wished; and that since, when His circumstances became better, and it was in his power to serve Webber, on enquiry at His Lodgings He was greatly concerned on hearing of His death.—

His Lordship was much pleased with the dinner and said, He had never been at a public dinner that was conducted with so much quiet & comfort.—He invited me to call upon Him to-morrow.—He told me that He had been informed that Beechey to whom He was now sitting for a Second Portrait was not so good a Painter as some others viz: Lawrence, & Hoppner. I replied that Beechey was considered to be in *the front line* of His profession.—He said He had never sat for a *Bust* and had a desire to sit to Nollekens, but would postpone it a little as He had lately laid out money, and He would not incur a fresh expense till He was prepared to defray it.—

A Woman in Love with her Husband

Mr. Grey's portrait by Lawrence was placed near us.—Mr. Grey said Mrs. Grey did not think it like.—Lord St. Vincent said to me, "That a Woman who is in love with Her Husband would not be easily pleased."—Mr. Grey complained of Lawrences delay in not finishing his pictures.—

Mr. Grey & Mr. Whitbread both thought Opie's picture of Young Roscius more like than Northcote's.—

While the toasts were giving, Mr. Grey said to me that He thought it wd. be well to give *Lord St. Vincent.* I replied that if upon consideration He thought so it might be done; but we were very apprehensive of doing anything that might seem particular. On this He said that at this time it might, perhaps, be better to decline it, unless proposed by the Prince of Wales.—

On West making a short speech announcing "that the Prince of Wales had the Honor to drink the health of the Noblemen & gentlemen present," Lord St. Vincent said to me "that we Had but a bad speaker in our President."—Grey & Windham &c. laughed.—

Lord St. Vincent noticed the pictures of the Young Roscius, I asked His Lordship whether He had seen him. He replied, no, nor did He desire it. He had an aversion to everything disproportioned, and the folly of supposing that a Boy should exhibit all the changes of human character was absurd.—He said He had talked with Sheridan upon the subject who agreed with him, but the proprietors of the Theatres are in the right to make what they can, while the humour lasts which will hardly continue another Season.—

Sheridan and the R.A.

April 28.—Lord St. Vincent I called on at His House in Mortimer St. & found Mr. Sheridan with Him. The Academy dinner being mentioned, caused Mr. Sheridan to say that He had formerly been invited, but Sir Joshua Reynolds had noticed to Him something which implied inattention on his part, & occasioned the invitations to cease.—I told Him that I understood that it was supposed that it was not agreeable to Him to attend public meetings of the kind.—He said, He should feel much inclined to such a meeting as that of the Academy; to which I replied that a desire for His acceptance of an invitation wd. be universal. —Mr. Sheridan left us, and His Lordship shewed me his House and on my coming away hoped that our acquantance wd. not end there, & that He hoped I wd. call upon Him.—

Fuseli's Extravagance

April 29.—Fuseli I called on. He had seen yesterday Lawrences circular picture of Mrs. Hawkins & Her Son, & said such a picture had not been painted these 100 years. That Sir Joshua Reynolds could not have done it,—that it was singly worth all the pictures Gainsborough had ever painted,—that it was like a charm having all that *mind* & the *pencil* could do,—that it exhibited the most exquisite ideas of pleasure without exciting any vicious feelings,—that He would, if He could, giv 1000 guineas for it, & if that wd. not do, 2,000 for the gratification of posessing it.—That it was so refined that no one but *a gentleman* could have painted it;—that the efforts of Opie compared with it were brutal.

—He added that to such a man as Lawrence as an Academician He would give anything for He was at the top of his art.*

He spoke of Shee's poem† which He said had admirable lines in it, equal to Pope.—He said that He in his poetry, as in his painting, and in his oratory, He could go a certain length with the utmost readiness, fluency, and success but could proceed no farther than a point at which excellence should commence.—

Beechey and Lawrence

May 2.—Smirke, Lawrence, & myself being left with West, we were told by Lawrence that Beechey considered Him as the cause of His pictures being ill-placed in the Exhibition,—and Lady Beechey had told Miss Lee‡ that Sir Willm. could not meet Lawrence there after such conduct. We remarked on the injustice of this charge.—

* When the Circular picture was shown at the Royal Academy in 1806 Northcote said: "On looking at Lawrence's Circular picture there was a great deal of practical ability in it, but it wanted breadth and repose; the colours striving against each other. Of the expressions He said that there was a want of judgment in them;—The Woman [Mrs. Hawkins or Maguire, the Marquis of Abercorn's mistress] looked like a [Courtesan], which was not necessary as she might have been made to appear jocund without it; and what was worse He had infused a similar expression into the countenance of the Boy, which at least, for his age, was unnatural. He looked as if He had been bred among the vices of an impure house. On the whole Lawrence appeared to desire to wear the armour of Rubens, and to use his pencils with the same daring power, but He wanted the strength and judgment of that great master."—See footnote under entry, February 12, 1805.

† Shee's Poem, "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," was published in 1805 and reached three editions. In 1809 he published a sequel to it, entitled "Elements in Art," in which his conservative views upon painting are set forth.

‡ Sophia Lee (1750-1824), novelist and dramatist, was the daughter of John Lee, the actor, and sister of Harriet Lee, also a novelist and dramatist. Sophia, who founded a school for young ladies at Bath, was a great friend of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

CHAPTER XXII

1805

A Famous Hogarth Group

May 7.—Sir George Beaumonts we went to & with Him to Mr. Grahams at Chelsea where we saw a picture of portraits of children painted by Hogarth in 1742.—The portraits were of Mr. Graham & His Sisters,—Mr. Graham said He was then between 8 & 9 years old.*

Mr. [George] Aufrere's House we then went to & saw the collection of pictures left by Mr. Aufrere to His son-in-law Lord Yarborough. We found the collection to be very indifferent.—We also saw in a Summer House a Statue of Neptune by Bernini.—We afterwards called at Sir Watkin Williams Wynne's to see the large landscapes by Wilson, All concurred in admiration of them. Sir Watkin came in to us.—

Mrs. Nollekens told me [on June 23] that the late Mr. Aufrere of Chelsea was Son to a French refugee Clergyman, and was in his youth

* The " Graham Family " is one of Hogarth's finest portrait groups. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition of 1882 and Mr. Dunphie, then art critic of the *Morning Post*, said of the picture : " A strange group of children by Hogarth, who seems to have been laughing at them in his sleeve while taking their likenesses. The youngsters are, at all events, most comical little personages. They have among them a cat that might frighten mice, so life-like is she." The canvas was again shown at the R.A. in 1908, but its first public appearance was apparently at the British Institution in 1814, on loan from R. B. Graham of Gartmore and " of Chelsea."

The family represented are probably the children of Nicol Graham of Gartmore and Gallingad, who in 1732 married Lady Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of William Cunninghame, 12th Earl of Glencairn, and had with other issue Robert Graham, who became Receiver-General of Jamaica, M.P. for Stirlingshire, and a poet of considerable ability. In 1770 Robert Graham inherited the Ardoch estate from his cousin, William Bontine, and had to take the name of Bontine, while, in 1796, on succeeding to the estate of Finlaystone, he assumed the name and arms of Cunninghame in addition to those of Graham. Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, the brilliant writer of our day, is a descendant of this Robert, the date of whose death is uncertain—it is given dubiously as 1797.

There is little doubt, we think, that he and the Mr. Graham of Farington's entry were identical. The group was painted in 1742, when Robert was a boy of eight or nine (as he says), an age which corresponds with the marriage of his parents in 1732.

Since writing the above I have come upon the following entry made by Farington on June 6, 1816 : " Sir George [Beaumont] mentioned the death of Mr. Graham at Chelsea on Friday last [May 31, 1816], aged 82."

The Graham group passed from the family after 1814, and was owned successively by Mr. Seguier and Mr. G. Watson Taylor, before it became the property of the Earl of Normanton for £94 10s.

apprenticed to a great Wholesale Linen draper and *Leonidas* Glover was his fellow apprentice. Mr. Aufrere derived His fortune £90,000 from his Wife.—Lord Yarborough's first wife [Sophia] was his only Child.—

The Bishop and the Princess

May 8.—Hughes's* I dined at. I had much conversation with the Bishop of Exeter. He came round after the Ladies retired & sat by me. He sd. He had a desire to take the young Princess Charlotte to see the Exhibition privately and asked me whether it might not be after the Exhibition closes to the public. I told him it certainly might, by postponing the delivery of the pictures till the Tuesday or Wednesday following. I told him Mr. West wd. attend him. He said He was very desirous to create in the *mind of the young Princess an inclination for the arts;* but as she had at present no disposition, He should forbear employing a drawing master for the purpose of making it a forced study from apprehension that it might excite disgust to it.—He said His Preceptorship to the Young Princess commenced abt. 6 weeks ago,—and all is left to him.—Lady de Clifford is appointed as the Head Lady, and coincides with him entirely.—He has an assistant, a young man† extremely well qualified, who was of All Souls College.—

The Arts of the Country

He said He had heard of the proposal to do something for the arts of the Country. I told Him who had engaged in it, & of my strong hope that it would be properly represented to the King, so that no misrepresentation might prejudice Him against it. He said it was of great moment that it should be mentioned to His Majesty by some one who is agreeable to Him, and who has so much of his opinion in his favor that He would think well of the proposal from being so reported.—He said Lord Dartmouth would be a proper person. He said that if I wd. explain the Plan to Him when settled, He might have a chance of being able to say something upon it to his Majesty & would do it.—He recommended that a *short* statement of the Plan should be written and delivered to the King, who having by that means acquired some notion of the matter might be so induced to ask questions which would lead to further explanation. He said He always proceeded in that way upon matters of business.—I told Him that I had never before seen a prospect of being able to induce the men of rank and fortune in this to encourage modern art, & that I considered it to be of great importance to encourage warmly the disposition now expressed,—and that the object was to do that which the Royal Academy could not extend to.—

* See under March 25.

† A correspondent writing from Winchester, says: "The young man from All Souls College, mentioned by the Bishop of Exeter in the Diary for May 8th, was George Frederick Nott, D.D., F.S.A., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, Bampton Lecturer, vicar of Broad Windsor, Dorset, Prebendary of Winchester. Born, May 14, 1768; died, October 15, 1841; buried in Winchester Cathedral."

We talked of Dr. Cookson,* who He said is in high favor with the King.—He said "Cookson will not stop where He now is."—The King lately reminded the Bishop that Twenty two years ago the Bishop had said to His Majesty, "That He did not know a person to whom He would sooner attend for advice & discretion," and added the King, "I am sensible of the truth of what you said."

The Bishop said to me that the education of the *King's Sons was too secluded, which caused them when they were let loose to act wildly*.—On the contrary He should endeavour to make the young Princess acquainted with places & things that Her notions may be properly extended. He should take Her to see things that are great, curious or useful, to give Her proper ideas of them.—

Lawrence walked home with me and told me that He had formed a resolution not to *begin any more portraits* till such time as He shall have finished many of those He has now in hand. I much approved His resolution. He said He felt the oppression of so many claims for pictures unfinished. He also desired to be at liberty to paint some Historical pictures. He must however paint the Portraits of the Dilletante Society.—

I dined alone & in the evening called on Fuseli who was laid up in consequence of bruises occasioned by being thrown down by a Coach on Thursday last.—Opie & Lawrence came in.

May 12.—Lady Beaumont spoke with irritation of Shee's *poem & remarks;* and said the public were not to be *bullied* into patronage of the arts.

Proposals and Jealousies

May 13.—Turner's Gallery I went to & found Daniell with Him.—Ward also came in.

The following resolution was passed to-day. Resolved:—That Mr. West be requested as soon as He has obtained his Majesty's approbation of the proposals for the British Institution for promoting the fine arts in the United Kingdom to submit the outline to the consideration of the Council of the Royal Academy.

Signed by desire of the meeting—

Thos. Bernard.†

May 14th. 1805.

* The Rev. Dr. William Cookson, Canon of Windsor, was Wordsworth's uncle.—See Index, Vol. II.

† Sir Thomas Bernard (1750-1818), philanthropist, was the son of Sir Francis Bernard, by Amelia, daughter of Stephen Offley, of Norton Hall, Derbyshire. He was called to the Bar in 1780, but owing to an impediment in his speech he devoted himself to the business of conveyancing. At the suggestion of Count Rumford in 1799, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution, Piccadilly, and in 1805 succeeded in establishing the British Institution, which was opened in 1806 for the purpose of exhibiting pictures by Old Masters and others. It came to an end in 1867. In 1795 he was elected treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, and in 1806 became a Vice-President.

May 15.—Called on West & we talked over the situation of the Academy & the existing jealousies. Shee had complained much that no notice had been taken of His poem by the Artists, though others were expressing much to Him on the subject.—He considered Hoppner in every respect at the Head of his department of the art.—

May 17.—Called on West. He saw the King yesterday afternoon at 6 oClock at the Queens Palace, Mr. Bott, the Head Page, being present. He delivered to His Majesty the *introductory printed paper* drawn up by Mr. Bernard and the list of the Noblemen & Gentlemen who are friendly to the undertaking. He also delivered a paper written by Himself farther explaining the proposal. The King took the paper but West did not say that His Majesty made any observation upon the subject. Mr. Bott told West that the two former papers He found in his Majesty's pocket. while changing His Cloaths & on mentioning to the King that there were papers His Majesty expressed that they were left by West & Bott laid them on his Majesty's table.—

Yesterday West was not shewn into a room to the King but delivered the papers to His Majesty who passing through a room where Bott & West were stopped long enough to receive them and to give some directions to Bott.—I asked West *how the King appeared*.—He replied that His Majesty *appeared hurried*.—After the King left them it was agreed that if His Majesty should appear to desire to see West on the subject of the papers Bott should write to West who should immediately proceed to Windsor.

CHAPTER XXIII

1805

The Bishop and Sunday Concerts

May 17.—Fuseli I called on. He had just completed the manuscript for a new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary.

May 24.—I called on Lysons at the Tower and He showed me a letter written by Richard 3rd.

Sir George Beaumonts I dined at.—Mr. [Payne] Knight's new publication *on taste* was spoken of and many observations were [made] upon the contradictions it contained, as well as weak arguments. [The Rev. Mr.] Hooley noticed the little attention which Knight pays to arguments brought against him in conversation.

The Bishop of London's remonstrance against the Marchioness of Stafford's & the Marchioness of Salisbury's *Sunday evening* musical concerts was spoken of. Lady Stafford shewed Lady Beaumont a very long letter which she had recd. from the Bishop on the subject. This she did not undertake to answer but expressed a desire to speak to Him upon it. He called upon Her, & she shewed Him how many persons (professional) wd. be affected by it shd. it now be discontinued & left it to him to decide what shd. be. The Bishop then settled that after the *present Season* they shd. be discontinued.—It is said the King is displeased with the Bishop's interference & sd. "If He had not been a Bishop, He wd. have been a Methodist Preacher."

The British Institution

May 28.—I called on Mr. West, & found Sir George Beaumont with him who put into my hand a letter which He had recd. from Lord Dartmouth at Windsor as follows :—

Windsor, May 27th. 1805.

Dear Sir George,

I have the pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has graciously condescended to accept the patronage of the new Institute for the encouragement of British Artists.*

I am, Dear Sir George always truly & sincerely yours

Dartmouth.

* This Institution was promoted by a number of distinguished amateurs, for the purpose of "encouraging Art by exhibitions of the work of both living and deceased artists"

Our pleasure on reading this letter was great and Sir George sd. He wd. immediately write to inform Mr. Bernard of it, and on His way home would call upon Lord Lowther &c. to communicate the letter to them.—Smirke I called on & informed him of Lord Dartmouths letter. Lawrence I called on & also informed him of it.—

May 30.—I called on West and fixed with him that if He does not receive an answer from the King this afternoon respecting Sir Joshua's monument we shall vote £50 at the Council, on Saturday night towards it, and add £50 more hereafter if the King should signify his approbation.—I called on Lady Thomond to communicate the above but she was out.

Rossi called on me having recd. an Order from Coll. Kyd to make a design for a Statue of Lord Wellesley, and He is to be paid £100 for His design should it not be that chosen.—He wished me to obtain Lord Thomond's robes of the *Order of St. Patrick* of which Lord Wellesley is a Knight.—

The King Objects to Artists

Sir George Beaumont called. He had been at the meeting at Lord Dartmouth's today at Eleven.—His Lordship signified that it was the wish of his Majesty that *artists* should not have any concern with the management of the British Institution,—upon which Mr. Long drew up a resolution to that effect endeavouring at the same time to make it as little offensive to artists as He could.—I called on Lawrence who was indignant at the appearance which the exception against artists bore in the reading. We went together to West's—Mrs. West particularly reprobated it.—

May 31.—Called on Mr. Bernard who was out.—Sir George Beaumont I then called upon and told Him my sentiments respecting the passage of exception against artists. He sd. He wd. call on me to-morrow.—Lawrence I called on & we agreed that He shd. call upon Mr. Angerstein respecting it.* [It was afterwards decided that artists could be made honorary members.]

by buying pictures and giving premiums." Some years before 1805 Benjamin West projected a National Association of a similar character, but neither Government nor connoisseurs answered West's appeal. The founders, with the Earl of Dartmouth at their head, raised £8,000 and opened their first exhibition in January, 1806, in Boydell's Shakespeare's Gallery, which they had purchased. Every year afterwards until 1867 two exhibitions a year were held, one of modern works in the early summer; the other consisting of Old Masters lent by their owners. A school also was established where students were allowed to copy the old paintings, and occasionally the founders bought pictures which they presented to the National Gallery. In 1885 the funds, which had remained inactive in the hands of the Trustees of the defunct Institution, were passed to the Charity Commissioners, and a scheme was drawn up under the title of "British Institution Scholarships" for the benefit of young artists. The Old Master exhibitions were continued by the Royal Academy.

The late Mr. Algernon Graves records the works shown at the Institution in his "The British Institution" (1806-1867), one volume, and a "Century of Loan Exhibitions" (1813-1912), five volumes.

* J. J. Angerstein. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

June 1.—Academy Council I went to. We agreed to keep the Exhibition open 7 weeks. We settled the arrangements for the Kings Birthday.—Having before talked of the Council granting £50 towards Sir Joshua's monument, I now, perceiving the spirit which was working in the opposition, expressed my opinion that nothing more shd. be done in it unless with his Majesty's concurrence.

Yenn stated [on June 28] that He was with the King last night at 6 oClock and His Majesty directed Him to communicate to the President & Council that His commands respecting a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds shd. be entered on the Minutes, viz.; "That His Majesty wd. not suffer the money of the Academy to be squandered for purposes of vain parade, and Ostentation."*—West replied that there had not been any minute entered on the books of the Society respecting a vote of money for that purpose & that the paper He had delivered to the King was a private communication to know His Majesty's pleasure respecting it in order to prevent the Council & General Assembly passing anything which His Majesty might not approve.—

Hoppner confirmed this, and it appeared to all improper to enter those commands as they wd. not refer to anything on the books. *Yenn sd. something abt. it being a declaration to prevent any such act in future*, which caused Stothard as well as myself to advise West to have it put on the books to avoid misrepresentation as refusing to comply with the King's commands. *This we mentioned to him after the Council broke up.*

Dissension at the Academy

June 6.—Went to the Academy General Meeting.—Shee commenced the business by a speech which took Him an Hour and a quarter to deliver, and made it *a review of the state of the Academy*.—He noticed all that He considered either great or little misdoings. He ridiculed

* Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, had no doubt more to do with the inception of the Royal Academy than any one else, but it must be remembered that George III. was its actual founder and patron. But for his practical aid, the Academy might never have come into existence. His direct and personal interest in the constitution and welfare of what he called "My Academy" was shown in various ways, as readers of Farington have seen.

He, for example, undertook to "supply any deficiencies between the receipts derived from exhibitions and the expenditure incurred on the schools, charitable donations to artists, etc., out of his own Privy Purse, and actually did so to the amount of £5,116 1s. 11¾d. up to the year 1780, when the last payment was made, the financial independence of the Academy beginning from the following year." Moreover, he supplied rooms in his palace of Somerset House, for exhibition and school purposes.

Although it was no longer necessary for him to give pecuniary aid to the Academy, the King still considered himself liable for any deficiency, and promptly checked any attempt on the part of the members to spend money outside the objects for which the institution was established. There are memorable instances of his determination on this point. In 1791 he refused to sanction the proposal to contribute £100 towards the monument to be erected to the memory of Dr. Johnson in St. Paul's, and in the present chapter of the Diary it will be noted that he would not allow the Academy to grant £50 towards a monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

the Council having had *tea* at their meetings,—and the luxury of adding fine carpets to the Council room & library;—but the principal effort of his eloquence was directed against the admission of Northcote's picture some days after the time limited: upon this He was furious. He remarked upon the irregularity of Flaxman having been admitted to the life Academy, there to arrange his works for exhibition witht. a regular order of Council,—He was also severe upon the removal of Beechey's picture of Lord St. Vincent after the Varnishing day.—

After many severe *allusions* to members who had been concerned in those proceedings, members who He had acted with, and *formerly respected*, He concluded by reading a string of resolutions, which He said He shd. put separately as motions.—Opie seconded the resolutions. . . . Flaxman then rose and exculpated Himself from a charge of having done something improper by placing His works witht. regular permission.—Nollekens muttered complaints abt. having been improperly excluded from the rooms while others were admitted.—I stated the calumnies which had been circulated respecting my intercourse with Lord St. Vincent,—and the falsehood of what had been asserted of my having given permission to Flaxman, that on the contrary, I did not know He required any, but that He was authorised by Custom, (being a Sculptor) to superintend the placing of his works.—

After I had finished speaking some time elapsed before anyone spoke, but Shee at last arose,—complimented me as being altogether unlikely to have forced myself as had been said, upon Lord St. Vincent,—used the words "worthy member" while speaking of me,—but concluded with persisting in proposing his resolutions.—

Smirke came home with me at ½ past 2 oClock, both [of] us well pleased with what had passed, considering the principles and passions of those we had to contend with.—

CHAPTER XXIV

1805

The Royal Academy President

June 7.—Porden [the architect] I called on. He spoke of the Academy dinner on the King's Birthday, & remarked strongly upon West's vulgarity,—& said it became the Academy to appoint a new President.—He spoke of Shee's poem as being redundant, & as wanting perspicuity, but said it was ably written. He thought Shee imprudent in charging the Nobility, with withholding patronage & said nothing wd. be got by such remonstrances.—

He [Lawrence] sd. West had called on Him & told Him that He had been informed that it was the object to make Hoppner, President, & that Hoppner had been to the Prince of Wales at Brighton abt. it.—Northcote I called on.—He expressed Himself to be well pleased with what passed last night,—said I acted quite like a gentleman, & He saw the good effect of it. [See previous chapter.]

June 8.—A Party had met at Shee's—& at Opie's. The persons were Hoppner, Thomson, Stothard, Shee & Opie. They proposed to add *Wyatt's party* to assist in carrying measures. He [Stothard] said He thinks Hoppner looks to the Presidency & said He should prefer Hoppner to Lawrence, for though a copier of Sir Joshua Reynold's, His pictures were more agreeable. The pictures of Lawrence are hard, *stony ;* besides He is a single man, & not a settled man.—

June 9.—It was determined that the President of the Royal Academy for the time being should be an Honorary member of the [British] Institution & that silver Tickets of admission should be given to each Academician [as an honorary member]—Sir George spoke to me of the professional abilities of Mr. West & said He was the most able & scientific artist that had appeared since Nicolo Poussin, I told him that there was a great desire to remove him from the *Presidency.* He thought it wd. be a very ill-judged measure.—

Sir Joshua's Life

June 11.—Called on Mr. Malone. He sold the copy right of Sir Joshua's life and works for £300 to Cadell & Davis and that money,

with £100 more recd. upon the publication of a *Second Edition*, has been in the funds & the interest accumulating together with £100 advanced by Lady Thomond.—Mr. Malone thinks that if 3 or £400 could be raised by subscription it wd. be sufficient to grace the monument as having been erected by subscription,—I undertook to try what could be done by application to artists.—

Lysons & Lawrence dined with me.—We talked of the merits of Wilson as a Landscape painter. He [Lawrence] said whatever He might posess of dignity of style, and of excellent in his *distances*, His middle distances and foregrounds were lumpy and like scene painting.—Still on the whole, He thought him superior to Gainsborough in Landscape.

"Morning Post" and Farington

June 17.—In the evening I recd. a note from Taylor inclosing a paragraph, an anonymous attack respecting Shee's motion in the Academy.*

June 18.—Called on Porden [the architect], who expressed a desire to obtain the assistance of Lord Wilton & Lord Grosvenor to speak to the King respecting a new arrangement of the Constitution of the Royal Academy. He said He thought the President ought not to be an Artist but a nobleman such as Lord Dartmouth.—He advised me to notice the paragraph in the *Morning Post* by another, which I was not inclined to do.—Smirke I called on. Lawrence had called last night upon me and upon him respecting the *paragraph*, and thought the *Editor* should be applied to for a contradiction of it.—Westall was *decidedly against noticing the paragraph*, and Daniell said He wd. not were it His own case; Smirke also concurred with them.—I returned with Smirke to Lawrence who entirely approved my being silent upon it.—In this they all came to my own opinion as I had *last night* immediately upon receiving Taylors note framed an answer to it, positively declaring that I wd. leave to time to do away the effects of any calumny.—I now sent my letter to Taylor by Lawrences servant.—

June 19.—Called on J. Taylor & walked with him to the Sun Office.—He recd. my letter yesterday & afterwards dined with *Heriot* at the Kings Bench who entirely concurred in opinion that I ought not to notice the attack upon me made in the public papers.—It wd.

* Here is the paragraph attacking Farington which appeared in the *Morning Post* on June 17th, 1805:

"The rage for reforming abuses is rapidly extending itself. A few evenings since, at a general assembly of Royal Academicians, after a discussion of several hours, in which we understand Mr. Shee distinguished himself as much as an orator as he has hitherto done as a painter and a poet, the meeting came to an unanimous resolution, that Mr. Farrington, by his conduct as a member of the Committee to whom the choice and placing of the pictures sent to Somerset House for exhibition was entrusted, had been guilty of a gross violation of the laws of the Academy."

only involve me more with unprincipled men.—Taylor was now quite of the same opinion.*

June 20.—Calcott called. I had not seen him before. He expressed a desire to put his name down to be an Associate & said he had been told He might call upon the Academicians. I spoke to him with much commendation of his pictures. He said the demand for [water colour] drawings is very great. All that were in the [initial] Exhibition in Brook Street were sold.—Glover is said to have sold drawings since He came to town to the amount of 700 guineas. He is said to have 5 guineas a day for teaching.—

Poor Apprentices

June 22.—Went to the meeting of St. Pancrass Directors, much dispute between Revd. Mr. Bromley & Adolphus [John Adolphus (1768-1845), an eminent barrister and historian] on one side and Braithwaite the Church warden on the other.—Thirty parish Children, Boys and Girls, aged from 7 to 11 were apprenticed to Mr. John Gorst a Cotton Spinner near Bury till they should each arrive at the age of Twenty one,—and then to be discharged with each 2 good whole suits of apparel. —In case of the death of Mr. Gorst a discharge for each child to be given at 3 months from the period of his decease.—*Nine Directors* signed each Indenture of Apprenticeship and the consent of Two Justices of the Peace, one of them of *the Quorum*, as directed by an act of Parliament, was also subscribed to each indenture.

Halls [the portrait painter] called upon me. He said some portrait painters appeared to be adverse to the *British Institution*, apprehending that it would operate against that branch of the profession.—He told me it was reported that Mrs. Wheatley was going to be married to Pope the Actor.—Mrs. Wheatley came in to speak to me abt. Her Pension [from the R.A., as widow of Francis Wheatley, R.A.].

June 23.—Went to St. James's Chapel. [Rev.] Mr. Sydney Smith [the well-known wit] preached for the benefit of the St. Pancrass Charity

* Farington's friends all attributed the paragraph to Copley and his Son (the future Lord Lyndhurst), but the Diarist himself was sure the principal instigators were Soane (afterwards Sir John), Tresham and Bourgeois, who founded the Dulwich Art Gallery. The charges against Farington were the admission into the Academy of Northcote's picture of "Young Roscius," after the time fixed for sending in pictures; changing the place of the portrait of "Lord St. Vincent" by Beechey, who threatened to withdraw it if it were not better hung, and for permitting Flaxman to arrange his own models. Northcote's portrait was delayed on account of its owner refusing to have it exhibited, and it was customary for sculptors to put their own works in position, as it was, indeed, not unusual for paintings to be removed to other places at the request of the artists or their friends.

There is, it will be recalled, one important instance of non-compliance with an Academician's desire. Gainsborough, in 1784, asked the hanging committee of the Academy to give his group, "The Eldest Princesses," a suitable place as it had been painted in a tender light. His request was not granted, and he wrote begging "the rest of his pictures back." They were returned and Gainsborough never again exhibited at the Academy. "Personal ill-will, jealousy, and party spirit," complained of by Farington, have not been confined to any particular period of the Academy's history.

Children.—Westall I called on. He expressed his disgust at the Academy. —West said Shee was a dangerous man. His character was now disclosed.—Proud and envious.—He was with Rs. [? Richards, Secretary to the R.A.] lately who spoke of most of the characters in the Academy. He sd. H[oppn]er wd. either be dead or mad in twelve months.—He had a very unpleasant opinion of Sh[ee]. Had travelled with Him and saw his disposition.—He said *I* was a sensible man,—a man of business & active & that on that account I was opposed as was West & Lawrence on acct. of their *Pencil* superiority.—Sir Wm. Elford* had met him and mentioned how uneasy P. Hoare was at *the paragraph* saying they wd. ruin the Academy.—West told Mr. Long of the opposition of Wyatt &c. to the British Institution.—Mr. Long said it was known but not regarded.—

June 28.—I went to the Academy Council. Yenn [the treasurer] produced the Exhibition receipts.

For Admission	£2,742 13 0
Catalogues	712 4 0
Total	£3,454 17 0
more than last year.....	£431 15 6

* Sir William Elford (1749-1837), banker, politician, and, as an amateur artist, contributed to the Royal Academy. The last picture exhibited by him was painted in his eighty-ninth year.

CHAPTER XXV

1805

The Proudest Man

July 1.—A motion was made by Mr. Leicester that Lord Melville be *impeached* and not proceeded against by *Criminal prosecution* [& carried by a Majority].*

Prince Hoare called. He wrote the Heads of a work He has composed upon the fine arts in this country. He has spoken to Philips upon it who says that to make such a work saleable He must make it a *History* of the fine arts in this country.—I proposed to him to sound Cadell & Davis upon it & offered to speak to Lysons to speak to them which he approved of. He requested me to assist Him with materials if He shd. engage in such an undertaking which I said I would do.†

July 6.—He [the Rev. L. Salusbury] mentioned to me that the Income of the Bishop of Landaff from *His Bishoprick* does not exceed £800 a year. He said that the King walking upon the terrace at Windsor with *Hughes* asked Him what He thought of the Bishop of Landaff.—Hughes hesitating, the King said "I will tell you what I think, which is that He is the *proudest man* that ever came to my presence."—

* Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville (1742-1811), son of a Scottish Judge, was a devoted follower of Pitt, and held various offices under him. Created a Viscount in 1801, Melville was impeached in 1806 for malversation, but acquitted.

† Prince Hoare (1755-1834), son of William Hoare, R.A., succeeded Boswell as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Academy for foreign correspondence in 1799. Beginning life as a painter, he drifted into the literature of art and the drama. In 1804 he published a small quarto volume called "Academic Correspondence," which gives an account of "the principal occurrences and transactions relative to the Royal Academy" in 1802 and 1803, and includes some correspondence between the Academies of Vienna and Petrograd on art, as well as a description of the public monuments erected to eminent sailors and soldiers since 1798. This was followed two years later by a larger volume of similar character, published with the Academy's sanction under the title *Academic Annals*, and in 1809 another volume was issued, but after that the *Annals* were discontinued, and it was not until 1859 that the Academy itself began to publish the Annual Reports from the Council to the General Assembly, which are still regularly issued. Hoare also edited the *Artist*, which ran for two years (1809-10), and was the author of numerous plays.

Juries

July 9.—[The Rev.] Mr. Simeon gave his opinion respecting Juries.—He said it seemed to him objectionable that Unanimity should be required as it enabled one obstinate wrong-headed or ill-disposed man to oblige Eleven others to comply with Him or to *sustain* the endurance of such trial as they might *not be* able to endure.—He sd. He had known an instance of it.—He thought each Juryman shd. be called upon to give His opinion & that a majority of two-thirds shd. decide viz: 8—against 4.*

July 10.—Called on Lawrence respecting Fuseli—I dined with him & went to the Council.—A letter from Fuseli was read,—declaring his formal resignation of the Professorship of Painting.—Hoppner contended that His Professorship expired *of course when He became Keeper.*—Smirke & Lawrence declared the contrary.—It was unanimously agreed that a letter of thanks for his services shd. be written to Fuseli, and with the notice of *His resignation be communicated to the General Assembly*, thereby affording an opportunity for the Body of Academicians to propose, if desired, His continuance in the Office of Professor—At the request of the Council I write a letter which was unanimously approved.—

Born Not to be Happy

July 12.—Mrs. Wheatley [widow of the Academician of that name] called and on my mentioning to Her the report of her being [about] to be married to Pope, the actor, she acknowledged it, and said it must be: that she proposed to continue Her practice of teaching drawing;—that much had been said of Pope's ill-humour & of his using His two former wives ill,—but she said the first was old;—& the 2nd. bad tempered; that He was of a hot temper; and laughing she said, she believed she was born not to be happy.—I mentioned her daughters, & said that appeared to be the greatest risk if they shd. by Her marriage be brought into intercourse with those who in the opinion of her friends might not be suited to them. She supposed I meant *players*, and said Pope did not associate with them on which acct. He was not liked by them.—I also reminded her that by Her marriage she wd. forfeit Her Academy Pension, which it wd. be proper that Mr. Pope shd. know, that He might in case of his death not leave her in a worse situation than He found Her. She replied that He knew it and she hinted something like *that His Life*

* Mr. Frank Lawrence writes: I was greatly interested by Farington's report of the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Simeon (doubtless Charles S., the founder of Simeon's trustees) that "each juryman should be called upon to give his opinion, and that a majority of two-thirds should decide, viz.: 8 against 4," because, being present at a trial for murder in Germany shortly after the new Imperial Criminal Law came into force, I found that his system was adopted in that code. On the return of the jury into court with their verdict the presiding Judge asked the following questions: (1) "Have you found your verdict?" Answer: "Yes." (2) "Is it by a majority of *more* than 7 to 5?" Answer: "Yes." He then demanded and accepted the verdict, and sentence was pronounced.

might be insured [he was then 53 years of age, and died in 1835, she in 1838]. He has one child, a girl of 4 years old.

July 13.—I drank tea with Fuseli.—Miss Bonnycastle was there.* James Moore† & his wife came & we walked on the Terrace of Somerset House by moonlight.—Fuseli said there are many good observations in [Payne] *Knights Book* [on "Taste"], but the Associates of Knight speak coldly abt. it.—Rogers told Fuseli that Wm. Spencer‡ sd. He wd. have given £500 that Knight should not have published it.—Sir Harry Englefield [President of the Society of Antiquaries] cd. say little in its favour.—

Jones from Wales and Captn. Beaufort§ were there.—Beaufort was in the House of Lords when the Clause for bastardising the Son of Mrs. Gardner was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, who at the same time moved that the whole evidence should *be recorded* to enable the matter to be considered hereafter if a claim against the inheritance should arise. —Mrs. Gardner was delivered 42 weeks after the period of Captain Alan Gardner [son of Admiral Lord Gardner] leaving her & sailing for the West Indies,—that is 2 weeks beyond the natural time.

Robert Smirke called. He had been to Lord Oxfords in Radnorshire, where He met Mr. [Uvedale] Price, and was afterwards at Mr. Price's, Foxley.—Mr. Price evidently appeared much hurt abt. Mr. Knight's late attack upon him in his [book on "Taste"].

July 24.—Johnson's the Bookseller I dined at with Fuseli.—We dined at 5.—drank tea at 8 & played at whist till 10.—not for money—a weekly custom.—Johnson said that Dr. Garthshore‖ was formerly an apothecary in Northamptonshire. He is a Scotsman.—

Fuseli has little hope of *Poetical* painting finding incouragement in England. The People are not prepared for it. Portrait with them is everything.—Their taste & feelings all go to *realities*.—The ideal does not operate on their minds.—*Historical* painting, viz.: matter of fact, they may encourage.—Johnson said He had been told that R. Philips

* Probably a daughter of John Bonnycastle, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who was a great friend of Fuseli.

† James Moore (1762-1860), surgeon, was a son of Dr. John Moore (author of "Zeluco"), and brother of Sir John Moore, of Corunna fame.

‡ William Robert Spencer (1769-1834) was a well-known wit and poet, whose verses, Byron said, were like his conversation, "perfectly aristocratic." Pecuniary troubles compelled Spencer to go to Paris in 1825, and in the following year he breakfasted there with Sir Walter Scott.

§ Afterwards Sir Francis Beaufort (1774-1857), Rear-Admiral and Hydrographer to the Navy.

‖ Maxwell Gartshore (1732-1812) was born at Kirkcudbright, and became a fashionable physician, in great request as an accoucheur. Although parsimonious in matters relating to himself, he was very liberal to the poor. On one occasion "he gave in a single gratuity more than his whole annual income."

the Bookseller gave John Carr £400 for the manuscript of his Northern Tour.*.

A Man of Letters

July 27.—Dined at Mr. W. Smith's.†—Boddington‡ told me that [Sir James] Mackintosh§ as Judge of Bombay receives a Salary of £6000 a year but has no table money. His expenses are supposed to be £3000 a year, At the expiration of 5 years He will be entitled to a Pension of £1200 a year. He found himself very much cut off from the intercourse He loved viz: *social & literary*, when He was first established at Bombay but now does something better.—Boddington said Mackintosh is a man of letters, fond of reading &c., & probably could not confine His mind to mere professional business & without it success is doubtful.—Erskine told Boddington that He *never reads a book*, His whole time is devoted to His professional business.—Boddington spoke of his own temperance. When alone He never *tastes wine*, or *tea*, but instead of the *latter* at the *tea Hour*, drinks milk & water.—He almost, when alone, dines upon mutton chops, & a few minutes is sufficient for the purpose after which He takes a Book.—

* Sir John Carr (1772-1832) was an English attorney and writer on travel. The book referred to is "A Northern Summer, or Travels Round the Baltic, Through Denmark Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Part of Germany, in 1804." It has eleven plates.

† M.P. for Norwich, and art collector.

‡ Samuel Boddington, M.P. and art collector. See Vol. II., page 278 and note.

§ See Index, Vols. I. and II.

CHAPTER XXVI

1805

Rival Institutions

July 27.—Mr. Smith [M.P.] read to me & Lawrence a letter which He had recd. from the Duke of Bedford in consequence of West, Lawrence & myself having expressed to Mr. Bernard our apprehension of the proposed exhibition of the works of old masters with modern works [at the British Institution]. The Duke expressed his sense of the modesty of the artists but did not apprehend any ill consequence as full allowance He had no doubt would be made for any inferiority which might be thought to be in a School that is but rising,—and that a consideration of superior works might do much good as examples.—He offered any of his own works.—Mr. Smith said He had spoke to Mr. Abbot the speaker of the House of Commons on the subject of parliament granting to the Royal Academy a Sum of money in aid of that Institution to purchase fine pictures &c. Mr. Abbot said that upon a proper representation of their wants He had no doubt but parliament would grant what might be necessary.—

The Raphael of Ships

Boydell* said to me that the British Institution would not stand long, nor would anything materially serve the arts but as there should be an interest in it, meaning by this that artists might have regular & full employ if their works could be turned to account as in case where they might be wanted for engravings &c. We remained at Mr. Smith's till 12 oClock, being, after tea much gratified on examining his pictures.—Mr. Smith sd. Sir Joshua Reynolds while admiring a picture by Vandevelde said He was the Raphael of Ship painters.—

July 28.—Mr. Angerstein's at Woodlands I went to with West,—Fuseli & Lawrence and dined abt. 6 oClock and before tea walked in the grounds & saw the Hot House in which is a flagged walk & seats. The whole is of glass in frames which so effectually excludes the external air, as to enable them to keep it sufficiently warm witht. using stoves except in the severest weather.—The stoves had not been used since February. —Mr. Angerstein has altogether abt. 40 acres of ground.—

* Josiah Boydell, the publisher.

Wilson's Indecision

I had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Lock Senr. [of Norbury Park].*—So chilly is his constitution that He has at all seasons a fire in the room in which He sits.—Today there was a small fire in Mr. Angerstein's drawing-room.—Mr. Lock is now in his 75th. year. He wore little ruffles.—From some cause which happened in his youth He has a weakness in His knees. While conversing with me He either sat or knelt upon a chair while we were standing. He told me He went from Venice to Rome with Wilson [R.A.], who at that time was fluctuating whether to pursue portrait or Landscape painting. Vernet by warmly approving his Landscapes decided him to that branch of art.—He then proposed on his return to England to reside somewhere out of London and to send His Landscapes for sale to persons who then kept shops for such purposes.—Mr. Lock observed that He particularly excelled in painting Skies.—Cardinal Albani employed Him to paint a picture which flattered Him much.—

Regardless of Expense

Mr. Lock spoke of Barrett [R.A.] He said he was a good natured man and cheerful,—but careless and regardless of expense. While He resided in Orchard St. [London] His affairs were in such a state as to cause His creditors to determine on a Sale of His effects.—Mr. Lock interfered and compromised with them by paying Eight shillings and 6d. in the pound.—Mr. Lock soon after went abroad leaving Barrett free of debt, but instead of practising oeconomy He took a House near Paddington,—got a Phaeton & Horses, and lived in such a way as speedily to be again involved in trouble.—He painted a large room at Norbury Park for Mr. Lock which occupied him reckoning the days He painted abt. Eleven months, but it was three years in hand, and the work was protracted by His repeatedly wholly *altering the design* when a new idea struck Him, instead of improving that which He had begun; and frequently it was a change not for the better.—He laboured under an asthmatic complaint.—Mr. Lock told me that *I* was Wilson's favourite pupil.—

July 31.—Was at home all day alone except walking in the even'g,—& that Westall called to inform me that Sir Robt. Calder had engaged the combined fleet of France & Spain off Ferrol, on their return from the West Indies, & had sent home the Windsor Castle 98 guns, with 2 prizes, Spanish Ships of 80 and 74 guns [see later entry].

Royal Academy's Unhappy State

August 1.—I moved that Daniells whole work of East India views be purchased for the Royal Academy. It was warmly seconded by Loutherburgh & much approved by all & the vote was Unanimously.—I also moved for the new edition of Pilkingtons Dictionary being purchased which was agreed. It has additions by Fuseli.—

* William Locke (1732-1810). See Index, Vol. II.

Before Loutherburgh went away I read the resolution of Council voted in March last viz. : that the Keeper & Secretary for attendance in preparing for Exhibition shd. not be paid as *Members of the Committee* but be remunerated by an increase of Salary when a plan for raising the Salaries shd. be brought forward.—I now stated that I was the cause of that resolution being passed & did intend to have devoted much time this summer in preparing a Plan for raising the Salaries and also did intend to revise the Laws &c. but the treatment I had received & the present unhappy state of the Society, had caused me to resolve not to do anything in business which might only be followed by obstruction & disappointment.—I asked if any member present was disposed to undertake the business; all were silent. I then said it was proper I shd. make this declaration as, shd. the Salaries not be encreased at present it was fit that a remuneration to the Secretary, and to the Keeper as may be thought proper shd. be voted.—I added that I shd. not move it at present as Mr. Hoppner, Thomson, & Dance were not present & had not declined taking up the business of the Salaries.—Loutherburgh expressed his regret at my declining the business as I was most competent to it.—

August 3.—Was at home all the morning. In the evening I called on Smirke who strongly recommended to me the use of *Bees Wax* to be mixed with oil or colour to make it *set*, & prevent it from running, or the touch of the pencil from losing its sharpness.—The wax to be made of the existence of Pomatum with turpentine.—

Beckford and his Daughters

Boydells at West end I went to and dined.—Much was said abt. the conduct of Beckford of Fonthill to His daughters.* They now reside with Lady Ann Hamilton their relative. He allows them £1000 a year. He is incensed against the youngest on acct. of her refusing to marry a Spanish Count who came to England for that purpose.—The Marquiss of Douglass offered to marry her if Beckford would have given her £20,000, a sum required by the Marquiss to settle some affair. Beckford refused —He has had His West India estates greatly curtailed, by claims being made to several of them which His Father had got possession of in consequence of having large mortgages upon them, but He neglected to foreclose the mortgages, and the Heirs having lately sued for them have recovered them. It is sd. Beckford has now only £30,000 a year.—

August 6.—Called on Smirke & Daniell respecting the *wax* vehicle which they both recommend.—Brydone called and told me there is much disatisfaction in the City respecting Sir Robert Calder not having brought the combined fleets to a second engagement.—Charles & Mrs. Offley called.—I dined and was the evening alone.—

* His younger daughter, Susan Euphemia, married the 10th Duke of Hamilton, and the elder became the wife of Colonel Orde without the permission of her father, who never forgave her. See Beckford, Vols. I. and II.

I recd. a letter [on August 27] from William [Farington's nephew] *off Ushant* informing me that Sir Robert Calder appeared to have acted discreetly in not having given battle a second time to the Combined fleets, they being off Ferrol, from whence another squadron might have opened to attack his Ships when disabled by an action.*

* The trial of Sir Robert Calder began on December 23 at Portsmouth on board the *Prince of Wales.* It terminated on the 28th, when the Court met at ten, and did not declare their sentence till near four o'clock. It concluded: "That the charge of not having renewed the engagement with the combined fleets, and of not having taken and destroyed all the ships of the enemy which it was his duty to have engaged, was proved, and that the conduct of Vice-Admiral Calder was not the effect of cowardice or disaffection, but had arisen from an *error in judgment* for which he was highly censurable and deserved to be severely reprimanded, and (added the Judge Advocate) he is severely reprimanded accordingly." Upon the sentence being pronounced Admiral Calder appeared deeply affected, turned round, and retired without a word. The public seemed to think the sentence too severe.

Admiral Robert Calder, K.C.B., second son of Sir James Calder, Bart., was himself created a baronet, in August, 1798. On May 14, 1779, he was married to Amelia, only daughter of John Mitchell, of Bayfield, Norfolk, M.P. for Boston. He died on December 1st, 1830, aged seventy-six.

CHAPTER XXVII

1805

Passion without Affection

August 8.—Lawrence drank tea with me. He was uneasy abt. reports arising from *paragraphs*.* I advised Him to disregard them & to *live against* all Calumny so as to disprove it.—Siddons gives to Mrs. Siddons the interest of half their fortune; and all that she may hereafter accumulate.—The last Spring she demanded 50 guineas from Her Brother Charles Kemble for performing one night for his benefit & He paid Her that Sum.—Her engagement at Covent garden having expired she demanded 50 guineas a night for performing the next winter but it has not been agreed to.—He remarked upon a person who had strong passions but no affections.—

August 12.—Lawrence called to tea & pressed me to go to Vauxhall, which I did & met there Mr. & Mrs. Wolfe.†

Northcote expressed resentment at the conduct of Shee, but was thankful that He wd. never be a *Painter*;—to which Hoppner agreed.—Northcote remarked on the party of *members* invited [to the house of Wm. Smith, M.P.], to which Hoppner replied " that Had He known who

* About his amorous relations with Mrs. Siddons already mentioned in the Diary. See " An Artist's Love Story," edited by Oswald G. Knapp, and footnote to entry, December 1.

† The Mrs. Wolff mentioned was perhaps the only woman Lawrence really loved. She was the wife of Jens Wolff, the Danish Consul, whose house at Battersea (filled with casts from the antique) was a haunt of artists and literary men. Lawrence corresponded with her up to 1829, the year of her death. Her portrait, painted by him, was shown at the Royal Academy in 1815, and is now in America. She was very beautiful.

Mr. W. R. Prior writes: According to pages 120-2 of " Danes and Norwegians in London," by Harold Faber, published in Copenhagen, 1915, her maiden name was apparently Hester Marshall, a daughter of Edmund Marshall, vicar of Charing, Kent. Her husband, Jens Wolff, of the firm of Wolff and Dorville (1767-1845), resided at Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, the house being next to York House and Tudor Lodge, both belonging to members of the Royal Family. The adjoining art gallery, with its valuable collection of antique casts, was built by Sir Robert Smirke.

Sherwood Lodge was sold in 1812 to Mrs. Fitzherbert, who disposed of it in 1824, the site of all three houses now being occupied by Price's Patent Candle Works. Besides the portrait in the Royal Academy of 1815, Sir Thomas Lawrence also made studies of her and her son. After her separation from Jens Wolff she lived in seclusion in Monmouthshire, dying of consumption and leaving one son, Herman St. John.

wd. have been there He wd. not have come." Cosway had remarked to Northcote that Lawrences eulogium on Fuseli had done Fuseli no good.—

August 15.—W. Elwin called & at 2 oClock I met him at the Milton Gallery and saw his large picture by Rubens viz: "The Conversion of St. Paul," the size 12 feet by 9. He said He gave more for it than was ever given for a picture brought into this country.*

Sir Joshua, Dr. Johnson and the King

August 16.—Dined alone,—Lawrence & Northcote came to tea.—Northcote mentioned that Sir Joshua Reynolds to whom He was pupil in the course of his painting very frequently made alterations for the worse. He observed to Sir Joshua that He seldom sent away pictures where that had not been the case. Sir Joshua admitted that *parts* of a picture might have been better but that the *whole together* was best in its last state.—

He mentioned that when Dr. Johnson first commenced a habit of going to Sir Joshua's He went so often that it was evident Sir Joshua felt oppressed by it, at wanting leisure to be alone after the fatigues of professional practise. In this state He would sometimes come into the room in which Dr. Johnson was sitting with Miss Reynolds and taking up His Hat would walk away without much regarding Johnson. Miss Reynolds apprehended the Doctor wd. be affronted but though He noticed Sir Joshua's inattention He did not discontinue His visits but said to Miss Reynolds that He did not mind Sir Joshua's manner, being certain that in time He should make an impression that would do that away: thus depending upon the operation of his superior understanding and knowledge.—Sir Joshua always appeared to Northcote to have a great veneration for Dr. Johnson and always addressed Him with the respect of commencing with "Sir," never omitting that formality.

Northcote verified what Sir Joshua had asserted viz: "That He always began a picture with a desire to make it His best.—" The King sat only *once* for the Portrait of His Majesty now in the Royal Academy. Sir Joshua prepared a Head so as to be able to complete it at one sitting. —The King was never well inclined to Sir Joshua.—Northcote said the Duke of Clarence told Mr. Parker† that He (the Duke) was the favorite Brother of the Prince of Wales. It is said the Prince has an opinion of the Duke posessing *Political talents*.

Payne Knight and Rubens

August 24.—He [Lawrence] conversed on Tuesday last [July 27] at Woodlands with Mr. Lock & Willm. Lock respecting the *Committee of taste*. When the Committee met (Mr. Long in the Chair) Wm. Lock

* This fine painting passed to R. H. Davis at £4,000, from him it was purchased by Sir Philip Miles, in whose sale it was "bought in" at £3,465, to be sold by Sir Cecil Miles at Christie's in 1899 for £2,450. It is now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin.

† Probably Thomas Lister Parker (1779-1858), F.S.A. and F.R.S. He was a generous patron of artists, and his expenditure was so great that his latter days were harassed by financial troubles.

gave his opinion of the propriety of consulting or referring questions upon the merits of designs laid before the Committee to the members of the Royal Academy or to such artists as might be thought best qualified to give judgment. This was warmly *opposed* by Mr. Payne Knight who was the Chief if not the only Speaker.—Mr. Long seemed to sit, as Chairman, only to see how the Ayes & Noe's counted. Knight carried it.—Mr. Banks gave a proof of his [Knight's] taste by observing on the advantage which Sculptors wd. derive by the great Altar at St. Peters in Rome, a design of Bernini in which *twisted columns* & many flourishing fancies appear.—

Lawrence observed to them that Mr. Knight's taste was just that which shd. not be adopted. It was founded on sensual feeling—The simplicity of Raphael, His purity &c. afforded no gratification to Knight, —His pleasure was derived from the luxurious displays of Rubens.—Wm. Lock sd. He had noticed this at the Marquiss of Staffords where Knight was profuse in his admiration of a sensual picture by Rubens but did not notice pictures by Titian to which Rubens would have bowed.—

August 25.—Marchant [R.A.] called in the evening. He expressed great disatisfaction at the two monuments in St. Pauls executed by Rossi, said they were ill-drawn & finished without care.—He did not allow Banks to be more than very inferior to Nollekens whose *Venus* was very well studied.—Nollekens, He sd. was the best *practical artist*, inferior to Flaxman in science & conception, but superior to him in the execution of a work of Sculpture.—

Sir Richard Worsley* died at the age of 54 or 5, of an appolectic fit, the 3d. or 4th. which had attacked him. The day before he died He drank two bottles of Madeira & a pint of Brandy, and had been accustomed to drink freely.—It is said He has left £17000 a year to a neice by dying without a Will.

Smirke and the Academy

August 26.—Smirke [R.A.] sent a Copy of a letter He had written to Opie expressing that His vote [for the Professorship of Painting vacated by Fuseli] would not be wanted for Opie as there was no Competitor & He shd. therefore decline going to the Academy, a place He never entered but with a disagreeable feeling.—

Academy General Meeting I went to assembled for the purpose of electing a Professor of Painting.—For sometime, after 8 oClock and the President in the Chair, there were only Ten members present.—At this period I had reckoned *Ten* and seeing Cosway come in I told Fuseli & Lawrence that I should withdraw, having put my name on the Book so that it would count in the appearance as I concluded there wd. be no opposition. I was not well as I told Lawrence, and came away,—leaving *Ten*—a number necessary to form a general meeting.—

* Sir Richard Worsley (of Appuldercombe), Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., historian and antiquary (1751-1805).

Lawrence came to me at ½ past 9 oClock the Election of Opie being over. Stothard came after I left the Academy, *Ten* voted *unanimously* [for Opie].

August 27.—After breakfast called on Opie & informed Him I left the Academy *before the ballot not being well.* He said my being there at all expressed my intention towards Him as had I been disinclined I should not have gone.—He said He should endeavour to introduce into His Lectures something more *practical* than had hitherto been done to which I encouraged Him.—

CHAPTER XXVIII

1805

Thames Side Gossip in September

September 2.—At noon went to Taplow with Lawrence.

Lawrence spoke of Lord Aberdeen as possessing talents and of his having paid much attention to architecture,—He said He had written in one of the Reviews.—He also related an acct. given to Him by Lord Northwick of the cruel & faithless treatment of Prince Caracioli* a Neapolitan Prince, in which Lord Nelson & much more Lady Hamilton, were implicated. His Lordship was at Naples at the time it happened.—

Lord Henry Petty has manifested an affection for the youngest daughter† of Lord Abercorn, which He is very agreeable to Her, but on considering their *means* to make a marriage adviseable His Lordship finds it prudent to decline it, as the income they would be enabled to make up wd. be too little for persons of their condition.—Mrs. Hawkins [his mistress] is to go to Ireland, & thereby remove a cause of jealousy in Lord Abercorn's family.—

We got to Taplow at 4 oClock & immediately went with Lady Thomond to Taplow Spring where we found His Lordship [Lord Thomond] & company & we dined there very agreeably,—

September 3.—Lawrence & I told Lord & Lady Thomond that it was our opinion not to proceed on the business of the monument of Sir Joshua Reynolds till next Spring.

* Caracciolo, a Commodore of the Neapolitan Navy, joined the Jacobins in 1799, and fired on his King's ships. Captured by peasants in the mountains above Naples, on June 29th, he was brought on board the flagship, and Nelson, Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan Navy, ordered him to be tried by court-martial for rebelling "against his lawful Sovereign" and "firing at the King's Colours hoisted on board the King's frigate *Minerva*." He was sentenced to death, and, by Nelson's decree, hanged the same day "at the foreyard-arm of the *Minerva*."

† Cecil Frances Hamilton, who was the youngest daughter of the first Marquess of Abercorn, by his second wife, married on February 16, 1816, the fourth Earl of Wicklow (not the third, as Burke states), and the second daughter (by the first wife) was married to George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, on July 28, 1805. She died in 1812, and the Earl married, on July 8, 1815, Harriet, widow of James Viscount Hamilton, mother of the first Duke of Abercorn, and she became mother of the fifth Earl of Aberdeen and three other sons.

Windsor Castle

At Eleven oClock His Lordship took Lawrence & me in His *Sociable** to Windsor Forest. We stopped at Cumberland Lodge, & saw the Cream coloured, & the Black stoned Horses which were brought from Hanover. —We returned by Englefield green to Windsor, & went into the Castle & saw the Royal Apartments, the hangings scarlet, & paper stained to have the effect of *wainscoat* very well done.—We saw Copley's picture of three of the Royal Children. Lawrence said it was very well done & better than West's portraits. We saw massy silver tables which were brought from Hanover, also Sconces, & Chandeliers. We went into St. George's Chapel, & saw the tomb open for the reception of the body of the late Duke of Gloucester,—the tomb small,—the interment to be tomorrow.—

Handsome Entertainment

We returned to Taplow and dined at Mr. Pascoe Grenfil's.† A very handsome entertainment, much plate, Champaigne, Claret, Port, Madeira —Sherry. Two courses, Eleven dishes of fruit after dinner,—all the dishes & covers were of Silver. We dined abt. 6,—tea abt. ½ past 8,—fine gilt China,—Lawrence & Dawes played at Billiards.—We returned to Lord Thomond's at ½ past 9.

The Honbe. Mrs. Grenfil is 2nd. wife to Mr. Grenfil, she was Miss St. Leger, sister to Lord Doneraile, & to Lady Riversdale,—she happened to come to Taplow with an Aunt from Bath & becoming acquainted with Mr. Grenfil & His Sisters, and a match between Her & Mr. Grenfil was soon settled.—They have 3 Children & she was now big with a fourth.

September 4.—Lawrence told a story of Mr. Piozzi to shew how his ignorance affected Her [Mrs. Piozzi].—Being at the Play of Macbeth after attending to it sometime, Piozzi suddenly turned to His wife &

* An open four-wheeled carriage, having two seats facing each other and a box seat for the driver.

† Pascoe Grenfell, M.P. for Great Marlow and subsequently Penryn, of Taplow House, Bucks, was a prosperous merchant and head of the principal firm of copper smelters in Wales and in other places in England. As a Whig, he attained some prominence in the House of Commons by his speeches on banking and other financial questions, and was responsible for the agitation culminating in the regular publication of its accounts by the Bank of England. He married, first his cousin, Charlotte Granville, and secondly, the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger, youngest daughter of Viscount Doneraile, and had a large family of fifteen children. The society in his house would seem to have been literary as well as financial and political. One of his daughters married the first Lord Wolverton, head of Glyn's Bank: another married Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, who was well known by his letters to the *Times* in the middle of the nineteenth century, signed S. G. O.: another daughter married the historian James Anthony Froude, and a fourth married Charles Kingsley, the professor, poet and novelist. His son, Charles Pascoe Grenfell, his grandson, Henry Riversdale Grenfell, and his great-grandson, Edward Charles Grenfell, were all members of Parliament and Directors of the Bank of England. One of his grandsons, Francis Grenfell, is the present Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and his great-grandson, William Henry Grenfell, was raised to the Peerage as Lord Desborough. The present Member for the City of London is his great-grandson, Edward Charles Grenfell.

asked in His broken English "Who wrot that Play?" To which she, mortified at His ignorance, with an inveterate grin & teeth set, replied, "Shakespeare, my dear."

Lady Thomond said Miss Boswell now resides in Margaret Street [Marylebone]. She had while she resided in Edinburgh given entertainments & incurred expences which put her eldest Brother much out of humour, & made it necessary for Her to quit the place,—& she is now in a disagreeable situation on several accounts owing to a want of necessary oeconomy.—

The King told Lord Thomond that when Mr. Pitt proposed to resign in 1801 He wrote a letter to His Majesty,—The King on receiving it desired Mr. Pitt to reconsider the matter, a Second letter was decissive,—it was sent by Mr. Addington, the King after reading it, walked abt. the room 20 minutes, and then turning to Addington said "You shall be both"—meaning First Lord of the Treasury & Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord Thomond said, that the night before His Duel with Tierney, Mr. Pitt was up with Mr. Addington till one oClock, and talked of Political & private matters as usual,—till thinking the Hour became late Mr. Addington noticed it to Him, adding "You have an appointment tomorrow."—

The Prince's Disapprobation

The High feeling of his situation in life is manifested strongly by the Prince of Wales whenever the least familiarity is offered unless required. —Brook Watson* in a convivial Hour called Him, familiarly, "My Prince," on which His Royal Highness shewed evident & rejecting marks of His disapprobation.—

September 5.—Mr. Grenfil called to return *our visit.* We then went in the *Sociable* with Lord Thomond to Temple near Marlow a House built by Saml. Wyatt belonging to Mr. Williams, partner with Mr. Grenfil in the great Copper works.—It is a very singular House.—From thence we went to Bisham-Abbey, Mr. Vansittart's member for the County.†—We sat with Mrs. Vansittart, and walked through some of the apartments of this ancient building. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to the family of *Hoby*.—The Vansittarts came to England in the time of King William & were *Whigs* but have since become *Tory's*.

* Sir Brook Watson (1735-1807), while a lad of fourteen, went to sea, and had his leg taken off by a shark at Havana. He acted as a Commissary under Colonel Robert Monckton at Beauséjour and under Wolfe at the siege of Louisbourg in 1758. In the following year he became a merchant in London, of which city he was elected M.P. in 1784 and Lord Mayor in 1796, a year of great local trouble. In the interval he served as Commissary-General to the Army in Canada in 1782 and to the Duke of York's army in Flanders in 1793; afterwards (in 1798) to the forces in Great Britain, and was created a baronet in 1803.

† George Vansittart (1745-1825). He married on October 24, 1767, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Stenhouse, Bart.

—Mr. Vansittart of the Treasury* is nephew to the gentleman who is the owner of Bisham Abbey.—

Lady Orkney's Grace

We dined at Taplow Spring.—It was not announced but I found it to be Lady Orkney's birthday. Her Ladyship being 50 years old.† She bustled abt. & took great pains to make the entertainment good & agreeable.—There were two tables—Coll. O'Laughlin is nephew to Lord Thomond. He is in the Horse Guards, and married Miss Dupre, sister to Mr. Dupre of [Wilton Park, Bucks]. She had a fortune of £25,000. Mrs. Edwd. Obrien is a daughter of General Hotham and had £10,000.—Lord Boston has Eleven Children. Two of His Sons are married to the two Miss Drakes of Agmondesham, one of whom had £75,000 & the other £50,000. Sir John Turner told me He wd. call upon me in London. He noticed the natural grace in Lady Orkney all her motions expressing it.—Lord Boston talked with me about the Revd. Dr. Langford‡ lately one of the Masters at Eaton School.—His affairs are in a most deranged state & He now resides within the privileges of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, to avoid His Creditors.—Eaton School was worth £2000 a year to Him ; that He has lost, but He has now from His Canonry of Windsor, & from livings abt. £1600 a year.—His Sons were very extravagant.—

Gibbon, Burke and Fox

Gibbon had a very agreeable manner of telling a story. He had a habit at the conclusion of them of *tapping His Snuff-box*.—Mr. Burke, she [Lady Thomond] sd. was very fond of reading the Arabian Nights entertainments. When He had begun, He sd. He could not leave them. Mr. Fox read the Barber & 7 Brothers with great pleasure.—

I left Taplow with Lawrence & got to town before dinner.—

September 7.—Called on Edridge. He was at Mr. [C.] Long's at Bromley near a week and on Sunday last Mr. Pitt dined there and no other company. There was a good deal of conversation about art and it appeared that Mr. Pitt & Mr. Long were strongly impressed with an opinion that the members of the Royal Academy as a body are a very discontented set of men.—Mr. Long spoke to Edridge of the British Institution, & said He should do what He could for it ; but in his opinion

* Nicholas Vansittart, first Baron Bexley (1766-1851), and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was the fifth son of Henry Vansittart (1732-1770), Governor of Bengal, who was lost at sea. On December 27, 1769, he and others, including William Falconer, author of "The Shipwreck," sailed from Cape Town for India on the *Aurora* frigate, and were never heard of again.

† Mary (O'Brien), Countess of Orkney (1755-1831), was a daughter of the first Marquess of Thomond, and married the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice.

‡ See Vol. I., pages 186 and 196.

COUNTESS OF ORKNEY.

From an engraving at the British Museum of the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 104.

there is a sufficient inclination in the public to purchase such works of art as appear to have superior merit.—

September 11.—We [Lawrence, West, and Farington] spoke of the state of the Royal Academy. West said Wyatt had ruined it.—He said He had been informed that a copy of the resolutions moved by Shee had been shewn to the King.—

CHAPTER XXIX

1805

Life and Art in Cambridge

September 12.—At 8 oClock left London in the Telegraph Coach from Fetter Lane & got to the Bull Inn at Cambridge at 3.—I was alone in the Coach.—At Cambridge I stopped at the Bull Inn, & while dinner was preparing walked & saw several of the Colleges.—After dinner I wrote a note to [the Rev.] Mr. Simeon, fellow of King's College who called upon me in the evening & invited me to breakfast tomorrow.*

September 13.—Breakfasted at 9 with Mr. Simeon.—He has been 26 years at King's College and now possesses a parochial Church in Cambridge and a Curacy near His friend Mr. Thomson about 5 miles from Cambridge, thus uniting what is agreeable in a College life with professional occupations. He refused a College living of £700 a year rather than change his situation.—His parochial living was tenable with a fellowship as it is in *sequestration* not requiring induction, &c.

Eton Boys

No one can be upon the establishment at Kings College but such as have had an Education at *Eaton* [*sic*] though sometimes, but seldom,

* The Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1836) was fourth son of Richard Simeon, of Reading, and younger brother of Sir John Simeon, the first Baronet. Educated at Eton, Simeon went with a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge. Although fond of athletics and dress in his schoolboy days, religion influenced Simeon early in his career. In May, 1782, he was ordained Deacon of Ely, in the following year he graduated B.A., and being ordained priest he obtained the living of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, where he remained until his death.

His reputation for piety found little sympathy at first from his parishioners. They locked up their pews, his services were disturbed, and he and his curates were molested in the streets. But attention to the sick, benevolence, and tenacious advocacy of distinctive principles helped to remove the hostility, and he became the founder of the evangelical movement in the Church. Simeon's influence in Cambridge brought him a large following of young men, and his name is lastingly remembered by his foundation of a body of trustees for the acquisition and administration of Church patronage. He died on November 13, 1836, and was buried in the chapel of his College. A portrait of him hangs at King's College, and a bust by Samuel Manning is in the Cambridge University Library.

persons have been admitted but not to any advantages.—The *Scholars* at Eaton are entered in a list and, till the age of 19, may be removed to Kings College in rotation as fellowships become vacant but at 19 they become *superannuated* and cannot any longer remain on the list.—While *Undergraduates* at Cambridge abt. £50 a year is recd. by each from the College & about £100 more making £150 a year [which] will support them.

Mr. Simeon mentioned some disadvantages attending the establishment. Being certain of advancing in rotation to fellowships & to livings, (for though there is a power to do it, very rare have been the instances of objection having been made) the young men after being admitted to Kings, but seldom *apply to study* having no apprehension such as must exist where *election* is the rule.—Another objection is that having all been bred in the same school the foibles of each are known to all which prevents that respect which strangers usually pay to each other.—Fellows commonly go off to livings at about the age of 43.—

I mentioned how grateful a College life had always appeared to my imagination. He said there was much to be desired in it, but its value was seldom felt till the possession of it was lost. Members of Colleges look forward to other situations. In a College life the society of woemen is wanting,—men grow splenetick; positive occupation is also wanting.—

He took me into Kings College Chapel that celebrated building. He told me He had lately compared the size of it with the dimensions of Noah's Ark as given in the Scripture, and found that the Ark was twice the length, and twice the breadth, and two-thirds the height of the Chapel.

Pictures and Devotion

The altar piece was put up abt. 23 years ago and is said to be by Daniele da Volterra but it is an inferior performance. The subject "the taking down our Saviour from the Cross." Mr. Simeon said that He remembered being impressed with the representation thus before Him while He was receiving the Holy Sacrament.—This caused me to ask him whether such representations might not assist devotion. He did not seem disposed to admit it. He said proper devotion must arise from another feeling,—that exhibitions which operate on the senses so as to produce awe may be other kinds as for instance the Cave at Castleton in the Peak of Derby.—I observed that a reverential awe such as excited in King's College Chapel, I thought might proceed from associating with the appearance, religious ideas and that the sentiment might be different from that created by scenes not so associated. I concluded by asking Him whether He thought it might be put *negatively* as a question, whether the introduction of pictures in places of divine worship might operate so as to interupt or interfere with the most proper ideas. He waived giving a positive answer.

He took [me] to the roof [of] the building and shewed me the admirable

manner in which it was contrived so that stones two yards thick were in the center tapering of to not more than two feet. The whole roof is of stone unsupported by beams.—It remains perfect there having been no decay.—The principle upon which it is constructed has not been so far discovered as to enable anyone to imitate it. Sir Christopher Wren said that if He could be shown where *the first stone was laid*, He could execute one like it.—Above this roof of stone wood work supports the external roof upon which we went to view the situation of the town & the adjacent country. The Screen before the Choir is of carved wood. Mr. Simeon pointed to a cypher of the Initials of Henry the 8th. & Anne Bullen the only one He said known where they are united.—

A Forgotten Artist

From Kings College we went to Mr. Baldry's* an artist who teaches drawing in Cambridge, to see a drawing He had made of the East window of King's College Chapel representing the sufferings of our Saviour. It appeared to me to be a very faithful copy most laboriously executed. The colours of the painted glass were carefully imitated. He told me He had computed the time it took Him to complete it and said it occupied Him 12 months at the rate of 9 Hours a day.—He made His drawings with the help of a telescope through which He viewed it. The Telescope was placed in the organ loft opposite the window. He had opened a subscription for a coloured print to be an imitation of his drawing, the size of the plate 3 feet 8 Inches long by 2 feet wide.—The window itself is 53 feet high by 28 feet wide, and has been painted about 270 years.—He said that He had engaged His Brother, an artist, to engrave it, but He had after receiving several hundred pounds, neglected or failed in the execution & He had now taken the task of finishing it upon Himself.—The subscription for an impression to be 5 guineas.—

Mr. Baldry mentioned to Mr. Simeon that the lead which unites each piece of coloured glass having in some instances required repair the workmen employed had ignorantly placed the pieces of glass without attending to the forms of which they were a part and had inverted many so as to destroy the shapes of parts of figures.—

Trinity Chapel

From Mr. Baldry's we went to Trinity College founded by Edward the 3rd. This college contains more members than any other in this university, Peter House is the Oldest College,—In the Chapel of Trinity [College] which is very spacious, but appears very plain & ordinary after viewing King's College Chapel, there is a statue of Sir Isaac Newton executed by Roubiliac, which having something of the character of

* Joshua Kirby Baldrey (1754-1828) was an engraver and draughtsman, who worked in London and Cambridge between 1780 and 1810. Many of his works were printed in colours, and he exhibited portraits at the Royal Academy. He died poor and left a large family.

Bernini's works which appears in all his productions, is a very respectable performance,—The figure stands upon a pedestal & is insulated.—Near it upon the wall is a small monument by Flaxman to the memory of Hawkins Brown.*

Three angels in Basso relivo are elegantly designed but Mr. Simeon remarked upon their not *having wings*.—The inscription is in what is called *Egyptian Characters* which to my eye had a disagreeable effect scarcely at a little distance appearing to be writing.—The altar piece in this Chapel was painted by West & represents St. Michael & the Devil. The figure of St. Michael has no elevation of Character & the whole is an indifferent performance.—Mr. Simeon remarked that He did not like any of Mr. West's pictures.

At the end of a Colonade in the interior quadrangle of Trinity College about 90 yards long Mr. Simeon desired me to observe a Knocker upon a door at the opposite end of the Colonade which He said would move upon his stamping His foot. He did so and the sound of the Knocker striking the door was instantaneous & to my vision the Knocker appeared to move. Upon my expressing my surprise at the effect He laughed & told me it was a deception caused by the echo of his stamp, producing a sound similar to that caused by knocking violently at a door. The vision was imposed upon by associating motion with sound.—

The Library of Trinity College is very fine. In a small compartment we saw some curiosities. Two mummies, one cloathed & one naked brought from Egypt by the late Lord Sandwich, and given by Him He having been educated at Trinity. The naked figure was a *dried Husk*, & very disgusting. Mr. Simeon asked me whether I should choose such preservation, I answered my choice would be to become dust, in which he concurred. We saw a [Cobra di Capello] which was larger than I had supposed that serpent to be.—We saw an *indulgence* granted by one of the Popes to an Englishman for pardon of all Sins committed by Him and by His relations to the 3d. degree of relationship & to any other 25 persons whom He might choose to extend it to.—

We went to the Walks behind Trinity & King's College. They are very agreeable, and Mr. Simeon thought afforded some views superior to any at Oxford. The river Cam, is navigable to Cambridge. Barges bring Coal, wine &c. &c. from Lynn which is the Port of this Country.—At the places we went to Mr. Simeon wd. not allow me to pay anything, He expressed His gratification on shewing Cambridge to those who felt its beauties.—In Mr. Simeon's library I saw the Evangelical Magazine & other books of that description.

* Isaac Hawkins Browne (1705-1765), poet, F.R.S., and M.P. for Wenlock. Of him Dr. Johnson said that he was the most delightful of all conversers he had ever met. "His talk was at once so elegant, so apparently artless, so pure and pleasing, it seemed a perpetual stream of sentiment, enlivened by gaiety and sparkling with images. . . . Isaac Hawkins Browne, one of the first wits in the country, got into Parliament and never opened his mouth." Browne was fond of wine. Indeed, Bishop Newton, in drawing a parallel between Addison and Browne, said "They were both excellent companions, but neither could open well without having a glass of wine, and then the vein flowed to admiration."

CHAPTER XXX

1805

People and Places in Norfolk

September 14.—At ½ past 10 I left Lynn & in a Chaise went to Massingham 12 miles where I arrived at noon. Company came to attend the Christening of Mr. Hamonds* young daughter.—We dined at 5 oClock, —& the gentlemen sat till ½ past 9.—Much conversation about Hunting and breeding of Cattle.—It was stated that a tenant of Mr. Packe† of Prestwold in Leicestershire had lately let the use of 5 tups for 6 months only for the enormous sum of 3000 *guineas*.

Mr. Whalley informed me that He had two or three pictures by Hogarth at His House at Ecton abt. 5 miles from Northampton on the Willingborough road.—They were painted for a Mr. Palmer an acquaintance of Hogarth, and a Bencher in the Temple, from whom Mr. Whalley inherits most of his property.

The pictures by Hogarth which Mr. Whalley posesses are

—The Village Justice.
—A ¾ portrait of Mr. Palmer.‡
—A portrait of Hogarth.—

There is a print of the Village Justice in Ireland's edition of the works of Hogarth.—

He pressed me much to come to Him at Ecton to see them.—Mr. Whalley was educated at Brazenose College & spoke highly of the excellence of the Greek Lectures which were given there in his time by my Brother Robt. Farington who was Vice-principal of the College when Whalley entered.—

* Farington was related by marriage to the Hamond family. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hamond, Prebendary of Norwich.

† Charles James Packe was born January 29, 1758; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia and High Sheriff of the same county. He died March 1, 1837. Romney's portrait of him was the property of his sister, Mrs. Hanbury, at Kelmarsh, and later of Lord Bateman (Packe's great-nephew), of Shobdon Court.

‡ The portrait of John Palmer, of the Inner Temple, belonged in 1833 to Mr. Thomas Whaley or Whalley, of Ecton, Northamptonshire. A little circular portrait of Palmer under a view of Ecton church was engraved by B. Baron.

Mr. and Mrs. Whalley live abt. 3 miles & ½ from Castle Ashby, Lord Northampton's. They gave a very high character of His Lordship and of Lady Northampton, as being very amiable & most agreeable neighbours. —Lord Northampton has recovered his parliamentary interest at Northampton & returns *one member*, at present Mr. Perceval, the Attorney General.—The affairs of Lord N. are now in a very good state having recovered from the shock given to the family fortune by the great contested Northampton election against the late Lord Halifax, who also was so far ruined by it as to be obliged to sell his estate in that County now possessed by Sir Robert Gunning.*

They Wanted an Englishman

Lord Spencer is not very popular in Northamptonshire & has lost His borough interest in Northampton. Abt. 15 years ago He was, as *He had been*, permitted to name a member. He named His father in Law, the late Lord Lucan,—an objection was made to it, that He was an *Irishman* & they wd. have an *Englishman* their member. His Lordship persisted & forfeited His nomination.—Lord Althorp, Son to Lord Spencer, a young man abt. 23 years old ; is very popular. His manners are free & open & unassuming.—

September 20.—Mr. Packe is upwards of 80 years of age. His mode of life is to rise abt. 8 oClock both in Summer & Winter,—to breakfast at 9. Dine at 3,—tea at 7—no supper, and to bed at 10.— His rule for eating is at breakfast bread & butter only & 2 cups of Bohea tea. He does not eat anything afterwards till dinner at which he drinks 2 glasses of *Port wine* and after dinner 3 glasses more—when He has the gout He drinks *Madeira*.—Never drinks Malt liquor or spirits. He never rides on Horseback but *walks* as much as He can either in his Shrubbery or in the House,—and walks abt. the room even at breakfast time.

Marquis Townshend is in the 84th year of his age.—His Constitution and memory appear to have failed in the last 12 months. He has 4 children by His present wife, viz. : one son, (Lord James) and three daughters.—Lord James is abt. 18 years of age & is a midshipman in the Navy.—The eldest daugr. Lady Mary, is abt. 26 years old and being in a state of insanity is under the care of Dr. Willis—where is also Her half Brother Lord Frederick. The 2nd daugr. is Duchess of Leeds and the third is at home & unmarried.†

September 22.—Passed the morning in reading Paley on religious duties in his moral & political philosophy. The Divine Service was to

* Sir Robert Gunning, of Horton, Co. Northampton, was born June 8, 1731, and represented England at the Courts of Berlin and Petrograd as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was created a Baronet in October, 1778, and died in September, 1816. Romney painted his portrait in 1780 for 70gs., and also one of his daughters, Barbara, wife of General Alexander Ross of Rossie, Montrose, Forfarshire. Both pictures were afterwards the property of Sir George W. Gunning, of Little Horton, Northampton.

† For references to Marquess Townshend and Dr. Willis, see Vols. I. and II.

day in the afternoon. I felt today the *prudence* of calculated abstemiousness.—Country towns seem to hold out little temptation to make them a choice for residence.—Fakenham, a small town, is now divided into 3 parties. The interests of men clash—medical, Law &c. Men are in a state of competition, and among others rivalship for distinction & superiority.—

Royal Dukes in Command

September 25.—The approaching War was talked of & the idea of employing any of the Royal Dukes to command deprecated by Sir Martin [Ffoulkes, first baronet] & others, the personal danger of it to the *Duke of Kent*, when it is remembered that at the battle of Lincelles it is believed that Coll. Boswell who had been remarkable for his severity to His men is supposed to have been there shot by them.—

Lord and Lady Falkland* went & Mr. Gurney went home to Lynn, 8 miles, after tea. His Lordship is stationed there being second in command over the Sea fencibles. He is a Post Captain in the Navy & without fortune. His present employ brings in abt. £700 a year. He has lodgings at Lynn. The fortunes of his family have been long reduced and in succession those who have borne the title have recd. a pension or some employ from Government. Lady Falkland is very small in person but agreeable in manner abt. 21 or 2 years old. She was daugr. to a friend of His Lordship, who dying, He became her [Guardian], & after educating Her married Her. She had no fortune & was born in America or the West Indies.—Lord Falkland who was a second Brother, seems to be abt. 34 or 5 years old.—Sir Martin remarked how habitually she looked to him as if for his approbation.—They have two children both very large of their age.—

The Company played at Loo till towards Eleven oClock,—6d. a trick. —1s6d. the stake. We sat down to a table on which was a large waiter containing, Jellies, Syllabubs & other light things & wine was put on.—

Lady Folkes told me Her father the late Sir John Turner [Warham, Norfolk] was 69 years old when He died. In the early part of his life He drank freely as was the Custom at that period.—The latter part of his life He probably hurt his constitution by eating too luxuriously being much accustomed to a London Tavern life.—

I received a letter from Betty informing me of the death of my worthy friend Byrne† who was taken ill on Monday last and died on Tuesday morning.—My acquaintance with him commenced more than 42 years

* John Charles (Cary), ninth Viscount Falkland, was born in November, 1768, and on August 25, 1802, he married Christiana Anton at St. Clement Danes.

In a drunken brawl that ended in a duel between Lord Falkland and A. H. Powell, his lordship was wounded at Chalk Farm on February 28, 1809, and died on March 2 of that year in his opponent's house in Devonshire Place. Falkland was a captain in the Royal Navy, and of him Byron wrote: "He was a gallant and successful officer. His faults were the faults of a sailor, and as such Britons will forgive them." His widow died at Vauxhall on July 25, 1822.

† William Byrne, the engraver (1743-1805).

ago.—I wrote to Betty & to Sally [Farington's servants]—to the former on the subject of her letter respecting Sally,—and to Sally, who leaves my house today in order to be married, to wish Her health & happiness, and I sent her five pounds as a present from me upon the occasion.

September 29.—Michaelmas Day.—Morning beautiful. Went to Church [at Massingham], Morning Service and the Holy Sacrament. H. Hamond alone officiated. 20 Communicants. Parishioners are abt. 600 in number,—few attend the Church,—not more than 40 I think.—No singing,—discontinued because they would only attend when the Service was in the afternoon. Mr. Hamond refused them a *Christmas box* unless they would attend morning service.

Lord Cholmondely* resides at Houghton only abt. 2 months in the year, in the Christmas quarter, Has then much company, and near 100 Servants, in one station or other.—Lady Cholmondeley charitable in the neighbouroud.—*A Second natural daugr.* of His Lordship, a girl Eleven years of age, has lately been recd. in the family, & is called Miss Cholmondeley.—

* George James, fourth Earl of Cholmondeley (1749-1827), was, according to "The Whig Club," 1794, very successful in seducing women, and at one time kept a public gaming-table in Paris. He also started a faro bank at Brooks's, which, it is stated, brought him vast sums of money and ruined many people. He appears, with a woman, in the *tête-à-tête* portraits in the *Town and Country Magazine* for 1777, as "The Whimsical Lover and Miss D. . . le." He died on April 10, 1827. His widow, who was born on August 7, 1764, died on June 23, 1838. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

CHAPTER XXXI

1805

Feasting at Lynn

September 29.—The Revd. Mr. Martin is abt. 68 years old,—slender in person,—formerly Rheumatic & nervous,—but now very healthy, —Rises abt. 9,—breakfast at 10—dines at 3,—drinks tea at 6—meat supper at 10,—& to bed abt. 12 or later.—Dislikes exercise unless He has a *motive*,—works in his garden or grounds.—Drinks 4 or 5 glasses of Port wine after dinner.—

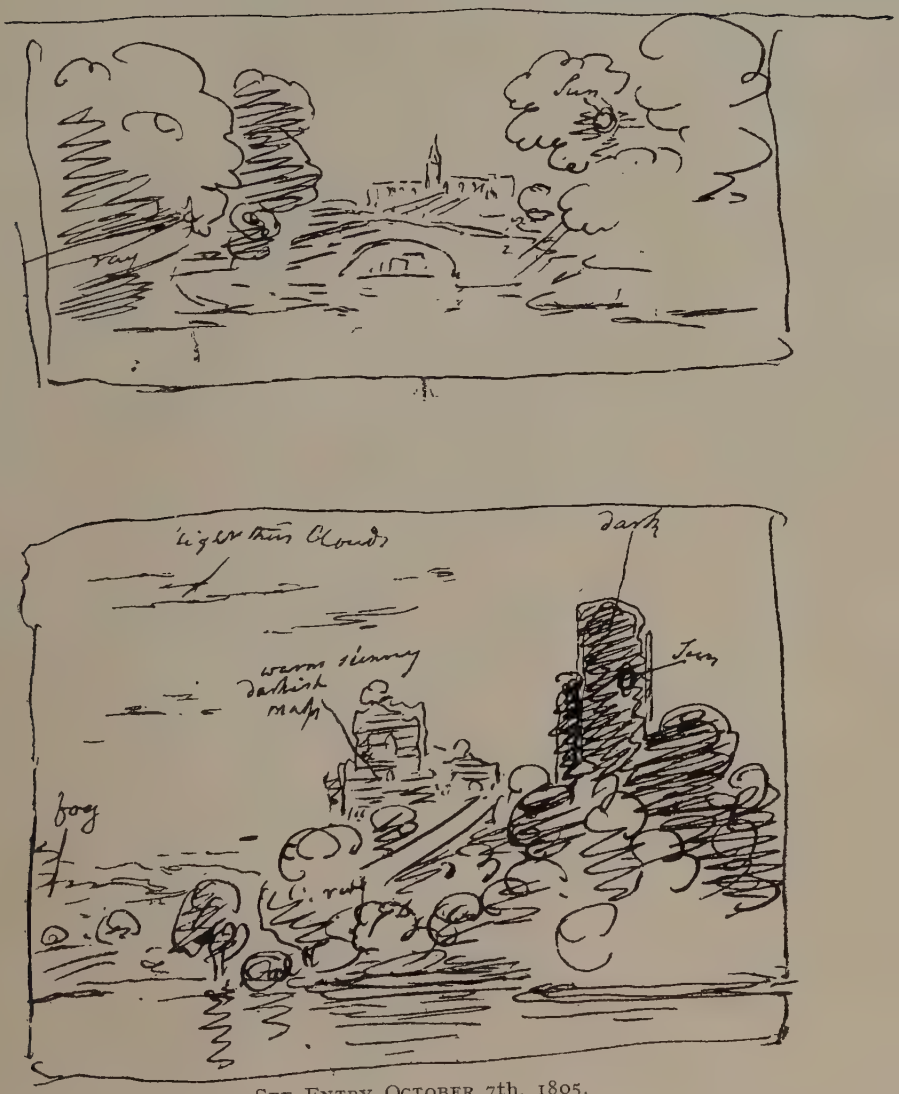
September 30.—Our party went to-day to Lynn feast. I accompanied [the Rev.] H. Hamond in his Whiskey.*—We made the Dukes Head our Inn.

We got to Lynn before 2 oClock, and went to the Town Hall to dinner at 3 oClock. Dinner was placed on the table at ½ past 3 and consisted of 2 Courses & a desert of fruit &c.—Sherry & Port wine at dinner.—After dinner Port only on the table. About 6 the Ladies retired & the meeting broke up abt. 7 oClock. It was sd. abt. 300 dined. Music played in the Orchestra. Only one toast: viz: The *King:*

Mr. Blackburne† told me He was born at Liverpool and has resided at Lynn abt.27 years.—He never eats bread, it does not agree with him. At breakfast He eats cold meat & drinks ginger tea & has done so 7 years. Acids disagree with Him.—Sweets agree with Him.—He mentioned that

* Whisky is the name for a light "one-horse shay" (as Oliver Wendell Holmes has it). It was in use as early as 1772, and known also under the variations of a Tim-Whisky or Timmy Whisky. The verb to whisk was no doubt responsible for the term. In a letter to Fanny Burney in 1773, Maria Rishton mentions that in driving to London she and her husband ran over their dog "who was travelling under the body of the whiskey." In "St. Ronan's Well" Sir Walter Scott describes the whiskey of Meg Dods of the Cleikham Inn, "as a vehicle, which, had it appeared in Piccadilly would have furnished . . . laughter for a week. . . . It was a two-wheeled vehicle, sturdily and safely low upon its little old-fashioned wheels."

† On July 12, 1804, Farington says that "Mr. Blackbourne . . . went to Lynn at fifteen years of age, and is there settled." He was a son of Mr. John Blackburne, of Liverpool, M.P. for Lancashire and High Sheriff in 1781. He married Anne, daughter of Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech, Somerset, and died in 1833, she in 1823. Romney painted portraits of both.



See Entry October 7th, 1805.

[To face p. 115.

the late Dr. Fothergill having a gentleman to breakfast with Him, observed that He put much sugar in his tea.—The Doctor noticed it to Him, as objecting to it, but added "Had he been *accustomed* to it."—To which His guest replied in the affirmative.—Then, said the Doctor "You may safely continue it,—the habit proves that whatever it might be to others it is not injurious to you."—

A Doctor's Fees

October 4.—Dr. Lubbock of *Norwich* visited a patient at Massingham, distance 32 miles.—fee 10 guineas. He is said to get £4000 a year. His Father was a Baker, at Norwich. The Dr. was apprenticed to Mr. Rigby, Surgeon, and afterwards went to Edinburgh where He took His degree.—He is about 38 years old.*

October 7.—A beautiful morning.—I made observations on the Sun exhaling the fog, and the effect on the landscape.—Great breadth of obscure shade ;—*rays* among the trees,—grass most dewy under the Sun ; objects *under the Sun* massed in successive gradations ;—little colour,—distance under Sun not warm but most grey bluish ;—light fleecy clouds blowing in the foggy mass over settled firmament.—Whole kept down,—shadows very tender while fog was thick, & gradually becoming stronger as the exhalations cleared away.—

Farming in 1805

Mr. Beck is a farmer & rents the *Abbey farm* at Massingham formerly Mrs. Piggis,—for which He pays Lord Cholmondeley £700 a year. He is esteemed a sensible man. He spoke of the value of *Oil Cakes* viz : (the refuse of rape seed after the oil has been expressed from it), in farming, & said that He uses so much as to be equal in value to the whole Crop

* Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod Robinson, of Long Melford, Suffolk, writes: In the portion of the Farington Diary appearing in the *Morning Post* of the 16th September, 1922, reference is made to Dr. Lubbock, of Norwich, and to Mr. Rigby, surgeon. Mr. Rigby (or Dr. Rigby, as I have always known him) was my great-great-grandfather, and was a well-known citizen of Norwich, of which town he was Mayor in 1805. In 1806 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. He was a friend of "Coke, of Norfolk." His grandfather was Dr. John Taylor, the eminent Hebraist. Dr. Rigby was twice married. When he was seventy his wife, aged forty, presented him with four children at one birth. The Corporation of Norwich celebrated this event by presenting him with a piece of plate, and the *Morning Chronicle* of August 28, 1817, thus alludes to it :

> If we believe in ancient tales of love,
> The cheats of Mercury, and tricks of Jove,
> Who, swanlike, wing'd and feathered flew to earth,
> And Leda hatched four bantlings at a birth :
> Far greater praise, we must confess, is due,
> O most prolific Rigby, then to you—
> Leda's maternal honours you supplant,
> Who give us three great uncles and an aunt.

One of Dr. Rigby's daughters by his second wife married Sir Charles Eastlake, one time President of the Royal Academy. Dr. Rigby died in 1821 at Framingham Earl, near Norwich, where he owned an estate.

of turnips produced by them, but they so enrich the land, & produce so many advantages when liberally bestowed on the ground as eventually to make it the best policy for the farmer.—He noticed that a wheat sown near a Brabury [Barberry] Hedge, will be mildewed.—He had observed that effect to be produced to the distance of 200 yards from the Hedge. There is some quality which operates in this prejudicial manner.—

He said the farmers here give their Labourers in Harvest time one shilling & ninepence a day & *small beer*.—I remarked that it appeared to be comparatively with what is given in other places low wages. He sd. it was made up to the labouring poor by selling to that description of the inhabitants of Massingham flour at a certain price, viz: when wheat was 3 shillings & 6d. per [ ] it was sold to the poor at 2 shillings, fixing the quantity for each individual, children included, at [ ] each person.—The expence of this benefit is defrayed by a Parish rate. By this an increase of the price of labour is avoided.

Coke of Holkham

Mr. Beck spoke of Mr.Coke of Holkham as having excellent Judgment, as a farmer, and said He understood the value of Sheep, so well as to be able to separate stock with so much certainty, as to have his judgment preferred to their own by some of those who held farms under Him.—The late Duke of Bedford* understood Bullocks better than Mr. Coke, but the latter understood Sheep better than His Grace.—Mr. Coke has two Audits in each year: one in January & another in July. Each audit takes up two days;—the tenants dine at Holkham each day, usually about 50 in number. The dinner is given in the true farming style;—*pewter* dishes & *plates*;—*Norfolk dumplings*, &c. &c.—Upon those occasions all the farmers Horses are accomodated in Mr. Coke's stables—which is not the case when He is visited by Noblemen & gentlemen; Their Horses are sent to the Inn near Holkham. Mr. Beck spoke of Holkham Hall with delight, & as much to be preferred to Houghton Hall [Lord Cholmondeley's] which He called a pile of *Heavy grandeur*.—

* Francis, fifth Duke of Bedford, born July 22, 1765, died unmarried March 2, 1802, and was succeeded by his next brother.

Hoppner painted two portraits of him, and both were shown at the Royal Academy, one in 1790, the other in 1797. The first is at Woburn, the second hangs at Hampton Court, in the Royal Gallery. The notorious Anthony Pasquin referred to each unfavourably in his usual uncompromising style. Of the 1790 effigy he said: "Unquestionably a strong likeness, but is not executed with due effect—it is a very servile imitation of Sir Joshua Reynolds's later style of pencilling," and so on. He was more severe on the 1797 canvas: "This is a coarse likeness of the Duke of Bedford, but it is so far from conveying an advantageous idea of his Grace's person which is certainly well proportioned, that it seems as the resemblance of a lounging pickpocket. We have not the means of ascertaining whether the artist was induced to bring the whole tribe of *crops* into contempt by this figure or not, but it assuredly is an effront on canvas upon the whole aristocracy."

The term *crops* was applied to those who cut their hair short, a fashion in vogue with Democrats. On November 16, 1795, Farington describes a public meeting against Pitt's Sedition Bill, in which appeared Fox and the Duke of Bedford with their hair bobbed and unpowdered.

Mr. Coke has 40,000 acres of land in the County of Norfolk.—Lord Townshends is the next best estate. Sir John Lombe's estate is less than Lord Townshends, but He is esteemed to be the richest *monied* man in the County.—His name was originally *Haze*, being brother to Mr. Haze of Sale. Their father was a Hatter at Dereham, & some way related to Mr. Beck.—Sir John *Lombe* took that name with a great fortune which was left Him.*

* Sir Thomas Lombe, who with his brother John, organized silk manufacture in Great Britain, and erected the silk mill at Derby (which Boswell visited in 1777), left three sons and two daughters, the youngest of which, Mary, married John Hase, of East Dereham. Their son, John, assumed the name of Lombe, and was created a baronet in 1783. Sir John died unmarried, and his title passed to his grand-nephew, Richard Paul Jodrell. The present representative of the Lombe family is Mr. Edward Henry Evans Lombe, of Marlingford.

CHAPTER XXXII

1805

A Consul-General in Sicily

October 13.—Went alone to afternoon service. H. Hamond officiated both times,—and during service reprimanded a young man, Wright, for *sitting* during the psalms reading.—Sermon in afternoon only.—61 present.—

October 17.—To-day H. Hamond speaking to me upon controversial points of religion He said He never chose to disturb His mind upon such subjects, but having his faith settled to proceed without question or anxiety.

The surrender of Ulm with 30,000 men, was signed by General Mack.

October 20.—Mr. Tathem* was long an India Director but lost his Election in 1803. He is very scrupulous abt. letting his age be known, but he is supposed to be 85 or 6 years old. He eats heartily & goes out to shoot whenever the weather permits.—Mr. Tathem told me that He was Consul General in Sicily; that He resided in Sicily, at Messina, 25 years and returned from thence in the year 1768.—He spoke of Brydone's tour in Sicily and called it a *romance*.—He spoke to Mr. Glover who accompanied Brydone† to the top of Mount Etna respecting the de-

* Mr. Henry Curtis, F.R.C.S., writes: The name should be spelt Tatem, the East India Director in question being George Tatem. His epitaph in Edmonton Church, in W. Robinson's "History of Edmonton," published 1819, reads:

"George Tatem, Esq.,
late of St. George's, Bloomsbury,
who at an early age was appointed and for many years resided His Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Sicily, whence returning to his native country he was elected a Director of the Honourable United East India Company, the duties of which station he fulfilled with ability and diligent fidelity upwards of xxx. years.
He died the 25th July, 1807, in the 86th year of his age."

The obituary in the *European Magazine*, 1807, confirms these dates and the age. See also Cansick's "Epitaphs," Vol. for Edmonton.

He was therefore born *circa* 1722.

He was son of Samuel Tatem, Esq., of London, Merchant (of All Hallows, Barking), 1675-1756, granted Arms, 1732, and is described as descended from a family of Tathams in Co. Yorks. He was buried, with his wife, in Edmonton Church, having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter (b. 1694, d. 1730) of John Huxley, of Wyre (or Wyer) Hall, Edmonton.

† Patrick Brydone: "Tour through Sicily and Malta." Lond., 1773. 8vo. 2 vols. With a map. In Lowndes this work is described as follows: "Liveliness of description of scenery and manners, couched in an easy and elegant style, has rendered these volumes

scription given by Brydone of the vast extent of country, and of Sea, and of Circumstances which He saw from the Summit of that mountain.— Mr. Glover said that if Brydone saw such things He must have had better eyes than Mr. Glover possessed who saw nothing but *Clouds*.— Mr. Tathem said that Brydone had done much harm by publishing unguarded conversations which priests & others had with Him. It had actually stopped the promotion of some of the priests, and travellers who carried recommendations were afterwards unnoticed, the Sicilians being afraid to have intercourse with them.—

Mr. Tathem while resident in Sicily shewed much attention & Hospitality to Englishmen who came there, having two apartments to spare and Horses to ride.—But He did not on his return to England experience from many an acknowledgment of his attention. The late Marquiss of Monthermier, Son to the Duke of Montague was very attentive to Him, and gave Him one of two tickets which He had for the grand Ball given to the King of Denmark.—The Marquiss died a young man of the effects of a Cold caught by being wet.*

Messina is distant from Mount Etna about 40 miles, but at that considerable distance, after a loud explosion of the mountain, which occasionally happens, He has seen great quantites of brown or black dust fall at Messina projected high enough from the mountain to be blown to that distance by currents of air.

'Twas in Trafalgar Bay

October 21.—[Lord Nelson engaged the Combined fleets of France & Spain off Cape Trafalgar, about 60 miles eastward of Cadiz, & after a dreadful conflict of 4 hours, sunk or destroyed 20 sail, made the French Commander in Chief, Admiral Villeneuve, and two Spanish Admirals prisoners, one Spanish Admiral was killed, and another badly wounded. The British fleet consisted of 27 sail of the line (including three 64s).— The Enemy had 33 sail of the line, 18 French and 15 Spanish. The ever to be lamented Nelson fell in the engagement and was succeeded by Admiral (now Lord Collingwood).—From a small notebook. See later entries.]

extremely popular, notwithstanding they do not display much learning or knowledge, and are even sometimes superficial and inaccurate." In 1782 Comte de Borch published at Turin " Lettres Sur la Sicile et l'Isle de Malte," as a supplement to Brydone's " Tour."

John Glover was a native of Houghton-under-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and holds a considerable place as a water-colour painter. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1795, and coming to London in 1805, he became a member of the Old Water Colour Society, and twice its President. Glover also helped to found what is now the Royal Society of British Artists. In 1831 he settled in Australia, and died in Tasmania on December 9, 1849.

* The title of Monthermer was borne in the eighteenth century by the Dukes of Montagu, they claiming descent from Thomas de Monthermer, who in the early troubles of Edward III.'s reign, took the side of Henry of Lancaster. He was killed in the great sea-fight off Sluys in Holland, which was then (June, 1340) on an open water way, and is now a quiet inland village. The Marquess died in 1775, the Duke in 1790, when both Dukedom and Marquessate became extinct.

Great Plague at Messina

October 22.—Mr. Tathem was at Messina during the great plague in 1746, of which 60,000 people died. Violent Headaches & purple spots like flea bites on the skin were esteemed fatal symptoms.—Buboes & Ulcers that discharged were favorable symptoms.—He & His Brother escaped the disorder by confining themselves to their House, the front of which looked to the Sea and the back windows they closed up.—They received meat by means of a basket which by a cord they let down from the top of the House. Meat they on receiving it threw into water, and any papers recd. were *smoked* before taking them into hand.—The disorder was brought to Messina in a Genoese Vessel which had a Bill of health from a Port at which it had touched, but had afterwards touched at another Port where the plague was from which place they brought goods to Messina but concealed their having been at the latter place shewing only their Bill of Health from the former port.

Notable People

Today Mrs. Hamond went to Lynn & brought from Mr. Richd. Hamond Jacob's Peerage. [With its aid] I completed in the evening a list of names &c. for the family pictures at High House.—viz : Sir Robt. Walpole & Catherine Shorter his first wife ; Dorothy Lady Townshend, Sister to Sir Robert Walpole ; Horatio Lord Walpole of Wolterton, brother to Sir Robt. Walpole. Anthony Hamond Esqr. of Wootton, married to Susan Walpole ; Richard Hamond Esqr. of High House, Son to Anthony & Susan Hamond ; Mrs. Hoste—ci devant—Miss Hamond ;—Horatio first Lord Walpole of Wolterton ; Earl of Orford, Son to Sir Robt. Walpole.—

October 24.—The family from Barwick came to dinner and staid the night.—Mr. Andrews [of Hailstone, Northamptonshire] attends the Newmarket meetings. He said the present Lord Grosvenor* is very fond of the Turf ; has many Horses which He runs, but He never bets.—Young Mellish, Son to the late victualling contractor, 22 years of age with a good person is much on the Turf & lives very expensively. It is said He has £30,000 in gaming debts now owing to Him. The Duke of Sussex lost £15,000 to Him & was to pay it by instalments but nothing has yet been received.—On the contrary when Mellish loses He pays.—

October 25.—I have lately, principally, been studying Wilberforce on Christianity.

* Robert Grosvenor, second Earl and first Marquess of Westminster (1767-1845). His father, the first Earl, was a good friend to William Gifford, who acted as tutor to the Marquess when Lord Belgrave, " the Lord of Greek," as Peter Pindar called him for having quoted a passage from Demosthenes at his first appearance in the House of Commons as member for East Looe. He was a man of great taste, wrote poetry, collected pictures, rebuilt Eaton Hall, laid out with the help of Cubitt that part of his estate now known as Belgravia, and collected pictures, Gainsborough's " Blue Boy " being among those purchased. The same artist painted the portrait of him at Eaton. The Marquess owned some of the most famous racehorses of his day.

CHAPTER XXXIII

1805

Psalms and Industry

October 27.—Went to Westacre Church with Phil: & Mrs. Phil: Hamond.—Miss Hamond & Susan & Robert.—I was much pleased on seeing a great number of Boys & Girls placed in great order. After the 2nd. lesson Miss Hamond left our Pew and standing among the girls, near the Clerk, sung the *Morning Hymn along with them*.—Before the sermon, in the same manner, she joined them in singing a Psalm.—After Divine service the Boys & girls were marched off in order to a School room built for that purpose by Mr. Hamond at the desire of Miss Hamond. I went to the school with her & found the Children seated, I suppose, at least, 50,—all of the parish of Westacre,—under the tuition of a School mistress.—The tempers & dispositions of several of them Miss Hamond described to me as they stood before us singly called out for that purpose.—I observed that many of them were remarked to be obstinate & sullen, though diligent and accomplishing what they were directed to undertake.

October 28.—I rode to Massingham & called on Mrs. H. Hamond & Miss Hanbury, & rode back with T. Hamond.—Miss Hanbury told me her father* was very intimate with the late Duke of Dorset. They travelled together. The Duke began gradually to decay 3 or 4 years before his death. When He was last on a visit to Mr. Hanbury His mouth was drawn on one side.—He had also become peevish & irritable. Before His death sometime His faculties were so entirely gone, & He was so much debilitated that He was fed like a Child, & did not even know the Duchess. Miss [Hanbury] said He had lived very free. N.B. The Duke was born March 25th. 1745. [See Index, Vol. I., and Vol. IV. "Complete Peerage."]

A Village School

October 29.—After breakfast [Miss Hamond] took me into Her *School room*, where were 7 or 8 Children, Boys & Girls sorting straw to be manufactured. On a table she [placed] Books, extracts from Scripture,

* William Hanbury, of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire. See Index, Vol. II.

with Comments by *Mrs. Trimmer** whose plan of instruction she adopts. She teaches a lesson to each of the Children once in a forenoon & unites instruction with habits of industry.—The children come at 8 oClock in the morning and remain till one, when they dine & play till 2 oClock, from which Hour to 5 in the Winter & 6 in the Summer they proceed with the task of industry alotted to them. Miss Hamond established this plan abt. 8 years ago, and some of the children are gone off to Service.—The Children selected for the Home (High House) School, are those of the Cottagers near to High House.—

Very bad accounts today of the Austrian Army.—

November 1.—Mr. Johnson of Swaffham, formerly of Bengal, & nephew to late Sir Joshua Reynolds called.—

November 2.—Recd. a note from Mr. Fountaine† desiring me to dine today. Accordingly I went [to Narford] & we dined at ½ past 3 oClock.—Mr. Coke has near £32,000 a yr. landed property in Norfolk—the remainder to make up that Sum is in Lancashire.—But with this Income, so large have been his purchases, that He is supposed not to have more than £12000 a year to expend, the remainder goes for interest of money &c.—

Interesting Statistics

Comitatus Anglorum. This ingenious work informs us, that in Great Britain the number of people capable of rising *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, are 2,744,847. That the Volunteers of the United Kingdom last March were 700,000. That there are 98,030 marriages yearly. That, of 68 marriages, 3 only are observed to be witht.

* Mrs. Sarah Trimmer (1741-1810) was the daughter of John Joshua Kirby, and sister of William Kirby, the artist who studied under Gainsborough at Ipswich. In 1762 she married James Trimmer, of Brentford, and had twelve children. Taking a great interest in poor children, she was instrumental in starting Sunday Schools at Brentford in 1786, and, in the following year, was able to set up in the same place a school in which girls were taught to work the flax spinning wheel. As an author she is best known by "The Œconomy of Charity," and the "Story of the Robins," which first appeared as "Fabulous Histories."

† Mr. Briggs Price, who assumed the name of Fountaine, was a descendant of Sir Andrew Fountaine, who founded the remarkable collection of Palissy ware, Limoges enamels, Henri Deux ware, and Majolica, which realized a very large sum at Christie's in 1884.

Mrs. C. E. Barrett Lennard says: I sent a friend an extract from "The Farington Diary" in which mention is made of Narford, Norfolk, a place belonging to the Fountaine family, including the note stating that a descendant of Sir Andrew Fountaine named, Briggs Price, had assumed the name of Fountaine. I quote from the reply just received:

"Notwithstanding that sale [of the Fountaine treasures] at Christie's in 1884, there are still very many articles of that collection at Narford Hall, amongst these being the floors of the Music Room and the Library, both being of inlaid wood brought by Sir Andrew from Italy. A small room opening off the drawing-room is shelved and filled with a collection of china made by him. That room is separated by a glass door from the drawing-room. That glass door is kept closed. I was allowed to look through it. The walls of the Music Room are entirely covered, not the smallest space left unfilled, by paintings executed on purpose for it by (I have forgotten his name) the leading English artist of that period."

offspring. That every 35 years produces a new generation, consequently there have been 176 generations since the beginning of the [world]. That there die in Great Britain every year about 332,708; every month about 25,592; every week, 6,398; every day, 914; every hour, about 40; and every 3 minutes, 2.

November 4.—Commodore [afterwards Admiral] Sir Richd. Strahan fought & captured 4 French Sail of the Line, with an equal number of British Ships [off Cape Finisterre] then bearing N.E. 5 Leagues. This was part of the Combined fleet which escaped undamaged from off Cape Trafalgar.

November 5.—After breakfast Mr. Hamond took leave of me in my Bedroom [Westacre] He being to go to Lynn to stay the night.—He expressed strongly that He shd. always be happy to see me at High House.—The weather continuing remarkably fine. Mrs. Hamond's mother was a daughter of the late Dr. Hepburn of Lynn an eminent Physician who died in 1760, at 90 years of age.—Dr. Hepburn had 2 other daugrs. who being unprovided for Mr. Case, Mrs. Hamonds father, allowed to each £50 a year. He had no fortune with his wife.—Dr. Hepburn, contrary to the general practise, kept his patients cool in the Small poxe,—He obliged young weomen to wear flannel petticoats.

November 7.—At one oClock the Postmaster at Rougham sent His Post Boy [to Massingham] with orders to stop while an extraordinary Gazette was read. It announced an engagement off Cadiz between the English fleet under Lord Nelson & the combined fleets of France & Spain under Admiral Villaneuve &c. in which 19 French & Spanish Ships were taken & one burnt.—Admiral Villaneuve taken.—This agreeable news was attended with the painful information of the death of Lord Nelson who was killed by a musket-ball. In the evening we got a paper containing a Bulletin from the Admiralty with the substance of the above.—

November 9.—The Rev. Mr. Dowsing said, that George Walpole speaking of his eldest Sister, Miss Walpole, That "She was gold,"—such was his feeling of her excellent disposition.*

November 10.—We went to Divine Service in the morning—congregation very small consisting only of 6 persons besides ourselves. A woman tolled the Bell & officiated as *Clerk*.

Prince Murat entered *Vienna* at the Head of 22,000 men.

November 11.—The late Mr. Dowsing was 80 years of age when He died, and had been of a tender constitution all his life.—He was very regular & temperate.—Rose abt. ½ past 8, dined at 2—drank tea at 5, supped at 9 & went to bed at 10.—He drank little wine, 2 or 3 glasses *mixed with* water—no malt liquor,—Toast & water was his substitute.—

* She died unmarried on July 3, 1831, four years before her brother George, who was the second son of the second Lord Walpole.

The late Mr. Warner* of Walsingham was a very singular character. He suffered his Woods to be cut down by the common people at their pleasure, to the amount of £10,000 in value, & the neiboroughood of Walsingham to be thus stripped of trees. He permitted impositions in every way,—from His Servants,—from the poor &c., yet He was not disposed to charity,—viz: to give away anything,—but merely to suffer waste from a sort of indifference abt. everything.—He lived to old age.

Nelson's Birthplace

November 12.—Went with Dowsing to Burnham Thorpe, abt. 6 miles from North Barsham, and called upon Daniel Everitt the present minister there,—He having succeeded the Revd. Mr. Nelson, father of Lord Nelson. I was sorry to find that the Rectory House in which Lord Nelson was born was pulled down by the present Rector who has built a new House a little higher up than where the late house stood.—Not a stone remains of the Old House, but Everitt shewed us a tree which touched the Kitchen Chimney.—I expressed a wish that an Obelisk, or something of the kind should be placed there by subscription, but Everitt did not seem to encourage it, observing that it wd. bring people to see it. —The living is in the gift of Lord Walpole & is now reckoned to produce about £500 a year.—From the *Register* of marriages,—births & deaths I copied what follows—

Baptisms—1758.

Horatio Son of Edmund & Catherine Nelson born September 29th, baptised October 5th. private, public Novr. 15.—

In the margin has been lately added as follows:

Invested with the Ensigns of the most Honourable order of Bath at St. James's September 27, 1797.

Made Rear Admiral of the Blue 1797.

Created Lord Nelson of the Nile & of Burnham Thorpe Oct. 6th, 1798.

Catera ennaret Fama!

Baptisms—1759. William Son of Edmund & Catherine Nelson born April 20th, baptised May 3rd. private, public June 7th.

Burials—1799. The Revd. Suckling Nelson, Rector of Burnham Sutton, was buried April 20th, aged 35.

1801. Maurice Nelson, armiger, obit. 23rd. of April 1801 AEtatis 48 was buried May 7—1801.

1802. The Revd. Edmund Nelson A.M., Rector of this parish 46 years died April 26th. & was buried May 11th. 1802 aged 79 years.—He was father to the Right Honourable Horatio first Viscount Nelson of the Nile, Baron Nelson of Burnham Thorpe, and of Hilborough in the County of Norfolk and was next Heir to the Barony of Hilborough aforesaid on whom and his Heirs male it was entailed in the year 1801.

* Hervey Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey. In spite of these impositions he died a very rich man on July 12, 1804, aged eighty-two years.

CHAPTER XXXIV

1805

Norfolk Mansions

November 12.—From Burnham Thorpe* we proceeded to Holkham [the property of Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester] abt. 3 miles distance & saw the House which is shown on Tuesday's only.—It did not make that impression upon me which I expected.—It has less *of state in it*, than my recollections of it made it. The rooms are mostly smaller than I had thought them.—The generality of the pictures, of which there are many, are of little value.—The outside of the House seems to promise more than is found in it.—But it, notwithstanding, contains much to be pleased with.—

November 13.—This morning I walked to East Barsham, abt. a mile distant & saw the remains of a very large & fine brick House, extremely enriched with arms & ornaments, which formerly belonged to the family of *Fermor*—afterwards of Calthorpe,—& is now the property of Sir Jacob Astley. It was built in the reign of Henry 7th.—†

November 16.—Philip Hamond sent me Goulbourn's Satires on the Blues,‡ & Horsley's account of his Case.

Farmers and Fever

November 18.—Mr. Raven, surgeon of Litcham came to tea.—Speaking of farming, Mr. Raven said, He did not think, speaking generally of them, that the Farmers of Norfolk are opulent; but rather the contrary. He admitted that their stile of living is above their condition.—We conversed abt. *infectious fevers*.—I asked him whether He used any precautions when He attended patients in such a state. He replied no:

* Burnham Thorpe is from King's Lynn about 18 miles to the north-east and other places mentioned in this chapter are East Barsham 20, also to the north-east, Litcham 16, Wesenham 14, and Massingham 11 miles to the west of the same town.

† Fermor was the family name of the Earls of Pomfret, a peerage that became extinct in 1867; the Calthorpes were ancestors of the present Lord Calthorpe; and Sir Jacob Henry Astley (1756-1817) was M.P. for Norfolk. See Index, Vol. I.

‡ The "Satires" were published in London in 1805, and probably the Case referred to was "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," by Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

That He went to *them with confidence, feeling no apprehension*, which He thought a great matter,—and that on leaving them He always washed his face and hands with *Common Soap* & water, which wd. remove any taint.

November 23.—Philip & Mrs. P. Hamond called. We dined witht. Company.—Mrs. Horace Hamond's grandfather, Mr. Clifton, was a younger son [? a nephew] of Sir [? Thomas] Clifton of Clifton in Nottinghamshire. He had a Son & two daugrs. The family being of the Roman Catholic religion, the Son was sent to a College abroad and was intended to be made a priest, but having a passion for musick, & being refused the gratification of practising on the instrument He had chosen, He became disgusted, & quitted the College & obtained an education to be a Surgeon.—He went to India as Mate of a Ship, & on his return was appointed Surgeon's mate to the Marines at Chatham, and the Surgeon dying, He succeeded him in that Office.—There he married a Miss Martin, who died 2 years before him.—He died abt. 12 years since at the age of 50,—leaving one son & one daugr. He had 2 Sisters, who were also placed in a Convent abroad, & one of them became a Nun, the other is the present Mrs. Packe* of Prestwold, who before her marriage had lived many years with her relation, Lady Tyrconnell, mother to Lady Almeria Carpenter & to Lady Caroline Price, wife of Mr. Uvedale Price.†—Mrs. Packe is abt. 55 or 6 years old.—

November 28.—Left Massingham at 12 & from Wesenham went in the coach to Cambridge where I got abt. Eleven at night.—

* Catherine, daughter of Robert Clifton, of London, was the second wife of Charles James Packe (1726-1816), of Prestwold, High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1765. At his death at the age of 90, he had been eighty-one years in possession of his estates.

† Sir Uvedale Price (1747-1829), eldest son of Robert Price, of Foxley, Herefordshire, a skilled artist and musician, was opposed to the system of landscape gardening, made popular by William Kent and " Capability " Brown. Price was in favour of the unkempt state of natural beauty, and he, and R. Payne Knight, who held similar views, wrote learnedly on the subject, the former in " An Essay on the Picturesque," the latter in " The Landscape : A Didactic Poem : Addressed to Uvedale Price " (1794). Price and Knight were somewhat sensitive to each other's opinions, and more than once they indulged in a literary or personal bout.

In their own day the works of both found considerable appreciation. Price " converted the age to his views," said Scott in the *Quarterly*. On the other hand, Wordsworth condemned the planning of Foxley, and Matthais ridiculed the achievements of Price and Knight, who, he declared, " Grounds by neglect improve, and banish use, for naked nature's love."

For his loyalty to Whig principles Price was created a baronet in 1828. His wife died in 1826, aged 72, and he three years later at the age of 82.

Reynolds painted a portrait of Lady Caroline Price, and in 1799 Lawrence exhibited a portrait of Sir Uvedale at the Royal Academy.

Lady Almeria Carpenter, second daughter of George, third Baron and first Earl of Tyrconnel, was born on March 20, 1752, and died unmarried on October 5, 1809. Hoppner's portrait of her, now in America, shows " a ripe and wholesome type of English beauty, whose natural charms are enhanced by the coy simplicity of her costume." At Gloucester House, says Wraxall, the Duchess remained its nominal mistress, but Lady Almeria constituted its ornament and pride. Romney also painted her portrait.

November 29.—Left Cambridge at 8 and got home [to London] at 4 oClock.—Mr. West came in the evening at ½ past 8 and staid with me till past Eleven. He communicated to me his resolution to resign the Chair of the Academy.—

West then told me that His resolution to resign the Chair was known only to *Dance* & *Smirke*, that even Mrs. West did not know it.—That he attended a Council last night, & signed *Westmacott's Diploma* of Associate, which was the last act of his Office :—That Dance wd. send his resignation of the office of Professor of Architecture to him & He shd. forward it to the Secretary with his own resignation : That Dance also wished to give up his *Diploma* but He had dissuaded him from it.

During this conversation I perceived that West's mind was fully made up to resign the Chair, and under all circumstances, I could not advise him against it.—He told me that He had looked into the *life Academy* & found the Students in general very backward ; but in the Plaister Academy there was very great improvement, which did Fuseli's administration of the Office of Keeper great credit.—

Of the British Institution He told me that Mr. Bernard had informed him that they had received lists of pictures more in quantity & size than the rooms would hold.—West had sent a list of 22 pictures.

He told me that Heath, the engraver, called upon him sometime since and proposed to him to paint a picture of Lord *Nelson's victory & death*, and that He would engrave a plate from it ; and that they should make it a partnership concern. The picture to be considered as a companion to that of the death of General Wolfe.—Terms had been settled between them and He had begun the design.—

November 30.—Cromak, engraver, called and brought designs by *Blake* to illustrate " Blair's grave."*

The Altieri Claudes

December 1.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—Grignon of Russel Street, Covent Garden, afterwards called on me from Dance, to desire me to go to the Custom House to vouch for the contents of a Trunk & a Case containing articles which belonged to his late brother Charles Grignon, Historical painter, who died Nov. 4th, 1804 at Leghorn of the yellow fever, after an illness of five days & ½ in the 58th year of his age.—He told me that His Brother was a half sharer in the purchase of the *Altieri Claudes* which with great difficulty they got from Rome & shipped them at Naples ; carrying them to *Palermo* & from thence to England.—Mr. Beckford of Fonthill bought them, and a few other pictures, and gave £7000 for the whole together : but the other pictures were comparatively of little value.—The Altieri Claudes after being purchased by Grignon & his partner, were enclosed within a wall to avoid a search of the French Revolutionists then in power in Italy.—

* See Gilchrist's " Life and Works of William Blake," Vol. I., 246-255.

CHAPTER XXXV

1805

Benjamin West Resigns

December 1.—West I called on and found him much pleased with the paper which had been written for him : He had shewn it, He said, to a very ingenious writer, the editor of a newspaper " The Morning Star," who had entirely approved it & said it would do him credit with the world, and they had settled that it shd. be published in that paper & in the Morning Chronicle.—He said the Morning Star is patronised by the Marquiss of Buckingham and Mr. Windham [War Minister].—West now told me that He wd. not continue President for £1000 a year.—He wd. not go to Windsor but wd. send a Copy of his paper to Windsor to be delivered to the King to-morrow at noon.—

I saw Mrs. West, who was much an invalid, but witht. knowing West's resolution, expressed her dislike to his being troubled with the feuds of the Royal Academy.—

December 2.—[Great Battle between the French & Austro-Russian Armies, at Austerlitz in which the former were victorious, and an Armistice followed, signed upon the 6th. From small notebook.]

December 3.—Flaxman I met to-day, who told me the proceedings at the Academy yesterday when Mr. West's letter of resignation of the Presidency was read.—Hoppner & Shee were present & Shee sd. He was sorry for it.—

Lawrence as an Actor

December 4.—Boydell called. He has been appointed Chairman of the Committee to manage the business of a monument to Lord Nelson. —Rossi's groupe of Edward & Eleanora has made Him very partial to Rossi.—We talked of West having resigned the Presidency. He said He thought it wd. be best for the Academy if the President were not an Artist, but a *Man of Rank* & taste. He spoke to me of the offer He had made by advertisement of £500 for the best picture that should be painted of the death of Nelson.—*Devis* He said was painting a picture of that subject.—

Lawrence I called on. He is preparing for acting at Lord Abercorn's,

—Kemble saw His Rehearsal of *Aboan in Oroonoko*, and spoke highly of it.—Lord Aberdeen is to appear in Oroonoko.*

We talked of West's resignation. He said West had signified His intention to resign a fortnight ago.—Westall says that Rogers had told Him that Hoppner had said before the resignation of West "*That in a month* there would *be a vacant Chair.*"—He added Hoppner wd. like to have it, but West was the most proper person to fill it.—

The Victory arrived at Portsmouth with the remains of Lord Nelson.

Lawrence and Hoppner Rivalry

December 5.—The Fast Day [Thursday].—A General thanksgiving for the victory of Trafalgar, & general Collection for the patriotic fund.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—Northcote I called on. Hoppner was with Him yesterday, full of terror at the idea of Lawrence being elected to succeed West: but he wd. have no humiliation expressed to West, nothing to induce Him to resume the Presidency.—He said Wyatt wd. be the fittest man to choose for *a short time.*—He sd. He, *Himself*, should have 5 or 6 votes. *Lord Grenville*† *had advised Him to Canvass.*—

* Thomas Southerne, who was born about 1660, and died in 1746, was an officer in the Army, and wrote, among other plays, *Oroonoko* and *Isabella: or the Fatal Marriage.*

In his early days Lawrence had a strong desire to become an actor, and Garrick asked him at Devizes whether he would rather be player or painter. This question, says Sir Walter Armstrong, seems to have suggested to Lawrence that he might succeed in both professions. The father, however, opposed the wishes of his son, doubtless because he was then earning considerable sums by portrait-painting. The old man, therefore, conspired with "Bernard the Comedian," to evoke the evil spirit of the sock and buskin wholly out of him. The plan laid by the plotters is given by John Bernard himself in his "Reminiscences."

"All the parties assembled," he says; "old Lawrence and his friends in the back parlour; young Lawrence, Mr. Palmer (the manager of the theatre), and myself in the front. The manager was no sooner introduced than, with great adroitness, he at once demanded a specimen of the young man's abilities, and took his seat at one end of the room. I proposed the opening scene between Priuli and Jaffeir (*Venice Preserved*). We accordingly commenced. I, Priuli; he, Jaffeir; he went on very perfectly till, in the well-known passage: 'To me you owe her,' he came to the lines:

> 'I brought her, gave her to your despairing arms:
> Indeed you thanked me, but——'

Here he stammered and became stationary. I held the book, but would not assist him; and he commenced and stopped, reiterated and hemmed, till his father, who had heard him with growing impatience, pushed open the door and said: 'You play Jaffeir, Tom! Hang me if they would suffer you to murder a conspirator.'"

Lawrence at first dissatisfied with this opinion, gave in after further persuasion, "but remarked, with a sigh, that if he had gone on the stage he might have assisted his family much sooner than by his present employment."

† William Wyndham Grenville, son of George Grenville, of London, was born in 1759, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. His cousin Pitt made him Paymaster of the Army, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1789, and in the following year he was created Baron Grenville. In the Pitt Government he became successively Secretary for Home and Foreign Affairs. He helped to establish the Union with Ireland, but deserted Pitt on his return to power. Grenville succeeded the great statesman in 1806 as Prime

Northcote opposed this idea, or any of *equals* being elected. Hoppner sd. Shee was sorry at West's resignation, & wd. if occasion required vote for Lawrence.—Northcote made light of Shee but Hoppner sd. He was an honest fellow.—Bourgeois, Hoppner sd. had affirmed that the King wd. not see West, & that He resigned because He knew He would be turned out.—Northcote regretted West's resignation, as He was the most fit person for the situation. Hoppner replied that a time would come when He must fall, and it was better to get it over, *naturally* in 5 or 6 years, it wd. happen. Northcote wished to postpone the evil.—

December 6.—[Dr.] Carlisle's I dined at.—The gentleman who sat on my left hand, is in some situation which relates to the cure of insane persons.—He opposed the opinion given to me at St. Luke's Hospital, and was decidedly for having convalescent madmen removed to more rational Classes of Society. The opposite opinion, He sd. was a false one.—Carlisle spoke much abt. training men for bruising or other athletic exertions.—It appeared He sd. from the writings of Galen that to such refinement of preparation was their method carried, that men, like game cocks, were bred *to an Hour*, which being passed their mettle fell.

December 7.—Steers and Ewer called. They told me that Mr. Agar, who had the Collection of pictures, left £100,000 to two natural Sons, one of whom is a Coll. in the Guards.*

New President of the R.A.

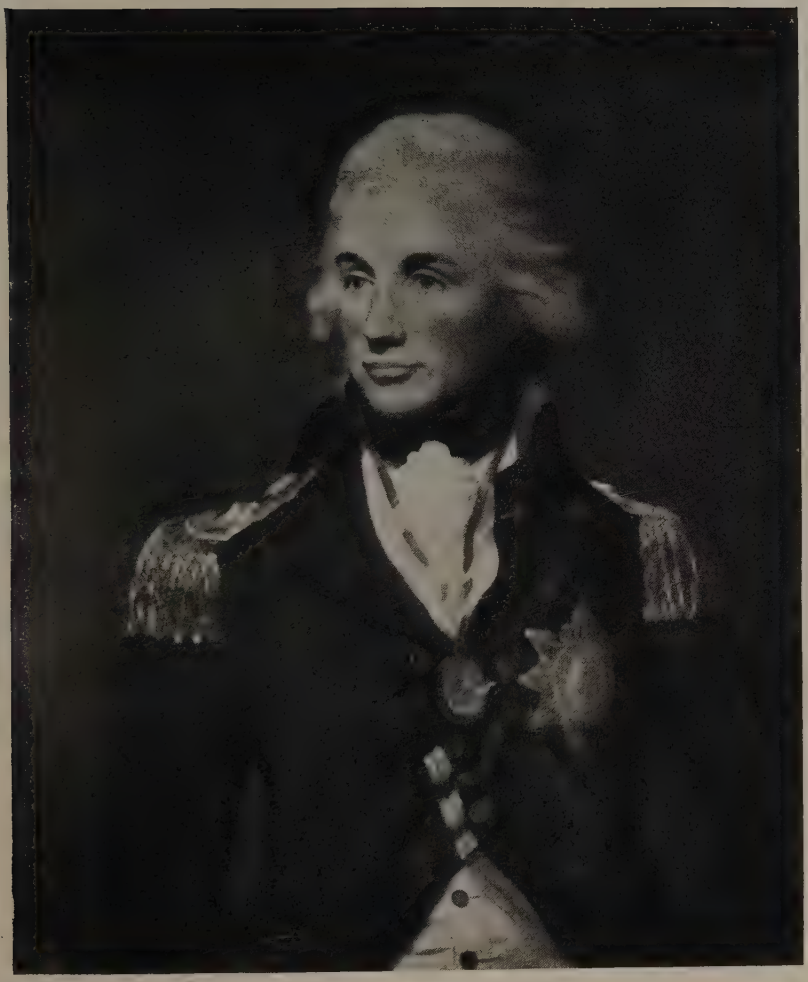
December 10.—Mr. Wyatt was elected President of the Royal Academy,—17 members present.

December 11.—Called on Northcote.—He was last night at the general meeting. The Ballot for President was quickly over, He was below stairs in the life Academy where Shee also was; when they went up stairs it was over.—Shee told him that He meant to have spoken in favor of West being re-elected,—and He went to Wyatt who had been elected & told him so.—

Fuseli I called on.—He said Hoppner had come to Him & professed much friendship notwithstanding He had not voted for his being re-elected to the Office of Professor of Painting.—Fuseli reminded Him of his declarations in favor of his being re-elected and that the law wd. have permitted it.—Fuseli was certain that West wd. have been reelected if those who were absent had attended.—Soane and Rigaud were elected Auditors [in place of Dance and Farington].—

Minister, and formed the short-lived Cabinet of "All the Talents," with Fox as Secretary, Foreign Affairs, and Windham as Secretary of State for War. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1809, and died in 1834. His portrait by Hoppner is in the National Portrait Gallery.

* Mr. Welbore Ellis Agar's collection was formed mainly through Gavin Hamilton, who brought many fine pictures to England from Italy. The collection, which included well-known Claudes, was catalogued for sale at Christie's on May 2, 1806, and purchased privately before that day by Lord Grosvenor for 30,000 guineas.



HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.

From the portrait by L. F. Abbott in the National Portrait Gallery.

[*To face p* 131

A letter from Lord Hawkesbury* was read expressing His Majesty's desire that the Members of the Academy wd. make designs for a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson for his *Majesty's selection.*—

December 13.—Lawrence I dined at with Lysons.—Lawrence sd. that Sir Andrew Hamond, comptroller of the Navy, had told Him that when a separation between the late Lord Nelson & Lady Nelson,† His wife had been agreed upon at their last interview she was in bed. In that situation she put out Her Hand to him and taking His, she said, there was not a man in the world who had more honour than His Lordship, and that she conjured Him to say upon His honour, whether He had ever suspected or heard from any one anything that rendered Her fidelity to Him disputable. To which He replied, *Never.* They then parted, with natural respect of each other, on all essential points, but their tempers not calculated to suit each other.—On this it must however be observed that before Lord Nelson's unfortunate acquaintance with Lady Hamilton, it does not appear that anything had interrupted their domestic happiness.

In the choice of characters to be represented in the plays to be performed at Lord Abercorn's Lawrence prudently wd. only appear in such as wd. not subject Him to remark on acct. of the immorality of the character; neither wd. He agree to appear in a part which wd. require singing.—This made some difficulty and it was sd. "*He was fine*" but He persisted in refusing, and contrived to communicate to Lord Abercorn His private motives for it,—

* Robert Bankes, Lord Hawkesbury (eldest son of Sir Charles Jenkinson, first Baron Hawkesbury, who was created Earl of Liverpool on June 1, 1796), was born June 7, 1770, and educated at the Charterhouse and Oxford. He was M.P. for Rye in 1790; Commissioner for Indian Affairs, 1796; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1801-1804; Home Secretary, 1804-1806; and Prime Minister, 1812-1827. A paralytic affliction forced him to resign, and, succeeding his father as second Earl of Liverpool in 1808, he died in 1828.

† On June 13, 1805, Farington wrote: "Lady Nelson was born in Devonshire. Her Father was a Clergyman.—She married a Mr. Nesbit, and being left a Widow, at Nevis in the West India's became acquainted with Captn. afterwards Lord Nelson and was there married to Him. The immediate cause of Her separation from Lord Nelson was as follows.—Lady Hamilton who was accustomed to practise among other of Her arts that of fainting whenever she was desirous of moving Lord Nelson's feelings strongly.—This she did one evening while at Supper at Lord Nelson's with Sir Wm. Hamilton & other company. In this fainting state, which was supposed to be assumed because Lady Nelson by whom she sat had not noticed Her sufficiently, she was carried into another room. Lord Nelson expected Lady Nelson wd. have attended Her & was so much offended at Her not doing it that He formed a resolution to leave Her. He slept with Her that night, but rose very early and walked abt. the room much agitated. Lady Nelson knowing the resolution He had formed called to Him and requested Him to declare 'Whether in any respect she had deviated from that duty she owed Him as a Wife.' To which He replied 'Never,'—after which He left Her.—Sir Willm. Hamilton very much condemned the conduct of Lady Hamilton on this occasion."

[Lady Nelson was the daughter of William Woolward, senior judge of the Isle of Nevis and widow of Josiah Nisbet, M.D., of the Isle of Nevis.]

December 14.—West I also called upon & found Him in bed & looking very ill. He complained chiefly of his Head & breast, but sd. He had gout all over.—I told Him I and Lawrence proposed to go to the Academy tonight, which He much approved; & sd. He thought it wd. be proper for Him to write to Richards [the Secretary] to desire Him to inform the Academicians, that He was prevented by indisposition from attending or He shd. not be absent when a communication of such importance was to be made from His Majesty.—He desired me to write a letter to that effect which He wd. copy & send to the Academy,—which I did.

CHAPTER XXXVI

1805

A Monument to Nelson

December 14.—The minutes of the former meeting having been read, I stated to them from the Summons sent by the Secretary the business of the evening, viz: "To consider on His Majesty's intention of erecting a monument in St. Paul's to the memory of Lord Nelson, communicated by Lord Hawkesbury that such of the members as judge proper, may prepare designs."

Tresham then arose and read a short paper on the subject which He moved to have entered on the minutes, which was agreed to.—A very long conversation then took place respecting the answer to be sent to Lord Hawkesbury.—Wyatt thought a simple application shd. be made, after expressing the readiness of the Academicians to enter on the business of making designs, to know whether a place had been fixed upon where the monument is to be erected. *I* was of opinion that in the answer to His Lordship something shd. be suggested which might cause His Majesty to refer to the Academy to recommend such a place in St. Paul's as shd. appear to them most proper. Wyatt thought this wd. *come of course*,—several concurred with me, but Shee was for proceeding to make designs upon the authority of the letter already recd. from His Lordship, which wd. give an opening for painters to make designs *for pictures* which might be preferred to Sculpture.—

The Almighty and Mortal Man

On this He was shewn that it was expressed that a monument was to be *erected* which confined it to Sculpture.—Flaxman much opposed an idea which has prevailed of having a monument erected under the *Dome* of St. Paul's, which He observed wd. interrupt the eye on looking to the *Choir*, & present as a *first object* in a place formed for the *Worship of the Almighty* the figure & the idea of Mortal Man as the principal object of attention.—Hoppner thought it wd. be injudicious, even in the case of a Hero like Lord Nelson, to place a memorial of him in such a situation as wd. leave no room for any future Hero to receive equal honor.—Finally, Wyatt adopting the idea of endeavouring to secure

to the Academy the choice of a place, wrote a letter in which it was requested that it might be made known to the Academy whether a place had been determined upon, or whether His Majesty wd. be *graciously pleased to accept the services* of the Academicians to consider and recommend a place for that purpose.—The letter was unanimously approved.—

A Committee of Taste

I had expressed to the Members the honor and advantage which might be derived from their being directed to recommend a place as well as to make designs, as it might recover to the body that which it seemed to have lost by the formation of a *Committee of taste*, some of whom I was informed though able men in other respects had very little knowledge of art.—

After this business was over I desired to have the opinion of the members present on the propriety of calling a Council although there was no President yet authorised : but it had been done under similar circumstances on former occasions and there was business which ought to be transacted.—Soane sd. it could not be done witht. & President,—Hoppner opposed him.—Beechey was for obtaining the King's signature as soon as possible that a Council might be called,—Wyatt thought former precedents might be followed,—At last it was agreed that a Council shd. be called for the 21st. Inst. and the King's signature obtained before that period if possible.—

December 16.—Dance informed me that George Smith is appointed Chief Justice of Grenada with a Salary of £1500 a year,—through the interest of Lord Castlereagh, to whom Dance applied representing the change, which had taken place in Smith's mind respecting *Democratic notions*. To these assurances were added the urgent applications of Mrs. Smith mother to George & Lady Elizabeth Pratt, Sister to Lord Camden [who became 1st Marquess Camden].—Mrs. Smith, wife to George Smith now lives in a state of separation from Him, on acct. of Her imprudent conduct with Roger O'Connor [the Irish nationalist and father of Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist].—

Before the Battle

December 19.—Mr. A. Phipps I dined at. Captn. Moorshum* was in the engagement *off Trafalgar* [on October 21], & commanded

* Afterwards Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B. As a midshipman he was in Keppel's action off Ushant in 1778, served at the relief of Gibraltar in 1781 and in 1782, and was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in 1809. He died in 1835.

His son, Constantine Richard (1792-1861) also was in the Navy, and became a Vice-Admiral, and the younger son, William Scarth (1804-1863), was an eminent engineer, largely employed in railway surveying.

William's eldest son, William Robert, won fame as a soldier and draughtsman for surveying purposes. Outram and Havelock were indebted to him for the plans that enabled them to penetrate into the Residency. Moorsom was promoted to be captain on March 2, 1858, and was killed on the 24th of that month in an attack on the iron bridge at Lucknow. His sketch-maps of the march to Lucknow and of that city are in the British Museum.

the *Revenge*.—Mr. Phipps read some verses written by Lord Mulgrave on the Battle of Trafalgar.—He also read a Copy of a Bulletin this day circulated from the Secretary of State's office, giving an acct. of the Battles of Wischew between *the Russians & the French* which commenced on the 2nd. of Decr. & were continued on the 3rd. & 4th. The Russians on the 2nd. were worsted & lost their artillery, but on the 3rd. & 4th. had the advantage fighting with *Swords & Bayonets* only & recovered their artillery.—Captn. Moorshum sd. that when Admiral Villeneuve came out of Cadiz He believed Lord Nelson had only 22 *sail of the Line*, as He knew that 5 Ships had been dispatched for water &c. but did not know that 5 ships had arrived from England to supply their place.—Admiral Villeneuve concluding that Lord Nelson wd. not engage him with 22 Sail of the line against 33 determined to push for the Mediterranean to which He was farther instigated by having obtained information that on the day following He wd. be superseded in his command by another French Admiral.—Some of his Ships came out of the Port of Cadiz at 7 oClock in the morning of the 19th. of October, which Captn. Blackwood who commanded the frigate of observation seeing from circumstances that the fleet was coming out, communicated to Lord Nelson who was then 60 miles distant so rapidly by signals that at 10 oClock His Lordship was acquainted with it.—On Monday Oct. 21st at 12 oClock His Lordship was enabled to bring the combined fleets to action.—

Nelson ate Macaroni

Captn. Moorshum sd. the French managed their ships & fought them with more activity than the Spaniards. Immediately after the *Bucentaur* Admiral Villeneuves flag ship struck, He was taken out of that Ship & carried on board the *Mars* while that Ship was in action, & put into the Pursers Cabbin.—Captain Moorshum sd. that Lord Nelson did not appear to be in bad though not in good health previous to the action. He eat & drank with seeming appetite, but eat chiefly at dinner *Macaroni*, which shewed that His appetite required some artificial stimulus.—Had a peace taken place He wd. probably have resided in Sicily as a warm Climate agreed with Him.—

December 30.—Edridge [A.R.A.] had come from Windsor where He is employed in making a set of drawings of the Princesses to be presented by them to the Queen.—He is now established at the *Equerry's* table.—He spoke of the King's eye sight being now so imperfect as to be evident as He moves about.—He rides now comparatively but seldom, and remains within doors sometimes for a week together. He cannot read, but amuses himself by playing at Chess occasionally. His prejudices are very strong,—and when once formed the person against whom it operates is swept away irretrievably.—

CHAPTER XXXVII

1806

Pitt was Much Affected

January 3.—Weather thick & wet. Hayes called. He sd. He had seen a gentleman who had a friend who was desirous to see Mr. Pitt, not upon political but upon some other business. He made his application at the time the distressing news of Buonaparte's victory at Austerlitz arrived, and it was intimated to him that Mr. Pitt was so much affected by it that He could not see him.—

Lane [Farington's pupil, a portrait painter] called. He complained much—£150—the whole of last year's acct. owing, and £50 of the former year.—Has had *notes* but they have not *been* honored when due.—*Notes* now offered.—£25 at a month or two. Universal neglect,—taking first payments & filling the house, with works begun for that purpose,—seldom finishing anything.—

[George] Baker [St. Paul's Churchyard] called in the evening to renew his invitation [to Farington] to see the procession at Lord Nelson's funeral,—talked of his collection of prints, & drawings—uncertain how to leave them.—I mentioned the British Museum. He sd. Mr. Cracherode had done so much in that way it wd. only be adding similar things.*

January 4.—Lord Thomond called, feeling much on the sad aspect of public affairs. He said Buonaparte is a wonderful man.—He spoke with abhorrence of the King of Prussia.

[Wyatt took his seat as President of the Royal Academy for the first time at a meeting of the Council, and reading the laws respecting it, nominated Hoppner to be his Deputy.—Present Wyatt, Hoppner,

* In J. T. Smith's "Book for a Rainy Day" he says that George Baker was "an opulent dealer in lace," who bought prints and books. Mr. George C. Williamson in the "Life and Works of Ozias Humphry, R.A.," seems to confound George Baker with a Mr. Baker with whom Humphry lodged at 21, King Street, Covent Garden, "in the corner opposite J. F. Setchell, the bookseller," according to Pigot's Directory (1826-1827), as quoted by Mr. Wilfrid Whitten in his edition of "Nollekens and his Times." On page 35 of his book Mr. Williamson writes: "Mr. Baker had died" before 1766, whereas Mr. George Baker, the lacemaker and collector (who was born in 1747), died on February 7, 1811. Humphry painted George Baker's portrait, and a line engraving after it, by T. Bragg, is in the Print Room at the British Museum.

Thomson, Rigaud, & Garvey.—He at the same [time] notified that such Academicians as might be disposed to it, were to form a body in the Procession at Lord Nelson's Funeral.—It was further agreed that a Platform with seats should be laid before the front of the Royal Academy to accommodate the members who were desirous of being Spectators of the procession and that each Academician should have 3 Tickets for himself and friends; each associate 2 Tickets, and each member of the Council 4 Tickets. Hoppner & Thomson claimed as Visitors an additional Ticket.—From small notebook.]

January 9.—[Dr.] Hayes came to tea much gratified by seeing the Funeral procession of Lord Nelson [to St. Paul's] today, but spoke of the ill effect of an elapse of 35 minutes between the time of the passing of the Prince of Wales's carriage & of that of the Funeral Car supporting Lord Nelson's Coffin.—

January 13.—Walked out to-day for the first time since my confinement. Landseer [the engraver, father of Sir Edwin Landseer] called again with a print which He proposed to put up at the Academy with his name as a Candidate.—I told him it appeared to me advisable that He should also put in other specimens of his abilities.—He told me that Thomson, the Printseller of Newport Street, had informed him that He had engaged Copley to paint a picture of "*the death of Lord Nelson*," and that He was to pay Copley 1200 pounds, or guineas for the picture from which He shd. have a print engraved to be published by subscription.—

[**January 16.**—At the new British Institution, works of Art were this day received for the first time, for the purpose of being exhibited for Sale.—From small notebook.]

January 17.—Edwd. Wakefield called*.—He spoke of the bad effects of residing in the lower parts of Essex near the Sea. He said His Son Edward, His Wife & several children had been brought away ill of the *Ague and fever*, the disorder which prevails there. He said the inhabitants of that country, even those born there, almost universally look sickly.—Higher wages are given there than in other parts of the country to induce servants to reside.—The land in some places is lower than the level of the Sea.—

* Edward Wakefield (1774-1854), philanthropist and statistician, was the eldest son of Edward Wakefield, London merchant, and his wife, Priscilla Bell, who was almost the first to found a savings bank—it was built in what is now known as Ship Inn Yard at Tottenham, where she resided. She won considerable fame as a writer of children's books, her first work, "Juvenile Anecdotes," reaching an eighth edition in 1825. She died in 1832.

Her son, Edward, began life as a farmer near Romford, in Essex, afterwards acting as a land agent at 42, Pall Mall, and became notable as an authority on agriculture. Wakefield is best remembered by his "Ireland, Statistical and Political," published in 1812. His eldest son, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, was a Colonial statesman, and other members of the family attained eminence as writers.

Nelson on the Quarter Deck

January 18.—Queen's birthday.—J. Boydell called.—He spoke highly of the effect of the inside of St. Paul's at Lord Nelson's funeral. He said the effect was sublime, appearing almost visionary, something like what is described in the "Arabian nights entertainments."—He said He had conversed with Captn. Hardy of the *Victory*, who told him that from long habit of walking the quarter deck together, His *Steps* and those of Lord Nelson were of equal length; that they were walking together [on October 21] & had reached the end of the quarter deck when Lord Nelson stopped & turned suddenly for some purpose; that He proceeded two steps more and turning saw his Lordship fallen on the deck, and two sailors supporting Him; that He went up to his Lordship and expressed his hope that He was not wounded mortally; that Lord Nelson *said His back was broke;* that they carried Him down to the Cockpit; that on their way Lord Nelson observed something wrong abt. the *Tiller rope* & bid them put it right; that when He was *laid in* the Cockpit, He desired that His Hat might be put over His face, that the Sailors might not see it.—The ball had entered the upper part of his left breast, & had carried with it a piece of one of his orders;—it struck against two of his fore ribs and broke them, and rebounding passed half round his body & entered his back bone.*

A Gown Living

January 19.—Dr. Cookson† called & sat with me two hours. He told me that the living of Binfield, 10 miles from Windsor, is a *Gown living* [a sinecure] and was obtained for him from the Lord Chancellor, by the King's especial & immediate application.—

His Majesty had also appointed Him Deputy Clerk of the Closet, in the room of *Dr. Pointz*, who had resigned in consequence of an intimation from the King, after the *reports which had been circulated in Norfolk* respecting Him. As Deputy Clerk of the Closet He has apartments assigned him at No. 34 Duke [Street], St. James's.—Cookson has now got the best of the Canons houses at Windsor, and Binfield being so near that He does not require it, He lets it to a Lady ready furnished for 120 guineas a year,—but retains an apartment to dress in.—

* On June 5, 1806, Devis mentioned many particulars to Farington of the action in which Lord Nelson was killed and of the care he had taken in painting the death of that hero to represent everything faithfully. He said Lord Nelson was in a most exposed situation while on the quarter-deck, for it happened that the *Victory* went to sea without her proper number of guns. She was to have carried 110 guns, but had only 92. There were none on the quarter-deck, so that from there being no smoke in that part of the ship which would have been the case had guns been fired there, that space was open to the view of the enemy. The number of shot directed to the quarter-deck had actually ploughed it up, and it seemed surprising anyone should have escaped who was there.

† Dr. William Cookson, Canon of Windsor, Wordsworth's uncle. See Vol. II., pages 172 and 230.

Yesterday morning, (the Queen's birthday) He & Hughes [Clerk of the Closet], with others, as usual paid their respects to the King at the Queens Palace. His Majesty was very cheerful, said He shd. not go to the drawing room, as His eyesight was so bad it wd. only produce difficulty and embarassment. He said He could still write very well but could not read what He had written.—He plays at Cards and at *Chess*, which latter game He formerly declined playing at night saying it engaged *His attention too much*, and prevented Him *from Sleeping*.—His general health appears to be good.—

Mr. Pitt is in very bad health at his house at Putney.—The Bath Waters proved prejudicial to Him.—He has been accustomed from his youth to drink wine as He wd. water, with *a view* to repel hereditary gout. His stomach is now in a state of great debility.—The Bishop of Lincoln who is in the House wrote this morning that Sir Walter Farquhar [the eminent physician] had more hopes of him.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1806

Pitt's Last Illness

[**January 21.**—The Parliament met and an address was voted witht. opposition. On account of the indisposition of Mr. Pitt it was signified that the *amendment* which would have been proposed by Lord Cowper in the House of Lords, and by Lord Henry Petty [second son of the Marquess of Lansdowne] in the House of Commons, would be postponed till Monday next & then would be moved in the form of an address. —From small notebook.]

General Phipps* spoke to me a good deal about Mr. Pitt. [May 25, 1806.] He said He remarked two years ago, at Walmer Castle, that Mr. Pitt had then a Husky Cough, which Mr. Pitt thought *gouty*. Genl. Phipps was of opinion that he had taken too much of what was stimulant. Sir Walter Farquhar advised Him to have a mutton Chop, highly peppered every day at two oClock, & to be so strict in this rule as to direct Himself to be called out, whoever might be with Him, at that Hour, as to *Sir Walter Farquhar*. The General also thought he took too much exercise when any occasion prompted Him. Wishing to speak to General Dundass He one day rode to Canterbury & back 38 miles, which was too much for Him.—General Phipps and Lord Mulgrave were much with Him at Bath, on his last visit to that place.—

The anxiety of people to see Him while He was there was very great. One man came by a Coach 139 miles to see Him & having been gratified immediately returned home.—At Bath Farquhar called in Dr. Haygarth & Dr. Fawkener, who advised rest & quiet. General Phipps might go to Him because He did not go upon business, but was desired not to stay long.—After this consultation the General went & found Mr. Pitt on a Couch, & smiling on the General coming in, He sd. He was the best tempered of men.

* The Hon. Edmund Phipps (1760-1837), brother of the first Earl of Mulgrave (1755-1831), who was the well-known collector and connoisseur. Two engravings after portraits of Phipps are in the Print Room of the British Museum.

Rt. Hon. Henry, 3rd Earl Bathurst.
(Copyright of H.M. the King.)

From the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Windsor Gallery.

[To face p. 147.

Lord Bathurst was there,*—The General intimated to His Lordship that they should not stay longer. Mr. Pitt said "Yes, He always does me good."—On Mr. Pitt leaving Bath, the General asked Farquhar & Fawkener what they thought of Him ?—Farquhar said He was very weak, but He had often observed His recovery to be rapid.—Fawkener said "He saw no mortal symptoms." Neither of them appeared to be apprehensive for Him.—When He left Bath He was certainly very weak, and while there, when in the Pump room, had usually leant on the General, who also supported Him to his carriage on His leaving that place.—Farquhar advised Him to proceed by short stages, but He was anxious to get to Putney, & pressed on something faster than was recommended.—Every exertion was dangerous to Him, and He suffered sensibly from the effects of a long conversation in a carriage with Lord Hawkesbury & another. This was after He returned to Putney.

From that time He grew worse, & never was so well afterwards as He had been before it.—The General spoke of the extraordinary firmness of Mr. Pitt's mind. When the account of the affair at *Ulm* was brought to Him, He was playing with some Children, & went on with them without any visible alteration in His manner.—He recd. the acct. of the Battle of Austerlitz while He was at Bath, and with the same firmness. He looked over a map with the general to consider the country in which it took place. General Phipps said He was of opinion that Mr. Pitt's constitution was worn out by gouty dispositions, & by the habit of taking too strong stimulants.—Care of mind, which always affects the stomach, must have had a bad effect upon Him.

* Henry, third Earl Bathurst, son of Lord Chancellor Bathurst, the second Earl, was born 1762; married Georgina, daughter of Lord George Lennox. In 1804 he was appointed Master of the Mint; in 1809 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and President of the Board of Trade under the Duke of Portland. In 1812 he became Secretary for War and the Colonies, which post he held for nearly sixteen years under three successive Prime Ministers—Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Goderich. From 1828 till 1830, under the Duke of Wellington, he was Lord President of the Council.

A man of moderate views, Lord Bathurst was a highly capable Minister. Much of the credit for the conduct of the Peninsular War was due to his "great quickness in apprehending the military questions brought before him, as well as promptitude in dealing with them." In 1817 (the year in which he was made a Knight of the Garter) he cleverly defended the Government when attacked by Lord Holland for their treatment of Napoleon at St. Helena. After the passing of the Reform Bill Lord Bathurst took no active part in Parliament. Esteemed and respected by both political parties, he died on July 27, 1834. His very interesting correspondence with the Duke of Wellington is incorporated with the "Wellington Despatches."

In 1818 Sir Thomas Lawrence was commissioned to paint the Earl's portrait for the Duke, and received 200 guineas, but it was not delivered by the artist's executors until 1830. Lawrence, at an earlier period (about 1816), painted the splendid portrait of the Earl which hangs in the Wellington Gallery at Windsor. It represents him as a very handsome man sitting in a room opening on a wooded landscape. Dressed in a dark blue coat, he wears the Garter Sash and Star. The present Earl owns a capital portrait of his famous ancestor, by Thomas Phillips, R.A.

Death of Pitt

January 22.—Daniell [R.A.] told me that Humphry [R.A.] yesterday saw Dr. Baillie, who said " It was over with Mr. Pitt, *that His inside was gone.*"—Last night it was strongly reported that Mr. Pitt was dead.—

[Dr.] Hayes called.—Dr. Saunders yesterday gave as His opinion, that the Constitution of Mr. Pitt is breaking up.—

[**January 23.**—This Morning, precisely at a quarter past 4 oClock, died, at his Villa, near Putney, The Right Honble. William Pitt, first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Warden, of the Cinque Ports, High Steward, and one of the Representatives of the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Trinity House Company He died in the 47th. year of his age ; being born May 28th. 1759.—From small notebook.]

January 24.—Northcote I called on. He dined a few days ago with Mr. Hatsell first Clerk of the House of Commons who I had before heard did not like Mr. Pitt. Mr. Hatsell said Mr. Pitt had no feeling for or attachment to anybody—

January 26.—Boydell called. He mentioned West having some years ago told the King of the Boydell's having had the Plate of Wolfe by Woollett retouched after the death of Woollett, and of having then sold the impressions as originals.—Brawn the King's page after this did not know whether He could properly announce them to the King when they desired to wait upon his Majesty ; but G. Nicol [the bookseller] represented the matter so differently as to do away the effect. Alderman Boydell was most blamed by West, who seemed willing to exculpate J. Boydell.—

West a Democrat

In the year 1792 or 3 The King speaking of the Democrats of that day mentioned West and said to J. Boydell " Who would have thought He could have been one of them ".—

January 27.—Fifteen Hundred copies (including 200 on large paper) of the Britannia are printed.—By the sale of 900 Copies all expenses will be paid. If the 1500 copies are sold D. & S. Lysons will clear £800 each.—

[Mr. Lascelles* moved in the House of Commons, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, for his directions to be given for a public funeral of the remains of the late Right Honble Wm. Pitt, & also that a monument be erected to the memory of this excellent statesman in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster.

For the motion	258
Against	89
	169

* Edward Lascelles, afterwards first Earl of Harewood. See Index, Vol. I.

Notice came to-day from the Secretary of the Royal Academy That " It having been determined that the Royal Academy Club shall, for the convenience of the individual members, be removed from the Crown & Anchor Tavern to the Thatched House, in St. James's Street, you are requested, if it should be your intention to become a member of that Club, to signify the same to me, on or before Friday the 31st. inst. as the first meeting of the Club is fixed for Friday the 7th of February.—James Wyatt, Pres.

Jany. 24, 1806."

—From small notebook.]

CHAPTER XXXIX

1806

The King and Pitt's Death

January 28.—At 9 went with Lysons to breakfast at Lord Dartmouth's* who afterwards shewed me Two Portfolios of drawings made in Italy in the year 1753 for the late Lord Dartmouth who was then on his travels.—The number of them appeared to be abt. 70.—

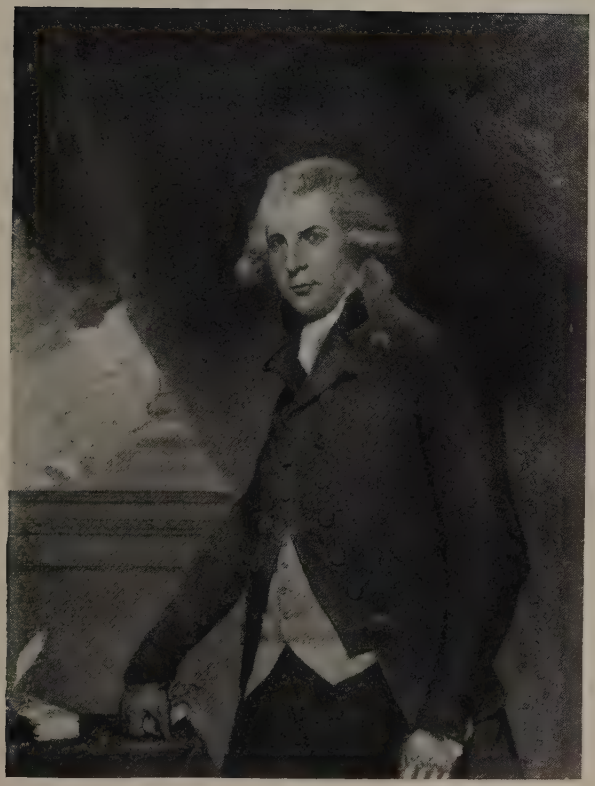
Lord Dartmouth told us that as Lord Chamberlain, He went officially on Sunday to Lord Grenville from his Majesty to require Lord Grenville's attendance on His Majesty yesterday a little before 2 oClock. Lord Grenville waited upon his Majesty who said to Him—" That as His Lordship had long held a high situation in the government He had sent to him to Commission Him to propose a new administration."—Lord Grenville expressed His sense of the honor done Him by His Majesty, but added " That in any list He could propose Mr. Fox, and a considerable number of his friends, must be included."—" That ", replied His Majesty, " was what He intended ", and added that He should be in town again on Wednesday by which time His Lordship might have prepared a list.

* George Legge, third Earl of Dartmouth (1755-1810), statesman, entered Parliament for Plymouth in 1778, was Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, President of the Board of Control, Lord Steward of the Household, Trustee of the British Museum, and Colonel of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers.

His father, the second Earl (1731-1802), was President of the Board of Trade, and in August, 1772, succeeded Lord Hillsborough as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Of him Benjamin Franklin said Dartmouth " is a truly good man, and wishes sincerely a good understanding with the Colonies, but does not seem to have strength equal to his wishes." Dartmouth's character is illustrated also in the story told of Lord Bute rejecting his application, early in George III.'s reign, for the office of Lord of the Bedchamber, " lest so sanctimonious a man should gain too far on his Majesty's piety."

Strongly attached to the Methodists, he was nicknamed " The Psalm-singer," and Cowper, the poet, alluded to him as " one who wears a coronet and prays."

Extracts from Dartmouth's large mass of correspondence are published by the Historic Manuscripts Commission. Many of the papers relate to the struggle for American independence, and there are numerous letters from George III. (who had a high regard for him) and others, including John Wesley and Thomas Gainsborough, whose illuminating epistles refer to his portrait of Lady Dartmouth. Dartmouth himself sat to Gainsborough, as well as five times to Sir Joshua Reynolds.



RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

From the portrait after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 145

Lord Grenville said He might [not ?] in so short a time be prepared but wd. with all possible expedition.—

The King spoke to Lord Dartmouth of the great loss sustained by the death of Mr. Pitt, but added that He found Himself in good health, and trusted He shd. be able to go through the business which the situation of public affairs wd. bring upon him.—

Lord Dartmouth was of opinion that Mr. Pitt's health had suffered extremely from anxiety.—He thought Lord Melville's prosecution had affected Him & the recent affairs in Germany had overwhelmed him.

Sheridan Drinks Port Wine

Heath [the engraver] called upon me. He dined with Sheridan lately and sat with him, Tom Sheridan, and another till past 3 in the morning. He said Sheridan drinks port wine out of large glasses, that He never tastes malt liquor & drinks very little water, but at dinner drinks wine profusely & afterwards continues to do so all the time He sits in company. He fills His glass to the top; and does not sip it, but throws it down his throat at once.—He drinks from three to Six bottles, a day. He has little appetite, and only picks bits, or takes a grill.—His face is much disfigured by this mode of life, and his legs swell. He is 54 years old.—The strongest affection subsists between him and His Son Tom Sheridan.—

January 29.—Dr. Monro's I dined at.—Edridge told me that on the day of Mr. Pitt's death Lord Essex called upon him and immediately on seeing Edridge burst into a flood of tears. His Lordship said He had lost a friend whom He loved and valued. Edridge had heard that Lord Grenville was also much affected.—Captain Monro came. He had been to the India House and heard that an acct. had been recd. of the death of Lord Cornwallis. [He died October 5, 1805, at Ghazipore.]

February 1.—Lysons called. He [had] been with Smirke and they had considered and highly approved my letter to Lawrence & that I ought to send it to Him. I proposed an addition to it which had since occurred to me, which He thought very proper.

Smirke I called on & read to him the addition which I had made to my letter to Lawrence & He fully approved it.—I then after I had dined sent the letter to Lawrence with a parcel of books belonging to him. In about two hours I recd. an answer from him which more fully confirmed me in the opinion I had formed and of the propriety of my writing to Him.—Smirke came in the evening and on reading Lawrence's answer He said that it was the very sort of answer He had wished for, as it proved all that we knew to be true.*—Owen drank tea with me this evening but soon went away with Thomson who called.

February 3.—Landseer told me that in the contest respecting the Duke of York continuing at the head of the Army the King had given way to the opposition to it,—

* This entry, no doubt, refers to the serious financial difficulties that beset Lawrence about this time.

[Mr. Cartwright moved in the House of Commons that £40,000 shd. be voted for the payment of the late Mr. Pitt's debts.—Mr. Wm. Smith opposed it, but Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham supported the motion which passed Unanimously. A monument was proposed by Lord Castlereagh to be voted by the House of Commons to be erected in St. Pauls to the memory of Marquiss Cornwallis,—Mr. Windham & Mr O Hara expressed themselves against it but it passed Unanimously.

Notice was sent from the Royal Academy, That it had been resolved Unanimously and confirmed at a subsequent Council That the Library of the Royal Academy be opened for meetings of the Academicians once a week, viz.: from the first Wednesday in October to the last Wednesday in March.—To commence Wednesday even'g the 12th inst. The first Volume of Magna Brittannia by Daniel & Samuel Lysons containing accounts of Bedfordshire, Berkshire & Buckinghamshire published to-day.—From small notebook.]

All the Talents

February 5.—This day a new administration was formed and the following great Officers of State were appointed, by His Majesty at the Queen's Palace.—

	in room of:
Lord Grenville, first Lord of the Treasury.	Wm. Pitt.
Mr. Fox, Secretary for foreign affairs.	Lord Mulgrave.
Earl Spencer, ditto. Home department.	Lord Hawkesbury.
Mr. Windham, ditto. War department.	Lord Camden.
Mr. Grey, first Lord of the Admiralty.	Lord Barham.
Lord Auckland, President of Board of Trade.	Duke of Montrose.
Viscount Sidmouth, Privy Seal.	Lord Westmorland.
Lord Minto, President of board of Controul.	Lord Castlereagh.
Earl of Moira, Master genl. of ordnance.	Lord Chatham.
Earl Temple, Vice President of board of trade.	
Earl of Buckinghamshire, one of Post Master.	Duke of Montrose.
Earl Vansittart, one of Secr. to the Treasury.	Sturges Bourne.
Lord Henry Petty, Chancellor of Exchequer.	Wm. Pitt.

Death of General Clerk

February 6.—[Dr.] Hayes sat with me. He mentioned the death of General Clarke* who married Lady Warwick. The General died suddenly at a House in Cleveland St. a few doors from Mr. Hayes, where

* General Robert Clerk's will, dated December 24, 1796, was proved on May 26, 1797.

Lady Warwick, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, was married, by special licence, in 1742 to the first Earl of Warwick (second creation), who died in 1773, aged fifty-three. On May 20, 1765, Lady Dalkeith wrote:

"Lord, Lord! What strange creatures there are among us women. Lady Warwick has come to England, was refused admittance to her Lord's House in Hill St., & has taken Lodgings in Kensington." See "The Complete Peerage."

Lady Warwick died in Dover Street on February 24 at the age of eighty, and was buried on March 6, 1800, in Westminster Abbey.

He was accustomed to visit a young person 2 or 3 times a week before He went home to dress for dinner. When Mr. Hayes was called to visit him He found him dead. He was not known though He had visited there sometime, but from letters in his pocket Mr. Hayes discovered who He was,—and sent to His House, from whence the Generals [Step-son], Lord Warwick, came, & the body was removed in a Hackney Coach to His House in Mansfield St. where Mr. Thomas Hope [merchant and art collector] now resides, having altered and enlarged the House.—The General was towards 70 years of age, and was in a very particular situation when He died.

CHAPTER XL

1806

Erskine Lord Chancellor

February 7.—C. Offley called—was at a general meeting of the subscribers to the British Institution yesterday,—abt. 15 present.—Philip Metcalfe in the Chair.—He thinks the Exhibition which is completely arranged, looks very well.—Smirke called in the evening and informed me that Lord Lowther has finally commissioned Robert [Smirke] to prepare to build His Lordship a House at Lowther in Westmorland, and that He is to go to His Lordship in Derbyshire in March & from thence proceed with Him to Lowther for that purpose.—Smirke tonight proposed to me at His and Robert's [his son's] desire that I would from Roberts Journal kept while travelling in *Greece*, and from his letters, form a work for publication to be illustrated with *fac simile* prints from His sketches, & that we shd. share the profits jointly. I approved the proposal and expressed my willingness to undertake it.—

	In room of
[This day Mr. Erskine was created a peer by the title of Lord Erskine & was appointed Lord Chancellor.....	Lord Eldon.
General Fitzpatrick appointed Secretary at War*	Wm. Dundass.
Lord Morpeth, Hiley Addington } Commissioners of board of Controull.	
Lord John Townshend, one of the paymasters of the forces.	
Admiral Markham a Commissioner of the Admiralty.	

* Richard Fitzpatrick (1747-1813) was second son of the first Earl of Upper Ossory. He and Fox were friends in their schoolboy days at Westminster, and later they became leaders of fashion. Both were fond of gambling and amateur theatricals, the one excelling in comedy, the other in tragedy. The making of *Vers de Société* was another of their hobbies, and Fitzpatrick's "Dorinda" was printed at Horace Walpole's Press, at Strawberry Hill, in 1775. Fitzpatrick joined the Army in 1765, and, entering Parliament as a Whig in 1774, was opposed to the American War, yet he served with distinction in the Guards in America. In Rockingham's second Administration he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, promoted General in 1803, and died in 1813.

Lord Althorpe, Lord of the Treasury ..... Chas. Long.
Mr. Courtney, ditto ..... Lord Louvaine.*
Mr. Wickham, ditto.

Lord Henry Petty† elected member for Cambridge University in the room of Mr. Pitt.—

Lord Henry Petty.....	331.
Lord Althorpe	144.
Lord Palmerston	128,
	603.

The thanks of the *Bar* were voted to Lord Erskine in the Court of King's bench.—Moved by Mr. Dayrell the Elder of the outer barristers, seconded by Mr. Daniell Parker Coke, M.P.‡ Mr. Garrow spoke warmly in favor of the motion.§ It was Unanimous.—There was no precedent for such a vote. Mr. Garrow said his noble friend had entitled himself to every possible token of respect, by an uninterrupted attention, for upwards of 27 years, to the arduous duties of his profession.—From small notebook.]

February 10.—Rossi called & agreed to go to the General Meeting. Thomson called to speak abt. Owen's election.—General Meeting I went to. Hoppner appeared much agitated in consequence of having just discovered that Wyatt & his party with whom He had dined at Holylands Coffee House, and who He understood from former conversations did not mean to vote for Bonomi now avowed it to be their intention. He considered himself duped by them. It appeared they had done everything in their power, by their having got Burch to dinner with them at Holylands, and their having secured the votes of Loutherburgh, Zoffany, Mrs. Loyd, & Humphry.—Matthew Wyatt|| to-day wrote to Mr. Palmer¶ urging him to remind *Dance* to be there, and also Garvey. A ballot took place [and Owen was elected].

A Ballot then took place for an Associate Engraver. Landseer was elected.

* George, second Earl of Beverley, and fifth Duke of Northumberland. He died on August 22, 1867.

† Third Marquess of Lansdowne.

‡ Whig politician, barrister, and M.P. At the General Election in 1802, at Nottingham, democratic excitement was so great that he, after suffering personal violence, was forced to leave the town, and lost the seat. The election, however, was declared void owing to want of freedom, and a new writ having been issued, he was re-elected. In the House of Commons in 1802 Coke said he would be sorry to see the day when landlords would not exercise political influence over their tenants.

§ Sir William Garrow (1760-1840), Attorney-General and Baron of the Exchequer, was an advocate of great repute, unequalled in the play of cross-examination.

|| Sculptor and son of James Wyatt, R.A.

¶ Probably W. Palmer, the architect.

Sheridan's Appointment

[**February 12.**—Lord Erskine took his Seat in the Court of Chancery as Lord Chancellor.

		In place of
Mr. Sheridan appointed Treasurer of the Navy		Mr. Canning.
Earl of Buckinghamshire	Post-masst'rs	Duke of Montrose.
Earl of Carysfort		Ld. C. Spencer.
Lord Temple	Pay-masst'rs	
Lord John Townshend		
Lord Chas. Spencer, Master of the Mint		Lord Bathurst.

		Created
1.	Mr. Anson	Viscount Anson.
2.	Mr. Crewe	Lord Crewe.
3.	Mr. Lygen	Lord Beauchamp of Powyke.
4.	Lord Lauderdale	Baron Lauderdale.
5.	Marquiss of Sligo	Baron Monteagle.
6.	Lord Eglingtoun.....	Baron Ardrossan.
7.	Lord Granard	Baron Granard.

Earl of Derby, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Elliott, Secretary to the Duke.

February 16.—Mr. Coke of Norfolk refused a peerage which was offered to Him by His friend Mr. Fox, This I was assured of today by [the Rev.] H. Hamond; Dixon Hoste having been shewn the letters which passed by Mr. Coke.—From small notebook.]

Daniell has seen the pictures now arranged at the British Institution. He thinks Smirke's pictures of the "Arabian Nights" the best pictures in it. The room in which the Landscapes are hung is too dark, and all the pictures suffer from it, his own included.—Turner's pictures of "*Echo*" & the "Hesperian fruit" look like old Tapestry as to general colour & effect.—Of two landscapes by Ward Westall sd. they appeared like bad caricatures of Rubens.—West's pictures do not appear inviting. —Rolla by Lawrence looks very well.—

February 17.—The British Institution gallery was this day opened to the public.—Admittance one Shilling.—[Valentine Green, the engraver, was the Keeper.]

[Mr. Fox in the House of Commons said "There are many measures originally bad which it would be wrong to repeal, and there is no measure to which this observation so particularly applies as to acts of Union. Men cannot erase from their minds the recollection of the means which were resorted to to carry the Union with Ireland; but I must confess, that much as the subject has been discussed, & whatever may be the evils which belong to the measure originally, I have never yet heard any argument capable of convincing me that those evils would be remedied by a repeal of the act of Union."

February 18.—	In the place
Lord Robert Spencer, appointed Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, &c.	Ld. Glenbervie.
Coll. McMahon, appointed Store Keeper of the Ordnance	Mr. Singleton.
Captain Nichols, appointed Comptroller of the Navy	Sir A. Hamond.

February 22.—This day the funeral of the late Right Honble. William Pitt was conducted with great ceremony. The body had lain in State on Thursday last & yesterday in the painted Chamber Westminster Hall. The procession to day commenced at ½ past 12 oClock & moved from the painted Chamber through Westminster Hall to the Abbey where the body was interred in the family Vault near those of the late Earl and Countess of Chatham, the Earl of Chatham was Chief mourner, having for his supporters the Earls of Westmorland & Camden.—

Six Assistant mourners:

Marquiss of Aberdeen	Marquiss Wellesley.
Earl Bathurst.	Earl of Euston.
Viscount Lowther.	Lord Grenville.

The Dukes of York,—Cambridge, and Cumberland were *present in the procession.*

The Bishop of London read the funeral service which lasted abt. 25 minutes.

The whole was over abt. 20 minutes past 3 oClock.

Upon this Solemn occasion the guidon was borne by the Hon: Brigadier General Hope, supported by the Honbe. R. Ryder & the Hon: R. Dundass.

The Great Banner, by the Hon: Henry Lascelles, supported by W. R. Cartwright M.P. and Edwd. W. Bootle, M.P.

The Banner of Emblems, by the Hon: Spencer Percival, M.P. supported by the Right Hon: George Canning, M.P. & the Right Hon: George Rose, M.P.

Supporters of the *Pall.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury.	The Duke of Beaufort.
The Duke of Rutland.	The Duke of Montrose.

The Standard was borne by Lieut: General Lenox, supported by the Right Hon: T. Steele and the Right Hon: Charles Long.

The Banner of the Crest of Pitt by the Right Hon: C. J. Villers, supported by W. Wilberforce & T. Cholmondeley Esqrs.—

Train bearer to the Chief Mourner, Sir William Bellingham Bart.

Relations of the Deceased:

Right Hon: Lord Rivers.	Right Hon: T. Grenville.
Bishop of Lincoln, Executor.	Earl of Carysfort.

Earl of Jersey.
Lord Viscount Mahon.
Lord Dynever.
Lord Elliott.
Willm. Morten Pitt Esqr.
Charles Cholmondeley Esqr.
J. Tekell Esqr.
J. Taylor Esqr.
Lord Braybroke.
Lord Glastenbury.
Earl Temple.
Hon : Mr. Neville.
Viscount Elvington.
C. W. Wynne Esqr.
General Grenville.
Marquiss of Buckingham.

Of the new Administration, Lord Spencer,—and Lord Ellenborough attended.—From small notebook.]

CHAPTER XLI

1806

A Sad Story

February 22.—This day died James Barry, Historical painter, aged 65.*

February 24.—Landseer called in the evening to invite me to hear His 3d. Lecture on Engraving.—He mentioned the death of James Barry, Historical painter.—Abt. 10 days ago Barry attended at the Adelphi to vote for a Son of Dr. Coomber to be Secretary to the Society of Arts, &c.—When He went there He had not on his *thick Spenser* which He usually wore, and the room being very warm owing to the crowd of persons who attended it is supposed He caught cold on going nto the open air.—From thence He went to an Eating House, which He usually frequented, to dinner, & was found there in the afternoon by an Irish gentleman who knowing it to be His place of resort had gone in search of him. The gentleman found Him leaning His Head upon His hand & very unwell being scarcely able to speak. A Coach

* The story of James Barry, R.A. (1741-1806), is one of the strangest and saddest in the history of Art. A native of Cork, he began life under his father, who was a sailor. But James determined to be an artist, and at the age of twenty-one a picture of his attracted Edmund Burke, and he became the young man's friend and patron. Barry, however, was headstrong and passionate, and wasted the splendid opportunities offered by Burke's friendship. The statesman brought Barry to London, introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and, in spite of his own uncertain financial condition, sent the artist to Italy for five years. During his stay there he was almost continually quarrelling with everyone he met, and when he returned to London his pugnacious temperament, combined with inordinate vanity, made him intolerable. He ridiculed Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian, and believed himself to be the "great regenerator of art." His ambitions were supported by unwavering courage, but his artistic endowment and mentality were insufficient, and he failed. Barry's power and limitations are best illustrated by his vast decorations in the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. Reynolds held a high opinion of his talents; the Royal Academy elected him an Associate in 1772, a full member in the following year, and he was made Professor of Painting in 1782. With that last honour his final troubles began. He insulted Sir Joshua, called his "Discourses" "poor mistaken stuff," and posted a placard to the effect that the Academicians had robbed him. At last, on April 15, 1799, he was deprived of his office and expelled from the Academy, a decision which was fully approved by George III. The end of Barry's pitiful story is recorded above.

was got & the gentleman took Him to His own house in Castle street but found the Key Hole of the door filled by mischievous boys with stones & dirt so that it could not be unlocked. The gentleman then got Him a lodging at a Pastry Cook's in Mortimer Street, where He became worse. Mrs. Bonomi hearing of his condition had him removed to Her House where at the end of about five days, on Saturday last, Febry 22nd. He died.—Dr. Ferris,—Mr. Carlisle, Surgeon, & another gentleman, thought it best not to *report His death for a day or two*, to give them [time] to remove His effects from His ruinous House in Margaret Street, which Landseer assisted them in doing. [The streets mentioned are in Marylebone].

Landseer mentioned that £1200 had been subscribed in books kept at the Adelphi viz: the Society of Arts &c. to purchase an annuity for Him, & Sir Robert Peele had offered 12 per cent upon it for his life, which was 2 per cent more than others had offered.—The *first payment* was nearly due at His death.—

Father and Son

Gilpin Junr. [son of Sawrey Gilpin R.A.] called today and thanked me for my assistance to procure Him the appointment of Drawing Master at the Royal Military College.—The 5 members of the board attended and He had the *first* vote of each of them.—A month was allowed Him to prepare Himself.—His Salary is to be at present £190 a year,—8s. a week for lodging money,—7 chaldrons & ½ of Coals, & Candles,—and at the end of the first & Second 5 years, at each of those periods His salary is to be encreased £30 a year.—Alexander [head drawing master] is treated with much respect & *sat at the board* while the merits of the Candidate was under consideration.—

Gilpin told me that His Uncle, the late Revd. Mr. Gilpin, author of the Tour of the Wye &c. &c. who was many years Master of Cheam School, made in that situation a fortune of about £700 a year; and that His Cousin the Revd. Mr. Gilpin son of the above-named, who succeeded His father, lately quitted the School having also made abt. £700 a year, and went to a living in Somersetshire from which He is going to remove to a living in Staffordshire given to Him by Lord Kenyon who was formerly His Scholar. That living is [worth] 4 or £500 a year. Mr. Gilpin is a very conscientious man & wd. not hold *two livings* for any consideration, for one alone He thinks ought to have his whole attention. He has 8 daughters & several Sons.—His father's fortune will ultimately devolve to Him.—He is 46 or 7 years of age.—

Tortured Mulatto Girl

[Governor Picton found guilty by a Special Jury in the Court of King's bench, before Lord Ellenborough, of *having* inflicted the torture in the *ci devant* Spanish Island, Trinidad, on Louisa Calderon a Mulatto girl. He had been appointed Governor of Trinidad by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was to govern according to its antecedent laws. but the

Jury in the first instance returned that there was no law in Trinidad authorising the infliction of Torture.*—From small notebook.]

February 25.—Robert Smirke called on me this morning & we talked about making up a narrative of his tour in Greece.—He said He wd. preparatory to my seeing His journal make some additions to it.—I took the opportunity of his telling me that in a few days He was to go to His new apartments in Albany Place, to repeat what I had formerly said to Him & His Brother Richard that I had no doubt but each of them would as their circumstances became better remember how much their Father had laboured for them and how much He has yet to do for the younger branches of His family.—Robert made me a very suitable reply acknowledging how much they owed to their Father.—

The Cape of Good Hope

February 27.—[Information was this day recd. at the Admiralty of the Cape of Good Hope having surrendered to the British forces under the command of Sir Home Popham, & General Sir David Baird on the 10th. of January last.—From small notebook.]

February 28.—At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Sharpe moved that all further proceedings for erecting a monument in Guildhall to the memory of the late Mr. Pitt, be suspended. The motion was seconded by Mr. Griffiths, and supported by Messrs. Waithman and Bell &c., but after a long debate it was negatived on a division, there being for the motion 58—and against it 94. Majority 36.—

Pitt's Debts

March 1.—[Mr. Pitt's Will.—"I owe to Sir Walter Farquhar 1000 guineas, from October, 1805, as a professional debt.—£12000 with interest, from October 1801, to Mr. Long, Mr. Steele Lord Carrington, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, Mr. Joseph Smith, and I earnestly request their acceptance of it. I wish, if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my servants who were with me at my decease.—I wish my Brother, with the Bishop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and to settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.—W. Pitt."

* E. T. Mayne, Primrose Club, writes: The mention of Governor Picton in the Farington Diary having inflicted torture on a mulatto girl in Trinidad calls, I think, for a footnote. It may be that there was no law for the inflicting of torture, but it was the custom, either as a punishment or to bring obdurate witnesses to reason, to resort to what was called picqueting, and that consisted of making the victim stand with one heel on a sharp peg. This was the sentence the Court passed on Louisa Calderon and confirmed as a matter of formality by General Picton.

I need not remind you, Sir, but all your readers may not remember that General Picton commanded the Third Division in the Peninsular War, the "Fighting Third" as it used to be called. It was he who took Badajoz, not by the breach, which was found impracticable, but by scaling the walls of the fortress. He met his death gallantly at Waterloo by a bullet in his forehead as he leaped forth at the head of the Fifth Division to meet the attack of the enemy.

The Executors, the Earl of Chatham, and the Bishop of Lincoln, swore to the value of the property being under £10,000.

Impeachment indemnity bill.—Pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords the Judges yesterday & today stated their sentiments on the question,—" whether a witness can be required to answer a question which may subject Him to a civil debt ? "

Eight Judges were of the affirmative opinion, viz :

Lord Chief Baron Macdonald.
Judges Heath.
Chambre.
Graham.
Le Blanc.
Grose.
Ellenborough.
Sutton.
also Lord Eldon.

Four Judges were of the negative opinion, viz :

Baron Thomson.
Rooke.
Lawrence.
Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.

—Small notebook.]

CHAPTER XLII

1806

Judges in Cabinet Council

March 3.—[Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench having been appointed to a Seat in the Cabinet, a motion was made in the House of Lords, by Lord Bristol.—That it is highly inexpedient and may tend to diminish the confidence of his Majesty's subjects in the administration of Justice, to call to the Cabinet Council in this Kingdom any Chief Justice or Common Law Judge, in order to be a Member thereof. —It was negatived at half-past one oClock witht. a division.—Lord Eldon said He shd. leave the matter entirely to Lord Ellenborough. He admitted that if, under similar circumstances He had been called to take a seat in the Cabinet, He wd. have accepted it, but *He wd. afterwards have considered whether He ought to retain His situation as Judge.*

A similar motion to the foregoing was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Spencer Stanhope.*

Against	222
For the question.	64
	158

March 5.—

Mr. Ponsonby appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland	In the Place of Lord Reddesdale.
Mr. Bond—Judge Advocate General	Sir C. Morgan, aged 81, had the office 37 years.
Sir John Newport, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland	Mr. Forster.
Earl St. Vincent kissed the King's hand on his appointment to command the Channel Fleet	Admiral Cornwallis.

* Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Horsforth and Cannon Hall, M.P. He was born in 1749 and died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son, John Spencer Stanhope, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., who married in 1822 Lady Elizabeth Wilhelmina Coke, third daughter of Thomas William Coke, first Earl of Leicester.

Taxation

Permanent Taxes for the year ending the 5th. of January, 1805	£25,147,664	16	4½
War Taxes for ditto	£11,418,874	2	1½
Total for 1804:	£36,566,538	18	6
Permanent Taxes for the year ending the 5th. of January, 1806	£26,789,074	9	6½
War Taxes for do.	£13,171,499	3	4
Total for 1805:	£39,960,573	12	10½

1805.	£39,960,573	12	10½
1806.	£36,566,538	18	6
£3,394,034	14	4½ more in 1805 than in 1804.	

The increase in the permanent taxes is chiefly in the heads of Excise, Stamps and Letter money.—The increase in the War Taxes is principally from Tea & Property duty.

A Dublin paper of the 28th last stated that the Earl of Shrewsbury & Mr. Scully, after the new Ministerial arrangements were completed, waited upon Mr. Fox upon the Subject of the Catholic claims. In the course of a free conversation, Mr. Fox stated to them various considerations, to recommend that the Catholic petition shd. be deferred for the present. He rested this recommendation chiefly upon the public prejudices which prevailed in England, and which have been of late widely and actively diffused. He said, that though the ministry have not any legislative relief immediately in their contemplation, the Catholics of Ireland may be assured of a just & equitable spirit in the new executive department, &c. &c.—Lord Shrewsbury & Mr. Scully replied that they could not presume to anticipate the determination of that great body, thanked him for his explicitness & retired.—

The Duke Cheers

March 8.—The Duke of Cumberland (not by name) accused in the Morning Herald of being seated in the House of Lords on Monday the 3d. inst. between Lords Hawkesbury & Mulgrave the leaders of the Opposition, and, of endeavouring by the most *marked*, & *intelligible gestures*, & cheers to manifest his approbation of the opposition.—The question was on the propriety of Lord Ellenborough having a seat in the Cabinet. —From small notebook.]

March 9.—Robert Smirke called. Has removed to Albany buildings.—Lord Oxford has £14000 a year & will have £5000 a year more at the death of his Mother. He & Lady Oxford now express themselves

strongly against Arthur O'Connor, their acquaintance in Paris, & say they did not discover that He was connected with the French government till two or three days before they set off for Pisa.—They have 5 Children, viz : one Boy & 4 girls.—

March 10.—[Dr.] Hayes called. He told me Sir Robert Peel had offered to give £200. to defray the expences of the Funeral of James Barry, whose Body is to be carried in procession from the great room of the Society of Arts, Manufactures & commerce on Friday the 14th. inst. to St. Paul's.—

March 11.—Westall told me He had been Commissioned to paint 5 or 6 pictures representing interesting circumstances in Lord Nelson's professional life from which White prints are to be engraved to accompany a history of His Life, a work undertaken by the Revd. Mr. Clarke, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, & Mr. McArthur, late Purser to Lord Hood, an intimate acquaintance of Lord Nelson, who has in his possession a History of Lord Nelson *written by His Lordship* & abundance of Letters to and from him. The present Lord Nelson will assist them with such materials as He can.—Today Westall had been to Lord Nelson's & saw the *Coat* &c. which the late Lord Nelson wore when He was wounded.

Hoppner was furious at the Council on Saturday last against Boydell on acct. of His printed advertisements sent round to the Academicians as supposing many of them wd. offer Sketches, for a 500 guineas picture to be painted of the death of Lord Nelson.—Westall did not think Boydell had acted properly.—Hoppner hoped no one wd. think of proposing to invite Boydell to the Academy dinner.

March 12.—Boydell called. Twenty-Seven or Eight models have been presented to the Committee for Lord Nelson's monument at Guildhall.—Rossi's models (two) are in his, & Dance's opinion much the best. —It has been resolved to request that Sir George Beaumont,—Willm. Lock,—and George Hibbert, will give their opinion of the merits of the models to enable the Committee to decide which ought to be preferred.—I recommended to him still to retain His own opinion which I hoped wd. concur with theirs.—

Commander in Chief at 71

[Lord St. Vincent sailed from St. Helens in the Hibernia, of 110 guns.—The orders issued to the Ships in the Channel are, " By the Earl of St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's fleet in Channel soundings, or wherever else his Majesty's service may require." Lord St. Vincent 71 years old Jany. 24, 1806.—From small notebook.]

Richd. Hamond told me He dined with Mr. Angerstein yesterday, who informed Him that an Organ which is now finishing for Him, is so

contrived as to admit of being played upon by the Hand,—or to work tunes by a mechanical contrivance witht. being touched,—or to be used as a barrel organ, It is to cost him 1500 guineas.—

March 13.—The Rev. Mr. Hughes & Twining called.—The Chapter of Westminster Abbey disapproving the placing the monuments lately finished by Flaxman & Bacon in between the pillars of the Nave of the Abbey, have adressed the Lords of the Treasury against such innovations as contributing to destroy the effect of the building.

A little was said about politics: both reprobated Windham's speech respecting Mr. Pitt when a monument to His memory & a public funeral was voted by the House of Commons.—Mr. Tod of Norfolk said it was a wicked speech.

[The papers today contained Buonaparte's speech to the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd. of this month. The following passage is in it: "*I desire peace* with *England*,—the period thereof shall never experience delay on my part.—I shall be ready to conclude a peace, which shall have for its basis the *Treaty* of *Amiens*."—From small notebook.]

CHAPTER XLIII

1806

A Good Chancellor

March 14.—Lysons called. He saw Lord Robert Spencer yesterday who informed him that Mr. Pitt had granted a pension to Mrs. Dixon widow of the Bishop of Downe of £300 a year, and in case of their surviving their Mother, £100 a year to each of the daughters.—The Bishop's property at his death did not altogether amount to more than £2,000.—His eldest Son was or is Aid du Camp to Lord Cathcart.—Two other Sons He had been enabled to provide for in the Church.

Lord Erskine is likely to make a good Chancellor. He will rise early & labour to prepare Himself for a Cause: He is also spirited & has decission.—He will probably not appear to so much advantage as Speaker in the House of Lords: His *Egotism* has already been noticed.—

One English Ship

Villeneuve, the French Admiral captured by Lord Nelson, has sent one of his Captains (Majendie) to France to explain to Buonaparte.—Villeneuve had positive orders to sail from Cadiz. Buonaparte sent one of his Generals (Launston) to the fleet to give him an opinion & He was in the engagement with Sir Robert Calder.—Villeneuve wished He had been in the engagement off *Trafalgar*, as He would then have had a more just idea of the powers of the respective fleets. A notion prevails in the French Navy that one French man of war is equal to two Spanish; and that one English ship is equal to three Spanish.

[Birth.—Lately, at Weobly in Herefordshire Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, aged 64, wife of Mr. Thomas Cooke, Cooper, aged upwards of 70, of a daughter.

This day the Funeral of James Barry, Historical Painter took place. Abt. ½ past 12 the body was removed from the Great room of the Society of Arts, & in a Hearse & four attended by Seventeen Mourning Coaches, was carried to St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited in the centre of the small chapel, at the North-west corner of the Church, while the usual burial service was read by the Revd. Mr. Fly, one of the minor canons; after which the procession moved along the Nave of the Church, and down the spacious staircase into the vaults, or rather church below.

The grave was close to that of the late President, Sir Joshua Reynolds & within abt. 4 feet of that of Sir Christopher Wren. The remainder of the service being concluded the body was deposited in the grave: The inscription on the Coffin plate was " James Barry, died Febry. 22nd. 1806 in his 65th. year."—Small notebook.]

Pitt's Peculiarities

March 15.—Hoppner's portrait of Mr. Pitt was spoken of. Owen, who 8 or 9 years ago painted a portrait of him, said it was Hoppner's best work, and that He wondered Hoppner had dared so strongly to express a character in Mr. Pitt's countenance in which Hauteur & something of disdainful severity were so predominant. It was the *truth* but others had, as usual, when any disagreeable tendency was manifested in the countenance, endeavoured *to soften it.*—He said that notwithstanding his bungling manner of executing his pictures He had in this indicated successfully the effect of the marking of the nose &c.: but that He wd. not be able to copy it.—Owen said, He had seen the cast taken from Mr. Pitt's face after He was dead by Nollekens, from which He said Nollekens wd. never be able to make a bust at all like him witht. the use of a picture to assist Him.—Hoppner saw the Cast with Owen & said "Nollekens you must come to me for assistance."—

On considering the form of the Nose in the *Cast*, Hoppner acknowledged He had not done justice to it in his picture. From the circumstance of the nostrils being drawn down Mr. Pitt's nose had appeared to *turn up at* the end, but it was not so but of a fine form.—Garvey then said that Gainsborough after painting Mr. Pitt told Him (Garvey) that He was surprised on seeing how much He resembled His Father, Lord Chatham, whose nose was aquiline. Owen said the lower part of Mr. Pitt's face was bad, falling in. When He sat to Owen He was very easy & condescending, and seemed desirious of hearing something about art of which He confessed Himself to be ignorant.—Owen sd. a more awkward, ill made *figure* than that of Mr. Pitt could scarcely be, and His cloaths were very ill shaped. Hoppner had Had 20 Copies of the portrait of Mr. Pitt bespoke. Persons have come to his House & sat before the picture crying over it.—Count Woronzow [Russian Ambassador] had offered to give any money for a Copy of it provided it be executed *by Hoppner's own hand.*

Book Publishing

March 16.—John Byrne called & told me He & Hearne, joint proprietors of the first Volume of Antiquities of Great Britain had sold the work to Cadell & Davis, and that He had also sold the eight numbers finished of a second Volume of Antiquities, in which Hearne had no share. Cadell & Davis gave £1600 for the whole work, meaning to make one volume of it. He did not say how much of the £1600 was allowed for the *first volume.*—He said His father had valued the work of the *Lakes* [with

drawings by Farington] at £600.—I said I should be willing to consent to its being sold for £500 or even £400.—

Hayes called.—From a friend of Sir Francis Burdet He had learnt that the two Middlesex Elections cost Sir Francis £56,000 & He had probably paid 3 or £4000 more to relieve persons who had been prosecuted on his acct.

West said that a person who was with the late James Barry had communicated many particulars respecting him. Barry was observed at the eating House where He usually dined to be very unwell. A person who knew him took Him to His house in a Coach, but on attempting to open the door with a Key which Barry had in his pocket He found that some boys, as supposed, had filled the Key hole with dirt & stones so that it could not be unlocked. Upon that He took Barry to a Fruiteress in Mortimer St. where lodgings were to be let & had him put to bed. In the night Barry's nose bled very much & so damaged the bed, that in the morning the people insisted upon his being removed & they charged 36 shillings for the damage done. In this emergency He was taken to Bonomi's [the sculptor's house] in Titchfield St. where through the humanity of Mrs. Bonomi He was taken in, although Bonomi was then so unwell as to be obliged to have a bed on the ground floor.—

Here Barry grew worse, & it appeared that violent humours had been floating in his constitution which at one time seemed to produce an effect like appoplexy, but it was not so, and the disorder which became positive was in *his Chest.* In this condition a trait of him was remarked. Mrs. Bonomi finding property about him, viz: £20 in Cash & £20 in notes, took it that it might be secured for him. During his illness His money came into his mind, & not finding it in his pocket, in the condition He was in, *He went down stairs to enquire* for it.—He was not apprehensive of his approaching end, but about three Hours before He died the person who reported the above to Mr. West thought it his duty to communicate to Him his situation, and proposed to him to have a priest. At first Barry did not appear willing, but the person said to Him "*You can only die once,*" on which Barry consented & a Priest gave him *extreme Unction* which He recd. with proper feeling.—Before His death He acknowledged to this person that *His temper* had not been what it ought to have been, —spoke of the world with respect,—and expressed that He died in peace with all mankind.—

CHAPTER XLIV

1806

The First Submarine

March 16.—Mr. Fulton is an American.* He is the person who contrived the navigable machines to blow up Ships,—some of his experiments were tried in France & some have been made in England.—He told me [he] had resided 6 years in France. That Buonaparte who had done so much for the *glory* of that Country, a word that operates powerfully on Frenchmen, is and cannot be otherways than popular. Besides who else have they to look to.—Agriculture is greatly improved since the lands were divided into many hands & posessed independently. —The French Soldiers are strongly posessed with a notion of making a conquest of England, & have an idea of *Lombard street* as containing immense wealth. They were impatient on being removed from *Bullogne* where they expected to embark for England, & Buonaparte pacified them by giving them *double pay* before they marched to Germany the last autumn. Mr. Fulton travelled with a Soldier who came to the Army a *Conscript.* He asked him how He liked being forced to go. He said not at all at first, but when He joined His regiment, in a fortnight His comrades laughed Him out of his uneasiness.—

Fulton spoke of the great eloquence and energy of some of the French Lecturers at their Institutes,—so animated & explanatory. Those on the contrary, which He had heard at our *Royal Institution*, [London], though well informed and able, were cold and unimpressive.—

Mrs. Poggi told me she went to Frankfort with Mr. Poggi [a picture dealer] in August last. A Lady at *Dusseldorf*, wife to the Head Director of the Arts there, and an accomplished woman, said to Mrs. Poggi, that

* Robert Fulton (1765-1815) was the son of poor Irish parents, and, with little education, he at an early age was apprenticed to a jeweller in Philadelphia. The art of painting, however, intervened, and in his twenty-second year he came to England to study under Benjamin West, his fellow-countryman. But meeting the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl Stanhope, and James Watt, Fulton was led, partly through their influence, to forsake portrait and landscape painting for engineering. Going to Paris, he was responsible for the first panorama ever shown in the French capital. In 1801 his submarine boat, the *Nautilus*, blew up a small vessel with a torpedo in Brest Harbour; he was the first to apply steam to navigation with success; he constructed the first steam warship for the United States, and other valuable machines were invented by him. Fulton died in New York on February 24, 1815. See Vol. II.

she at one time had seven French Soldiers quartered at Her House, but that such was their civility, that she preferred having them as enemies to having *Austrians* or *Russians* as friends.

After the company were gone West spoke of the Academy & expressed how comfortable He felt since He withdrew from the Chair, which He said, if the King were to propose it He would beg to decline accepting it.—

March 17.—Landseer called in the evening. He told me that He had this day attended a Committee of the Royal Institution, Lord Morton in the Chair. Mr. Bernard & two other members only were present. He [Landseer] was charged with having in a late Lecture alluded to the late Alderman Boydell & others, denying to Him the credit of having advanced the art of Engraving, but on the contrary of having degraded it, and that all the merit of the popularity which English Prints had at home and abroad sometime ago was due to Woollet, Strange, Ryland, &c.—He was told by Mr. Bernard that it had been absolutely forbid to remark upon Characters so as to give offence to anyone, & that by what He had spoken He had *deviated* from the established rule.—He replied that He had not mentioned *names* & that as the late Mr. Boydell was understood to be alluded to, He must observe that He being now dead, He might be spoken of, or how could Mr. Davy, the Professor of Chemistry to the Institution, [and inventor of the miner's lamp that bears his name] be permitted to mention *Galvin* [Galvani], when speaking His opinion of *Galvinism.*

As none of those gentlemen who formed the Committee had *heard His Lecture* He desired to read to them the passage which had been complained of, but they declined Hearing it,—& He was desired to withdraw.—In the course of the day He recd. notice by order of the Committee, that it was with regret they informed Him that His assistance, as a Professor, wd. no longer be required.—He said to me that in speaking of the falling off of engraving under the late management of Publishers, He referred to the *Stalls* at the fairs of Frankfort, & of Leipsic, for the heaps of unsold English prints to prove it.—

Prince Hoares on the Arts in England, published by R. Philips, 6 Bridge St. Blackfryars—7s. 6d. Peter Coxe's address to the Royal Academicians, a poetical Epistle under the feigned name of *Fabricia Nuncz* on their electing an Architect to be their President, published price 2s. 6d. Stocdale.

Lord Grenville Much Affected

March 19.—Hughes brought me an invitation from Miss Heyman [Privy Purse to the Princess of Wales] to dine with her, but that it must be at Hughes's house where she gave Her dinners.—He said Miss Heyman is upon terms of great intimacy with Lady Grenville and usually dines twice a week at Lord Grenvilles. She happened to be there on the

night when His Lordship recd. a letter from the Bishop of Lincoln informing Him that the Physicians had declared that all Hopes of Mr. Pitt's recovery were over. The Marquiss of Buckingham & Mr. Thomas Grenville* were also there. After Lord Grenville had read the letter He appeared to be much affected & immediately left the room. The Marquiss & Mr. Thomas Grenville then each read the letter & laid it down witht. seeming to be particularly interested in the contents of it. Lady Grenville was much affected.—In a quarter of an hour Lord Grenville returned with his eyes swollen & visibly distressed.—Lord Grenville has secured pensions to Lady Hester Stanhope who resided with Mr. Pitt, and also to one of Her sisters.

Hughes attended the Funeral of Mr. Pitt as one of the Prebends of Westminster Abbey.—He said many of the Noblemen & Gentlemen who attended were affected to shedding tears. Lord Mulgrave was so much so as scarcely to be able to support himself.—He said He had been informed that the female part of the Royal family were much affected on hearing of Mr. Pitt's death.—I asked Him how the King recd. it. He said He had not heard, but that the King was not by disposition apt to be much affected upon hearing of events of that nature.—

Lord Dartmouth told Miss Heyman that when the new Administration were making their arrangements the Prince of Wales insisted that the two appointments of Lord Chamberlain & Steward of the Household should be left to His Majesty : but that the Master of the Horse He believed the King was not interested about.—

Lady Williams Wynne, speaking to Miss Heyman abt. the new arrangements expressed an apprehension that Her brother, Lord Grenville, would be outnumbered by the Fox's.—Canning met Lord Grenville, & said something laughingly at which Lord Grenville smiled. Canning added "You have got the Doctor (Lord Sidmouth) among you ; He is like the Small Pox, everybody must have him once."—

English and Irish will Never Agree

Hughes yesterday dined in Company with Dr. Butson, late Dean of Waterford, now Bishop of Clonfert. The Bishop is an Englishman, but has resided in Ireland thirty six years. He talked abt. the disposition of the Irish people, and appeared to know them well.—He said they

* The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, elder brother of Lord Grenville, was born on December 3, 1755. He became President of the Board of Control in July, 1806, and First Lord of the Admiralty after the death of Fox in 1807. In the following year, however, Grenville retired from public life, and devoted himself to literature and the formation of the splendid library which he bequeathed to the British Museum. "A great part of my library," he says in his will, "has been purchased from the profits of a sinecure office given to me by the public, and I feel it to be a debt and a duty that I should acknowledge this obligation by giving that library so acquired to the British Museum for the use of the public."

The office referred to was that of "Chief Justice in Eyre south of Trent," which Grenville held from 1800 until his death at Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, on December 18, 1846. Hoppner painted three portraits of him.

are remarkably quick, with great capacity, but want solidity. Their character is very unlike that of the English, to whom He is convinced, they never were or are inclined, nor does He think they ever will be so. They do not assimilate,—nor does He believe they will ever be so compounded with the English as to produce a union of sentiment & agreement, they are held by force. They more resemble the French in disposition & wd. be more easily incorporated with them. He said that being a Bishop it might be supposed His sentiments wd. be affected by it in whatever respected the proposed Catholic Emancipation, but He declared it to be his opinion that such a measure wd. have no radical effect towards bringing the people of the two Countries into a state of real union. He thought of England as of a Country which has reached its acme, but of Ireland as being in its infancy.

He said though He had spoken of their comparative want of solidity, yet the Country has produced many men capable *of deep* investigation, in severe studies of religion, mathematics &c. &c.,—but with this capability is united habits of dissipation to excess. One of the heads of the University has written a book upon the *divine attonement* in which is included all that can be urged on the subject. Yet this man is devoted to company, & the bottle.—The new Lord Chancellor, Ponsonby, is a very able Lawyer & a good speaker, yet like the rest He passes half his time at the table ;—so did the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Clare.—By quickness of parts, and temporary exertions, they acquire a great deal of that knowledge which they are in pursuit of but dissipation is general among them.

In one opinion Hughes thought the Bishop talked too much like a *Theorist.* He believed that a time would come when Ireland would be at a high point of power & importance, while on the contrary of England as having reached its zenith and inclining to decay.—In this the Bishop did not seem to remember the size and physical capacities of Ireland, or its situation with respect to larger countries, which, one or other, must always controul it.—

The King's Favourite Child

Hughes being desirous to obtain something not of great consequence would have applied to Lord Grenville for it but situated as He has been with the Royal family He considered it most prudent to make application to the King, and for that purpose called today upon the Duke of Cambridge to induce Him to mention it to the King. The Duke said He was *ready* to go that moment to Lord Grenville, but could not well speak to the *King* as "He was yet sore" and wd. not probably like to ask anything of the new Ministry.—The Duke of Cambridge is a very amiable man ; very decent in his conduct ; and by his moderation keeps well with all his family. He is the Kings favourite Child, & is much with him and the Queen ; but He also occasionally visits the Prince of Wales,—which the Duke of Cumberland does not. Both those Dukes were pupils to Hughes.—

CHAPTER XLV

1806

A Famous Portrait

March 19.—Sale of the late Marquiss of Lansdown's Collection of pictures at Lansdown House. This and the following day.—American Consul bought Washington's portrait [by Gilbert Stuart]* for 515 guineas.—

March 20.—C. Offley called, on his way to the 2nd. days sale of the Lansdown Collection.—I expressed my surprise that with his love of pictures, & his personal knowledge of Smirke He had no work of his.—He replied that He had bought two of his pictures now on Sale at the British Institution Gallery at 30 guineas, & that He had for some weeks past had in his mind a series of subjects which He shd. [get] Smirke to paint for him.—As I was to dine with him to-day He wished me to bring Smirke with me.—

C. Offley I dined at. In the evening Offley mentioned to Smirke the Series of Subjects for painting which for several weeks, from the time Mr. Cecil had preached an excellent sermon upon it, had been in his mind. It was the story in Scripture of *Ahab & Naboth's vineyard* which He thought would furnish matter for 4 or 6 pictures & He wished Smirke to undertake it, which was agreed to be further considered.

March 21.—Westmacott called & spoke of the British Institution Exhibition. He said at the *Thatched House* Academy Club, Hoppner had spoken of it with dislike & called it " The puke of the Royal Academy Exhibition."

Off St. Domingo

March 23.—[The Tower & Park guns having fired, He informed me it was on acct. of news from Admiral Duckworth who off St. Domingo,

* Gilbert Charles Stuart was born in the State of Rhode Island, America, in either 1754, 1755, or 1756 (as variably stated), and became a portrait painter. Early in life he studied in England under Benjamin West, and won considerable fame in this country. He painted portraits of George III., George IV., Sir Joshua Reynolds, the William Grant of Congalton skating in St. James's Park, which belongs to Lord Charles Pelham-Clinton, and the portrait of Washington, referred to by Farington, was painted for Lord Lansdowne. Stuart returned to America and died at Boston in 1828.

on the 6th. of February, with 7 sail of the Line attacked 5 sail of the Line of French Ships,—took three & burnt the other two.—

English Ships.		*French Ships.*	
Superbe.	74.	On Shore. L'Imperial.	120
Northumberland.	74.	do. Le Deomede.	84
Canopus.	74.	taken L'Alexander.	84
Donegal.	80.	do. Le Jupiter.	74.
Atlas.	74.	do. Le Brave.	74.
Spencer.	74.		
Agamemnon.	64.		

From small notebook.]

Lord St. Vincent Disliked

March 24.—C. Offley's I dined at.—Captain Waring told me He sailed with Lord St. Vincent while Captain Grey was with Him.—He said Captain Grey disliked being at Sea, very much preferring a domestic life on shore. He married one of the Miss Whitbreads & has several children. He is very passionate, but of a good disposition. He is now Commissioner at Sheerness. Captn. W. said He believed Lord St. Vincent is disliked by two-thirds of the Navy, & very much liked by the other third.

March 25.—C. Offley came to us with an acct. of the 2d. days sale of Bouchier Cleeve (Sir George Yonge's) Collection of pictures which sold at high prices.

		price Guineas
bought by Parke, Hautboy*	Democritus at Abdera as discovered by Hippocrates contemplating the end of all things—size: 11 feet 4 by 7—1	700
	Diogenes casting away a golden Cup on seeing a peasant drinking water out of his hand, size do.....	750
	Landscape, Hobbema—3 feet 3 by 2 feet 7.....	400
	Horses by Vandyke, *a Sketch*—2ft. 2 by 1 ft. 2	215

* In "The Farington Diary," under March 25, 1806, "Parke, Hautboy," is credited, says Mr. Joseph E. Bridge, with buying pictures to the amount of some 700 guineas. This might be John Parke, the celebrated oboe player (b. 1745, d. 1829), but more probably his son, W. T. Parke, for forty years "principal oboist" at Covent Garden. He published some amusing "Musical Memoirs" in 1830. He had some influential patrons, notably, the Duke of Cumberland and the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), so that I think he was only acting as agent at this sale, and not buying for himself. Where are the said pictures now?

[It was John Parke. His pictures were sold at Christie's in 1836.—Ed.]

	Ruysdael, view near Haarlem, 2 feet by 1 ft. 9	110
	Boats sailing—Vandevelde,—1 foot 2 by 1 ft. 4	153
Marquiss Stafford	Pordenone, Woman accused of Adultery, 7 feet 9 by 3 ft. 6.....	520

The whole collection (two days' sale) produced £8,292. 18. 0.

Windham and Pitt

March 26.—Mr. Windhams conduct with respect to Mr. Pitt was reprobated by all. It was said to have sunk him much in the opinion of those who were most inclined to him. His speech in the house of Commons was not required by the occasion.—Miss Heyman said, His mind in the course of it, was filled with the idea of Mr. Burke, for whom He wished Honor's but none were paid, & He was urged on by his feelings to express Himself improperly. She added that such was His temperament that He was fit for anything rather than a Statesman.—She said Mr. Fox acted more properly, as He could not after what had passed politically, have well said less than He did.—Hughes observed that Windham seemed to flinch from His principle before the funeral of Mr. Pitt, for the day before being asked by Mr. Harvey, the Recorder of Norwich, whether He meant to attend, He replied, not by avowing the principle upon which He had objected to the honors paid to Mr. Pitt, but looked at the weather,—complained of cold,—& said He was afraid of exposing Himself to it.—

Lawrence was much extolled by the Ladies on acct. of his agreeable manner & talents. Miss Heyman sd. she was at a party where a circle was formed round Windham,—Sir George Beaumont, & Lawrence, while they discussed some points of Shakesperes works, and that it was agreed by those abt. her, that Lawrence surpassed both the others in acuteness & justness of criticism.

The Duke and Pitt

The Duke of Sussex told Hughes to-day that the Duke of Cumberland had decidedly joined [the] opposition & added "He was a d——d fool for so doing."—The Duke of Sussex does not feel respect for Mr. Pitt, & says He tolerated the Royal family with more disrespect than any other person had done.—He said the Duke of Cambridge at the end of last Summer was to have gone [as] Commander to Hanover; but after the *King had signed the appointment*, Mr. Pitt insisted upon it being disanulled.—

Hughes said the Bishop of London [Beilby Porteus] is an extraordinary man for His activity and general capability at the age of 75,—He is an early riser, always *abt. 7 oClock*, often lights his own fire,—and finishes his Diocese duty before 10 oClock, He drinks a glass of wine at dinner & about two glasses afterwards & does not like to sit long.

The great building at Kew after costing £100,000 is now at a stand.

The workmen were discharged on Saturday last. The King not now being able to *see* what is going forward has lost his interest in it, & the Queen never liked it.*

Hughes spoke of the expense of *Coals* used in all the King's Palaces, viz.: Windsor,—Hampton Ct.—Kew,—St. James's—Queen's Palace &c. and said it amounted to £12,000 a year.

The goodness of Mr. Pitts disposition was shewn in his behaviour to Lord Sidmouth, who being under affliction on acct. of the sudden *idiotcy* of his Son, Mr. Pitt frequently visited notwithstanding their political separation, & promised him the Clerkship of the Polls, should his Son, who then held that valuable appointment, die.—

Fox and Novel Reading

March 28.—Edridge also came. He spoke of His having made a drawing of the late Bishop of Downe for Mr. Fox. He said that Mr. Fox speaking of what was most pleasurable in life, gave His opinion that "to lay on the grass on a hot Summer day, and read a novel, was among the first pleasures."

Edridge Has seen something of *Mr. Grey* & thought Him a *conceited man*.—It was the desire of Mr. Grey to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the ill state of his Father, Lord Grey's, health, rendering it probable that He might soon be called to the House of Lords, it was judged better that He shd. take an Office where He might remain. Lord Spencer did not like the trouble of the Office of first Lord of the Admiralty.—

* George III., after buying Kew House, pulled it down and began a new building from designs by James Wyatt, but it was never completed. The parts erected were removed in 1827.

CHAPTER XLVI

1806

The Budget

March 28.—Edridge talked with me abt. insuring His life for the benefit of his family. He said when He left Pether,* in 1789, He had nothing, and now had realised £140 a year. He sd. He could well spare £50 a year for insurance. He has 2 Children—a girl 15—a boy 4.—

[Lord Henry Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the Budget today—He stated the unredeemed funded debt to be 517,280,000. redeemed debt *interest* of it to liquidate the above 123,476,000.

He said that the Loan He had made this morning was for £20,000,000, of which £18,000,000 was for England & £2,000,000 for Ireland. Of this loan, He said, no less a sum than £5,800,000 was to supply arrears & defficiencies of last year, so that the loan for the current year was only for £12,200,000. Those arrears consisted of subsidies.—He spoke of the expediency of raising a considerable part of the supplies within the year which plan had been adopted by Mr. Pitt in 1793 and efforts made under the name of Assessed Taxes,—Income Tax & or, more recently Property Tax.—He stated that the unredeemed debt on the 5th of Febry. 1793 was £227,989,000. On the 5th. of Febry. 1803 it was £481,572,000 which was an increase in the ten years of £253,583,000. making an average increase in each year of £25,358,333.—He then proceeded to propose the Taxes :

Property Tax and Loan

He proposed to carry at once to the Sum of £10 pr.cent, as its *natural limit*, in preference to gradually advancing it.—The produce of this Tax wd. be £5,000,000.

He stated the defficiency on the Civil list on the 5th of Jan. 1806, to be £158,025.

Lord Grenville & Lord Henry Petty settled the Loan amounting to £20,000,000 this morning at 10 oClock. The Minister proposed to give for every £100 subscribed to the Loan, 100 in the 3 per cents, the bidding

* William Pether (1738 ?-1821), mezzotint engraver. A print by him of his self portrait is in the Print Room of the British Museum.

to be in the reduced, that is, the party offering to take the least quantity of Reduced to have the Loan. The lowest offer was made by the coalesced parties, Messrs. Goldsmid, Robarts, and Sir F. Baring who took 66 in the Reduced. The offer of the Stock Exchange was to take 68. The accepted offer is certainly advantageous to the public.

For every £100 money
100 3 pr. cents Consols.
66 Reduced
which at the price of the day, is as follows,—

100 Consols	60½	—	60	5	0
66 Reduced	59½	—	39	5	4
Discount			3	10	0
			103	0	4

Immediately on the return, the first price of Omnium was 3½ then 3¾ next 4; and afterwards 3⅞—Consols were in the morning 60⅜ths., ¼, and on the event being known 60½, ⅜ths. for money 60, 7-8ths.—61 for the account.—

John Soane elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. —Small notebook.]

March 29.—C. J. & Wm. Offley called, also [Dr.] Hayes who spoke with approbation of the new Tax on Tobacco which He considers very prejudicial to the Constitution,—as are Snuff and Tea.—

Front Parlour, Back Parlour

Genl. Morgans No. 15 Portland Place I went to & saw the models by Rossi & Bacon for a statue of Marquiss Wellesley to be erected at Calcutta. —The name of each person who went to view them was desired to be written on a Card under the words *Front Parlour* or *Back Parlour*, as expressing approbation of the model in either room.—Bacon's was in the *Front* & Rossi's in the *Back Parlour*.—I saw the names of Charles Long, —Sir Abraham Hume,—& Mr. Hume, under *Front Parlour*,—On the contrary Smirke & Daniell yesterday & I today wrote our names under *Back Parlour*.—

I dined & was the evening alone having on my way home called on Smirke,—who said if a statue from Bacon's model was to be erected here He wd. shun the place where it was to be seen.—

Artists and High Prices

March 30.—Sir George [Beaumont] had heard of the British Institution & that the artists had put very high prices upon their pictures which He said would knock the Institution up. He said a few respectable artists shd. have adopted another plan, & have put on moderate prices by way of example.—

Edridge I called on & met Lord Cawdor & Lord Kensington there. Lord Cawdor told me the collection of pictures made by the late Duke

of Bridgewater & left by Him to the Marquiss of Stafford are *Heirlooms* & cannot be disposed of otherways some of the pictures shd. be removed as not being worthy of the Collection.—

Cast of Pitt's Face

Sir George Beaumont came in after Lord Cawdor & Lord K. left us, and we went together to Nollekens to see the cast of Mr. Pitt's face taken after he was dead by Nollekens, who told us that at Eleven oClock on the morning on which Mr. Pitt died at a *quarter past four*, Mr. Angerstein came to Him.—*Mr. Angerstein* said that a resemblance of so great a man shd. be preserved, and asked Nollekens if He wd. not go to Putney & take a Cast from his face, to which Nollekens replied He could go in an Hour, which He did in a Chaise, and met Mr. Angerstein there, who having applied to the Bishop of Lincoln & obtained His permission, Nollekens proceeded to take the Cast.

Nollekens told us that when Hoppner first saw the Cast he sd. He shd. not have known it; but after contemplating it some time the likeness grew upon him & He expressed His feeling of the resemblance of the nose &c.—Nollekens has been engaged to make a Bust in Marble from the Cast for Mr. Angerstein, and another for Lord Mulgrave and to assist Him in making it like, Lord Mulgrave has lent Him Hoppner's portrait of Mr. Pitt for some days, and we agreed that the Bust in *Clay* now working by Nollekens is a most excellent likeness having the true expression of Mr. Pitt's face.—Nollekens said He had orders for 8 busts.—

The Empress of Fashion

Nollekens informed us that the Duchess of Devonshire died this morning at 3 oClock of a fever which had been upon her three weeks.—She was in her 49th year.*

* Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire (1757-1806) was the eldest daughter of John, first Earl Spencer. The Duke was the "first match" in England, she the "Empress of Fashion," by whose authority the ludicrous hoop was abandoned for a simple and more gracious style. Her gaiety was dignified by moral and intellectual qualities that won for her the favour of the highest and the lowest in the land. To secure the election of Fox for Westminster in 1784, did she not visit "the most blackguard houses in Longacre, and (in spite of coarse reception) offer kisses for the votes of men some of them worse than tars"? And was she not always welcome in the company of talented men and women? Her friends included Horace Walpole, Fox, Sheridan, and Dr. Johnson, who was "kindly received and pressed" by her to stay when he called at Chatsworth in that same year.

Artists vied with each other to paint her charms, and the most famous, if not the finest, of her portraits, when sent to Christie's in 1876, filled the King Street rooms with a distinguished crowd for a whole week. On the day of the sale excitement was intense, and at its appearance on the easel "a burst of applause showed the universal appreciation of the picture." And at Mr. Agnew's last call of 10,100 guineas, "the audience, densely packed . . . stamped, clapped, and bravoed," little thinking that the portrait was not quite what their fancy painted; was not, indeed, wholly the work of Gainsborough. The sensation caused by the sale was mild compared with the furore created when the "Duchess" was stolen one night from Messrs. Agnew's gallery and remained in hiding until discovered in Chicago on March 28, 1901. It was afterwards purchased by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan for some £60,000, it was said.

The thief was the son of a German Jew.

GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE AND LADY G. CAVENDISH.

From the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds at Chatsworth.

[*To face p.* 174.

WHITECHAPEL

I returned with Edridge to His house & [George] Baker came to us & informed us that at Lord Lansdowne's sale He purchased Cipriani's *original drawing* for the Royal Academy Diploma for 31 guineas.—It was given to the late Marquess by the Sons of Cipriani.—Edridge shewed me His new list of prices for drawing portraits.—He had before 15 guineas for a single whole length.—He now has 20 guineas.—

CHAPTER XLVII

1806

Pitt and Stimulating Medicines

April 1.—Mr. Worsley [of Platt, near Manchester] gave an unfavorable acct. of the state of trade at Manchester. Those who have not large capitals will fall. The *Printers* last year had no profits.—

[Frederick William, King of Prussia, declared by Proclamation that the Electoral States of the House of Brunswick, situated in Germany had passed over to Him from the Emperor Napoleon who had obtained them by right of conquest, in consideration of the cession of three of his provinces.—From small notebook.]

April 2.—Mrs. Phipps sd. Hoppner was unwilling that Nollekens shd. have the use of his portrait of Mr. Pitt to enable him to complete his model, as He was apprehensive it might lessen the value of his portrait when shewn in the [Royal Academy] Exhibition.

Mrs. Phipps sd. Mr. Pitts stomach had been much injured by Stimulating medicines prescribed for Him by Sir Walter Farquhar: But Sir Walter had warned Him that though to prop Him up for certain particular occasions it might be necessary for Him to take them, that they ought not to be used *habitually* or *frequently* as their effect wd. be prejudicial. This caution Mr. Pitt disregarded.—

Pitt and Laughter

Mr. Phipps sd. he had often been in company with Mr. Pitt at his [Mr. Phipps's] Brother, Lord Mulgraves, and found him sociable & disposed to attend to anyone: but Mr. Phipps confessed that though He had often been in a state of laughter in Mr. Pitt's company, yet He never could be with him witht. associating the idea of his superiority & importance so as to feel an effect from it.

Mrs. Phipps sd. she had heard that the Duchess of Devonshire had applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for places if they could be had to see the funeral of Mr. Pitt.—The Archbishop hurt at the application replied that Westminster Abbey was not a place of public amusement.—Mrs. Phipps thought the Duchess in her request might have been mistaken

by the Archbishop & that He conceived it to arise from the remains of party feeling.—

April 3.—Went to Sir George Beaumont's to breakfast & saw his pictures intended for Exhibition, viz.: Peele Castle,—a Landscape with Children in imitation of Rubens,—a view of the Lake of Nemi and a study near Cole-orton [Sir George's residence],—also some other studies. —Sir George mentioned that Owen [R.A.] had told Him of the improper expressions used by Northcote [R.A.] respecting Mr. Pitt.—I sd. Northcote frequently made use of strong expressions more from a vanity arising from a desire to excite surprise at his violence than from really feeling as He spoke.—

Mrs. Byrne I called on. She told me [that her husband] Byrne [the engraver] died much in debt. He owed Mr. Greenway £800.—All the property she had He had posession of viz: £500 in money when they married, and £50 a year, an annuity for 8 years, also £200 left to her by the late Marquiss Donegal.—This when returned to Her from the sale of his effects was all she had to subsist upon.—

Lady Beaumont today said that Dr. Bailie had said *Wine* and *Tea* were great causes of human destruction.—

For our Country's Defence

[Mr. Windham [War Minister] brought forward in the House of Commons his new *Plan* for the defence of the Country.—Speakers on Government side: Messrs. Windham, Fox, Sir Wm. Young, Sir Jas. Langham, Col: Crauford, C. Dundass, Col: Graham. On opposition side: Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Yorke, Sir Jas. Pulteney.

Windham's proposals were, That the service of the *regular* troops shd. be for 7, 14, or 21 years, at the end of each of which periods the Soldier may claim his discharge, or on remaining in the army to have a progressive encrease of pay for the 2d. and 3d. terms.—

On the Militia He wd. not touch, as He considered them to be equal to the troops of the line for every purpose of home defence.—

With respect to the Volunteers his suggestion was, that such as were effective and defrayed their own expenses, should be exempted from the general call to training.—They are, however, by a new arrangement, to be gradually reduced in number, and the expenses of the present Corps to be reduced to a limited Sum.—

The fourth, and most important article is that which calls for the training of the whole population of the Country to Arms; the Classes included in this general levy are thus distinguished—from 16 to 24, from 24 to 32, from 32 to 40 years of age. Each Class to be disciplined alternately for 26 days in each year, and to receive 1s. per diem for each day of exercise.—

Punishment Lessened

In the above Plan it is proposed that the Severity of Corporal punishment should be lessened—desertion to be punished with the loss of *the*

whole time previously served. A Court Martial may restore the benefit of half the time.

In the Cavalry & Artillery as more time is required to make a Soldier, the terms of service are to be 10 years, 6 & 5.—

The Militia to remain nearly as it is, but the mode of recruiting it by Ballot to be abolished; in future to be recruited by a small bounty.—

The Irish Militia to be allowed to enter the line.

The Volunteers not to have the allowances they have lately received from Government: but to be reduced to those who are no expence to the Country, but able to defray their own expences.—The allowance of clothing to the Volunteers to be allowed for one year more. None entering Volunteer Corps hereafter to be allowed higher rank than that of Captain; and as to the present Volunteer Officers, no Regular Officer not below the rank of Captain to be commanded by any Volunteer Officer.

Population in 1806

The population of this Country is estimated at *nine millions*. The half of this number of course are females. Deducting from the remainder the Men above 40, and the Boys, there will remain such a number as that the ballot for 200,000 men cannot touch more than *one* man out of *Twenty five*, and the man thus selected has not to serve more than 26 days in the year.

There was no division but in the course of the debate, Mr. Fox said, "If unfortunately, the Country shd. be brought to that state in which neither an advantageous peace could be obtained nor the war carried on with any prospect of success, as to reducing the power of the enemy, then wd. a most awful situation of things occur, and in which no Minister could be said to lie in a bed of roses. In such a state it wd. be necessary to come to the alternative of adopting that system which some thought our insular situation afforded, to separate entirely from the Continent, and become *Divisos Orbe Britannos*, or of undertaking one of the most difficult uphill struggles that ever fell to the lot of this or any other country. He was certainly disposed to adopt the latter alternative.

Fox and Military Force

In the mean time, however, while every care was taken to adopt the best possible means of opposing an invading army, the true policy was not to be so panic struck with the fear of invasion as to neglect making advantageous attacks on the enemy.—He said that what had recently happened in Europe had weaned him from the opinions He had formerly entertained, and He now considered it necessary for this country to maintain a large military force in *Peace* as well as in War.—

If that did happen *which He was strongly of opinion never would*, namely that the enemy should land a very considerable force on our shores, it was fit that preparations should be made to oppose them at every step, and that the country should not fall by the loss of a single battle, as Austria had fallen by the battle of Austerlitz. If any mis-

fortune shd. happen, it was consoling to reflect that at every point there were men ready to fill up the ranks of the army."—From small note-book.]

April 4.—J. Offley [wine merchant] called in the afternoon.—He mentioned the profits of their House for the last year to be £1500 a share.—He & Charles have each 2 shares,—Forrester one share.—He told me His expenses are now abt. £1800 a year.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1806

Turner's Pictures

April 5.—Sir G. Beaumont's I dined at.—Turner's pictures at the British Institution were spoken of. Sir George said they appeared to Him to be like the works of an *old man* who had ideas but had lost his power of execution.—He said Havil speaks of Turner as being superior to Claude,—Poussin, or any other; & that Claude had nothing but colour.—Daniell sd. Turner's pictures appeared to him to resemble Tapestry.—Sir George had been to-day at Kensington & had seen Calcott's pictures. He spoke of them as being like pictures by Ruysdael, which had been worn down and then worked upon in a fuzzy manner, but that there were silver grey skies well imitated & good colour.—Bourgeois has told Sir George that the Niobe by Wilson at the Duke of Gloucester's is to be sold & that the Academy ought to give 1000 guineas for it.—

The King of Prussia

[An Order of Council, His Majesty present, was issued, and inserted in this night's gazette, ordering the detention of Prussian Vessels in our Ports, or of Vessels bound to the Ems, Weser, Elbe, Baltic, &c., in consequence of his Majesty having recd. advice that the King of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, & other dominions belonging to his Majesty, in a forcible & hostile manner; and has also, notified that all British Ships shall be excluded from the Ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith. The utmost care to be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board the said Ships & Vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained. Upon the above being reported the Stocks fell nearly 2 per cent.—From small notebook.]

Mr. Windham informed the Lord Mayor that General Janssen Commander of the Dutch forces at the Cape of Good Hope had surrendered to Sir David Baird, by Capitulation on 18th. of Jany. 1806.—

April 8.—Lysons called. Lord Stanhope's behaviour to his wife Lady Stanhope has caused Her to obtain a separate maintenance. By

the management of Sir Joseph Banks His Lordship has settled £1500 a year upon Her.—To force Him to this He was threatened with being proceeded against for Adultery.—Lady Stanhope,* is the daughtr. of a Mr. Grenville, Cousin to Lord Grenville, & Her mother was Cousin to Sir Joseph Banks.

April 10.—Constable called. He had sent a picture of Ld. Nelson's engagement to the Exhibition.—He spoke of His Uncle, Mr. David Pike Watts having applied to West to know the price of one of His pictures shewn in his gallery.—West postponed naming a price, but afterwards wrote to Mr. Watts & mentioned a sum greater than Mr. Watts was disposed to give, which He communicated to West, who in answer expressed His willingness to name a *smaller Sum*, provided Mr. Watts wd. keep it a secret. Mr. Watts felt hurt at this & replied that as He wd. not lay under an obligation on such an acct. or place Himself under such circumstances, He shd. decline having the picture on either of his conditions. Mr. Watts spoke of this proceeding with great disatisfaction.

Mrs. Kettle† left a Son and a daughr. each of whom had abt. £5000. The Son is in India, from whence He sent His picture to His Sister by an Ensign of a regt. who affected to see His future wife in a picture she had sent to her brother, & contrived by means of delivering Her Brothers picture to establish an acquaintance with Her & soon to marry her.—

* Charles, third Earl Stanhope (1753-1816), married first in 1774, Lady Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham. She was the mother of the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope. The Countess died on July 20, 1780, and the Earl married on March 17, 1781, Louisa, daughter and sole heiress of the Hon. Henry Grenville, Governor of Barbados, and their elder son Philip Henry became the fourth Earl.

† In all likelihood the younger daughter of the elder James Paine, the architect. She married Tilly Kettle, the portrait painter, who was born in London about 1740. He studied under his father (a house-painter), afterwards in the Duke of Richmond's gallery of casts and later the St. Martin's Lane Academy. Kettle had a special aptitude for portraiture and first exhibited at the Free Society of Artists, in 1761, and in the following year he repaired Streater's painting on the ceiling of the theatre at Oxford. Continuing to produce portraits until 1770, Kettle then went to India, where he stayed for seven years. The pictures sent home from the East brought him into notice, and on returning to London he began to contribute to the Royal Academy, showing there, in 1782, the full-length portrait of Admiral Kempenfeldt, now at Greenwich Hospital. Kettle prospered for a time, but eventually became bankrupt, and, in 1786, started again for India by an overland route. He, however, fell ill on the way and died at Aleppo, leaving a widow and two children.

His portraits are strong, and good enough to have been mistaken for the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, but their market value was and still is very small. For example, two portraits ascribed to him were purchased about sixty years ago, along with a third picture, for less than a guinea. The third canvas turned out to be an unrecorded masterpiece by Romney, representing a boy and a girl, and, when it appeared at Christie's, unframed, dirty, and torn here and there, it was bought, by Messrs. Agnew, after considerable competition, for 6,500 guineas. On the other hand, a fine "Portrait of a Lady" by Kettle fetched on the same day a paltry 205 guineas.

Shee was Violent

A heavy dispute took place today. Shee is fallen off: His large picture of Prospero & Miranda is very bad, the whole Council agreed in it. His portrait of Lord Sheffield very indifferent.—Garvey yesterday obtained that *Prospero* shd. be placed in the *Center* at the bottom of the room on trial as to effect. Today Fuseli produced a dark picture *Ugolino* & pleaded on that acct. for the bottom center. The Committee excepting Garvey were inclined to it.—Garvey informed Shee of the probability of the Change. Shee came down & was violent at the Academy & Hoppner & Garvey went to Him.—He wd. have his picture returned if not allowed to remain where it then was.—It rested for a time that a Council shd. be summoned to decide the matter, but words having passed between Hoppner & Fuseli upon the subject, Fuseli said He wd. to shew that no effect remained upon His mind from Hoppner's expressions, give up the place to *Him*, to dispose of, which Hoppner accepted, saying, that Fuseli's was a better picture, but that His friendship for Shee caused Him to decide for it.—In the course of what passed Shee learnt the sentiments of the Council as to the little merit of his picture & *that* it wd. do Him no good to have it so placed, but that He sd. He wd. take to Himself insisting upon the picture remaining where it was.—

Statues Old and New

April 11.—He [Marchant] spoke of the English Sculptors. He sd. Nollekens was much superior to any other, in knowledge of the figure & in execution. He had not much mind, but great experience. He sd. His monument of *Mrs. Howard* is a very fine work, & His Venus a beautiful figure, but the head inferior to the other parts. He sd. Flaxman designs in an affected manner. He has more science than Nollekens, but His designs are a mixture of the Antique & the Gothic.—

Rossi's Edward & Eleonora is a work of great merit; but His monument in St. Pauls very badly designed & executed. Rossi cd. do nothing witht. Smirke's designs.—

Marchant spoke of the manner in which ancient statues are repaired, pieces of marble that match the color of the statue are attached to the injured part by Cramps of Iron, and worked to the form required. Heads that do not properly belong to the figure are often affixed to them. The statue of Demosthenes in the possession of the Duke of Dorset has not its proper head, but it matches the statue very well. At Rome Marchant observed to the late Gavin Hamilton that He had put an old Head upon a young body; Hamilton allowed it, but sd. He had no other that matched so well.

Bacon Junr. finishes with care, but is defficient in taste & knowledge of the antique. He designs His parts in a *petite* manner.—He sd. He had offered to show Bacon some models to explain in what He is defficient.—

Westmacott has the assistance of an Italian to complete His works; but they appeared to Him to be going on but indifferently.

Marchant dined at the Duke of Montrose's last week.—The Duke said that Mr. Windham was very troublesome to the last Administration while acting with them & wd. be so to the present in a little time: His Theoretical notions, & His manner wd. be found impracticable.—The Duke said Mr. Bankes made a very good speech respecting the motion for trying Lord Melville in Westminster Hall, & Lord Henry Petty a very bad one.—

CHAPTER XLIX

1806

A Queer, Keen-looking Scotsman

April 12.—Sir George Beaumont called quite enthusiastick abt.a young man of the name of Wilkie,* a Scotsman, about 20 years old, who came to London some months ago. He has painted several pictures in which He has exhibited the low Scotch character in familiar scenes, in a manner infinitely superior to Morland, who, Sir George said, He never much approved, and almost equal to Teniers in execution & superior to Him in variety of character. Not being known He has been almost ..tarved since He came to town from want of means of subsistence.—Lord Mulgrave has bought a picture from Him & has ordered another & Sir George has ordered one. Yesterday Lord Mulgrave had Him to his house at Putney to dinner & took Jackson the young Portrait [painter] also with Him.—

Artists and Patrons

It was the first time Wilkie had been in high company, but Sir George said, such was His attention & observation of what was done by others

* "There is a queer, tall, pale, keen-looking Scotsman come into the Academy to draw. N.B.—There is something in him! He is called Wilkie." So wrote John Jackson, a Royal Academy student, in July, 1805, to Benjamin Robert Haydon, a fellow student, on holiday in Devonshire. The latter one morning went to breakfast with Wilkie, who was the son of a Fifeshire minister, and, to his astonishment, found him sitting naked drawing the reflection of himself in a mirror. Without budging, the future R.A. and Knight said: "It's capital practice, let me tell you; just take a walk," which Haydon did, and returned to breakfast when the study was finished. He won his first great success with "The Village Politicians."

"Wilkie, my boy, your name's in the papers!" exclaimed Haydon. "Is it, re-al-ly?" drawled David, and, after the puff was read, there was a cheer, and then (we are told) Haydon, Jackson, and Wilkie danced round and round the table until they were tired. The rest of the Wilkie story is too familiar to require lengthy retelling. Success followed success. In 1809 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, two years later he became a full member, and was Knighted in 1836.

On returning from the Holy Land on board the *Oriental*, Sir David fell ill on June 1, 1841, and died on that day, after a few hours' suffering. His burial at sea—in Trafalgar Bay—is the subject of one of Turner's most romantic pictures. His friend, John Jackson, developed into an admirable portrait painter, and was made a Royal Academician in 1817. Haydon ended a turbulent life in 1846 by committing suicide after the failure of the exhibition of his ambitious pictures, the "Banishment of Aristides" and "Nero Playing."

at the table that by the time dinner was over He was as well bred a man as any in England.—In the admiration of this young genius, Jackson was little noticed, but deserves credit for having recommended his abilities to their notice.

Lord Mulgrave yesterday called on Hoppner, and expressed His Hope that the whole length Portrait of Lady Mulgrave by Jackson, wd. be hung in the great room at the Academy. Hoppner doubted it, & objected to the picture as being slightly finished. This excited the indignation of His Lordship, who recollected how carelessly Hoppner had made up some pictures of persons of his family.—

Sir George complained much of the indolent apathy of Jackson, Lord Carlisle, the Marquiss of Stafford & Sir George contribute to the payment of his Lodgings but Lord Mulgrave has for several years borne the great expense of maintaining him. Sir George has told His Lordship that it would be most for Jackson's interest to make Him feel that He must principally support himself, which might possibly raise in Him greater energy.—

Westall called on me in the evening.—He spoke warmly of the merit of a small picture by *Wilkie* sent to the Exhibition.—He said it had much of the merit of Teniers, the execution of it being very happy and dextrous. The only drawback He felt was in its wearing the appearance of pictures which Wilkie may have studied, that is, as if mad up more from the study of *pictures* than of *nature*.—He is a pupil of the Academy—a student.

He thinks Calcott will be among the foremost of those who will acquire reputation.—

He mentioned that J. Boydell had £1000 a year allowed Him by the Deed of trust which was drawn up, but He has now been informed that in addition to it, He has charged the trust with £4000 *more* on acct. of the expence & trouble He has had in carrying on the business of the Lottery & collecting debts.—He had also on His Son's marriage allowed Him £400 a year. From the money recd. on acct. of the Lottery He has paid His Son £8000 for the producing £400 a year upon that plea of allowance.—

The Hanging of Pictures

Sir George Beaumont's pictures appear of *too low a tone*.—Lawrence is very anxious abt. the arrangements. He has placed two very bad half lengths over his *circular picture* on acct. of their being *low in tone*.—He removed his picture of Mr. [William] Baker [M.P.], from the *fire* side of the room, thinking His portrait of Sir Joseph Banks wd. appear better there. When the exchange had been made Westall told Him that the picture of Sir Joseph hurt a picture of his, but as Lawrence was not moved by what Westall sd. it might remain & He wd. work upon his picture to make it suit the other better. Some time after Lawrence came into the room & found a picture of Northcote's placed by His of Mr. Baker at the head of the room, against which He exclaimed

as injuring the effect of his picture. He wished to have Northcote's removed, but Westall did not think it injured His picture & sd. there was no other place for Northcote. On this He removed Mr. Bakers picture to its former situation & placed Sir Joseph's as before next to Northcote's. His portrait of Lord Ellenborough was on the door side between a whole length by Opie & one by Shee, but He placed the whole lengths together & put Lord Ellenborough next to Shee.—

Lawrence has nearly the whole of the ½ length portrait of Lord Malmsbury to finish & something to do to others.—He is there constantly.—Thomson is also there, but not for the purpose of painting. He is afraid the light *through the door* may affect His large picture, which is placed on that side of the room.—Garvey has nothing yet placed.—Rigaud does not exhibit. The Committee are Garvey—Rigaud, Westall & Cosway.—

[On the 9th instant Admiral Villeneuve, sailed from Plymouth to be conveyed to Morlaix, in a Cartel,* on his parole. He was anxious to take with him to France the Gazette account of his defeat off Trafalgar; and also the Extraordinary Gazette of that Battle where Nelson fell in the arms of Victory, & was supplied with them.—From small notebook.]

Art Critics

April 13.—Sir G. Beaumont called on me.—I informed Him that three of His pictures are hung near the center at the head of the great room with which He appeared to be well satisfied.—I told Him His 4th picture wd. be placed on the Chimney board.

Our conversation turned upon *critics* on art. He spoke as if He thought the *real judgment* was with *professional men*.—I said "Why should it not be so." Allowing them to be men posessed of abilities, that upon the whole are upon a par with those of *their Critics*, is it not fair to suppose that a constant application to a consideration of their particular pursuit must enable them to judge more exactly of it.—He admitted it, & said that C. Long's judgment was not to be depended upon; nor that of Sir Abraham Hume [a well-known connoisseur]; and that neither Knight, or Price, were assured in that respect—though He thought Price was the best informed.—He said Long [afterwards Lord Farnworth] does not admire the pictures of Wilson; neither do Knight, or Price, as *we* do.—I put in a claim for painters upon the score of their intellectual ability, by saying that I had not known a *distinguished* [artist] who was not a man of *marked capacity*.

Musical Men

He agreed to it, & sd. that Mr. Windham had once remarked to Him, at a meeting in the Exhibition room, That in His intercourse with *musical men*, Fiddlers &c. He generally found them to be ignorant, silly fellows, but that the Painters with whom He had communicated

* A ship used for the exchange of prisoners in war time.

were men of more talent & power than any other body of men He could mention.—Sir George made one observation upon this which was proper. He said that *executive musicians* He wd. compare to Engravers, who only execute with skill the ideas of others; but that to do justice to the claims of musick, the great composers only shd. be looked to such as *Handel*, Haydn, &c.—

He spoke of the violent prejudice which prevails against the pictures of *West*.—His drawings are allowed to have merit, but His pictures are spoken of with disgust.—He agreed with me that *time* only would do justice to His merit.—

CHAPTER L

1806

Hoppner and Reynolds

April 13.—He [Sir George Beaumont] spoke very highly of Hoppner's *Venus* now in the Exhibition as being the best coloured picture that has been painted since Sir Joshua's death,—still however, [? without] a charm which Sir Joshua cd. have given it. In the white drapery He had discriminated as Sir Joshua did, & given effect to the flesh by the contrast, but had almost confounded the colour of it with the flesh.—

Sir George still spoke of the White look of Calcott's pictures.—He sd. Owen complains of having few sitters.—

He sd. Mr. Metcalf had called upon Him respecting a subscription to Sir Joshua Reynolds monument, and that Mr. Metcalf had advised not to put down a large sum as it might prevent others from subscribing and the desire was to get a considerable number of names.—Mr. Metcalf put down 20 guineas & added the word *or* as expressing that the sum might eventually be encreased. Sir George put down his name in the same & a few others have done so, but it is doubtful whether the list will be much extended.—I told him the members of the Literary Club had made the Sum 5 *guineas each* only as being likely to induce members to subscribe.—

Irish and English

April 15.—Hone called to desire me to obtain from the arranging Committee good situations for His pictures (Enamels) and His drawings.—As he had lived long in Ireland & is related to many there I asked Him what He heard of the present disposition of the people.—He sd. He was informed that though they are apparently quiet they are ready, as before, if any occasion shd. offer for disturbance.—I told Him I had been [informed] that the Irish resemble the French more than the English in their tempers & dispositions. He sd. it was true; they have more of the levity of the French. The English, He added, had *longer Heads*. I sd. it had notwithstanding been a sort of pro-

verb among the Irish " That an Irishman at a fair, in bargaining, could buy, (outwit) an Englishman."

He said that went no farther in fact than that they had low cuning.—He sd. " they are two, aye, three hundred years behind the English in improvement."—He told me He had been with [John W.] Steers in the temple and observing a small picture of *Boats*, which He professed to like, Steers sd. " You cannot guess who that was painted by," and added that it was painted by F. to which Hone replied " I saw it was by no mean hand ".—Thus complimenting me.—

Westall called on His way to the Academy. I desired Him to place Hone's pictures to advantage. He was entertained with the anxiety of Hoppner & Lawrence, each dreading to have a particular picture near His own works.—Wyatt [temporary President] does not appear among them. Richards [the Secretary] has written to Him but He does not come. No invitations yet voted.—Hoppner has ceased to act as *Vice-President;* He desires Cosway, the Senior Member, to take the Chair.—

People Looked Like Lilliputians

April 16.—Sir G. & Lady Beaumont dined yesterday at the Marquiss of Staffords, who has completed the alterations of his house. Lady Beaumont sd. the long succession of rooms, their spaciousness & loftiness had such an effect that people in [them] looked like Lilliputians, which produced one good effect, all awe of persons was done away for no one seemed of consequence enough to make any particular impression. The stile of the Marquiss living—His superb plate & table appearance & servants Sir George sd. He believed exceeded everything in this Country, no one could vie with it.—

Sir George spoke favorably of West's pictures. The Marquiss sd. Mr. West had many conditions respecting the sale of his pictures now at the British Institution which wd. be impediments to the sale of them, viz: They were not [to] be disposed of again by the purchaser,—a print was not to be allowed to be made from any of them except for the benefit of his family, &c. & this in addition to the high prices He had put upon them made it appear as if He did not mean to have them sold.—

Lord Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, was there. Sir George said He is [remarkably] like His aunt the Marchioness of Exeter. He is said to be very good tempered & was much liked at School.—

Sir George mentioned that Lord Grosvenor has bought the whole of Mr. Agar's Collection of pictures for 34 or £36000 [valued at £30,000 by West and Cipriani].—Sir George did not approve his bargain, saying, He wd. rather have bid large prices for the best pictures at a public auction & have left the inferior ones, so as to have made it a matter of selection.—

Young Betty Sulks

He spoke of the great expense Mr. Parker* has been at in following *Young Betty*, the Actor, from town to town to see Him perform, and in presents given &c.—and this has only produced Him a reception now of which He complains, the boy being sulky, & frequently unwilling to receive or be with Him.—I told Sir George that from what I saw of the Boy at Heath's last year I thought Him a Boy of *much art*, & that He made no very agreeable impression on me.—Sir George admitted this fully, but supported His last years opinion of Him so far as to say of him as an *Actor*, that He had lately seen Him & thought He performed *Selim* & *Douglas* better than any other now could do.—

Rhymes on Art

Sir George expressed, as He had done last year His disapprobation of Shee's poem, "Rhymes on Art."—He asked me whether I thought if Mr. Shee [a future President of the Academy] had £10,000 to lay out in pictures He would confine His purchases to the works of his contemporaries, of West, Hoppner, Opie, &c. &c. He thought it was querulous & ill-judged to complain of the public as Shee had done.—

We talked of the subscriptions to Sir Joshua Reynold's monument. He thought Lady Thomond [Sir Joshua's niece] who had recd. a fortune from Sir Joshua wd. have done well to have erected one immediately after His death. He sd. He thought it wd. appear respectful to the memory of Sir Joshua if Members of the Academy and artists to such a number as 50 wd. subscribe one or two guineas each.—I told Him it had been in my consideration to propose to several to subscribe 5 guineas each.—He was of opinon *that* wd. be too large a sum to expect from many.—

* Probably Thomas Lister Parker, the antiquary (1779-1858). He was a friend of Northcote, who painted more than one portrait of him. He was an F.S.A. and a generous patron of artists; indeed, his general liberality brought him into pecuniary difficulties in the later years of his life.

Mr. Edward Gerrish, writing on September 5, 1922, says: I was in the National Portrait Gallery yesterday, and was particularly attracted to the drawing of the young Roscius by Harlow, as the face reminded me at once of a portrait I have, but by whom I know not. In the evening I was reading Farington's Diary in yesterday's *Morning Post*, and the account therein of the trouble as to Opie's and Northcote's portraits of the young actor struck me as being such a curious coincidence. I am writing to ask you if you can tell me where I can see a copy of the engraving by Heath, or if it is known where these portraits now are.

[Opie's portrait of Young Roscius belongs to the National Portrait Gallery, but the picture is not at present on exhibition. He is shown as Young Norval in John Home's *Douglas*, standing with a spear in his hand, whereas Northcote represents the Boy in the character of Hamlet, standing on the steps before a bust of Shakespeare.

Engravings by James Heath of these two portraits are in the Print Room of the British Museum, as well as plates after other pictures of Betty by different painters. There is a portrait of Young Roscius as "Douglas" at the Garrick Club, which is ascribed to Opie.—Ed.]

Lysons called in the evening,—Reeves* who took an active part for Government during the Democratic times of the French Revolution, has places that bring Him in near £3000 a year.—He obtained the reversion of the Patent of King's Printer, which He not being a Printer could not execute. He agreed to take £1500 a year from *Strahan's* for 12 years, but is not satisfied with his bargain & is now in Chancery with them.—

April 18.—Called on Philips, Auctioneer in Bond St. to speak abt. Nixon's business with him.—He has advanced money to Nixon [A.R.A.] on acct. Articles sent for Sale, but after the lots sold are deducted Nixon remains indebted to Him upwards of £13, besides Warehouse room 7 or £8 for articles unsold.—Philips told me that He as other auctioneers do advances money upon the credit of articles sent for Sale, and that He has altogether lost £5000 by so doing, but there is no avoiding it, as others wd. advance if He did not, so that He could not carry on business.—

He [Valentine Green, the Keeper] told me that upwards of £1500 of pictures had been sold since the opening of the British Institution Exhibition.

* See Vol. I., page 111 and note.

CHAPTER LI

1806

The Debts of a Duchess

April 18.—Lord & Lady Thomond I called on. His lordship sd. He had been till lately long troubled with a cold, encreased by going to Mr. Pitts funeral.—Lady Thomond shewed me her House & seemed much delighted with it.—They have a remainder in the Leicester square House of 15 months and have left it ready furnished to be let as such but have not succeeded. They ask £500 for the 15 months. She complained of Flaxman appearing dilatory & indifferent abt. the monument of Sir Joshua, & that He had not finished the small model for it to be put in the Exhibition.—

Lord & Lady Thomond I dined with; no company.—Lady Thomond spoke to me of the Duchess of Devonshire. She said Her liver was decayed & had also a positive disorder in it. Her pain was great & was in a state nearly approaching to insensibility of what passed. The Duke, not knowing how much her mind might be affected by Her *circumstances*, which had long been distressed, desired Her to dismiss from Her mind any uneasiness on that score, assuring Her that as soon as it could be, Her debts should be discharged.—Lady Thomond had heard that the Duke had before paid for her upwards of £200,000. It is said that she & Her Sister, Lady Besborough, when they wanted to raise money would go [to] a tradesman's shop and order a hundred pounds worth of goods upon condition of the tradesman advancing them £50 to be also made a debt.

Lady Thomond agreed with me that she had no pretension to be called a beauty. She sd. that Sir Joshua Reynolds had said the same to some person, & that what He said had been reported to the Duchess, who, from that time, wd. never notice Him.—

Napoleon Against Europe

Lord Thomond gave the health of the gallant *King of Sweden*. He also expressed a high opinion of the Emperor of Russia, who continues steady against the designs of Buonaparte, notwithstanding great means

have been used by the latter to bring Him over. The designs of Buonaparte, He sd., are now manifestly against Turkey, His schemes & abilities are surprising. It wd. seem enough, He sd. for one mind to superintend so great an Empire as France now forms, yet in addition to that, Buonaparte is acting upon or against all the powers of Europe.

Windham, Pitt and Fox

Windham's conduct respecting Mr. Pitt was reprobated; so inhuman, so malignant against one who had so much favored Him; who had, contrary to usage, made Him when Secretary of War, a Cabinet Minister.

Lord Thomond said He had heard that Mr. Pitt had been affected by the conduct of Windham. Windham happened to see Him though in a very bad state of health on Horseback taking air.—Windham making no allowance for indisposition noticed in the House of Commons "That if Mr. Pitt was fit for such exercise He might be expected to be seen in His place in that House."—Mr. Pitt heard of it, & soon after growing much worse He sd. Windham may still say I am fit to be seen there in my place. Moderate as the speech of Mr. Fox was when compared with Windham's it is believed He wd. not have gone so far as He did but to keep Windham in some degree in countenance.—

Lord Thomond spoke to me abt. Academy matters & I told Him of His Majesty's prejudices against many of the members. He sd. if His Majesty was prejudiced *nothing would remove it*, such is the nature of His disposition.

Mrs. Dupre's Diamonds

At ½ past nine oClock Lady Thomond being going out to a succession of routs, it happening to rain I went in Her carriage to the first coach stand. She mentioned the trial of Lord Melville & sd. she supposed I shd. like to go to it, & that she was sure Lord Thomond wd. wish to accommodate me with an introduction.—I expressed my wish to go, if it perfectly suited His Lordship. The vast value of diamonds worn by certain persons was mentioned.—Mrs. Dupre's* diamonds are estimated at £70,000.

April 19.—Westall I called on. He told me the Academy [Dinner] was put off from Saturday April 26th. to Saturday May 3rd.—Wyatt dined at the Academy yesterday. He had not been able to see the King respecting his Majesty & the Royal family seeing the Exhibition, Richards continued to insist that it was necessary before the invitations to the dinner could be given. He [Westall] said Lawrence's anxiety abt. what pictures shd. be placed next to His never ceased

*Probably Madelina (second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, fourth Baronet of Monreith, Wigtownshire), who was married on May 18, 1801, to James Du Pre, of Wilton Park, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff, 1825.

He had been fretted abt. 2 very small pictures by Mrs. Wheatley being placed near one of his ¾ portraits.

As Wyatt did not attend Hoppner wanted to have a Council witht. him, but Rigaud & Garvey prevented it by leaving the room. The question of keeping open the Exhibition of the British Institution has been discussed among them.—Hoppner is averse to it, & wd. have the question referred to a general meeting.—He is also for ordering that no work shall be sent there which had not been previously exhibited at the Royal Academy.—At another time forgetting what he had said, He spoke of the improbability of any picture being sold at the British Institution which had not met with a purchaser at the Academy Exhibition. Westall & Rigaud immediately proved the contrary by mentioning pictures which they had sold at the *Institution.*

Fox Looked Like Breaking Up

Knight wished Westall to paint for Him a portrait of *Mr. Fox*, but added, that since Mr. Fox came into power there was a visible alteration in his appearance with respect to his health.—The confinement of Office,—& various obligations, did not seem suited to His constitution, after so long having in fine air a life of leisure.—He thought Mr. Fox looked like one breaking up.—

Sir George [Beaumont] spoke of the sad state of Europe, while Kings of such imbecility are opposed to Buonaparte.—The King of Sweden is a madman: The King of Prussia a tool in the Hands of Haugwitz; the Emperor of Austria weak in mind: the Emperor of Russia the only one that has common sense.—

Wilkie's I went to in Norton Street with Sir George & saw two of his pictures, a Scotch [Pitlessie] fair, & another. He told me He had been in London abt. 12 months; that at Edinburgh He had studied in an Academy there.—Many parts of his pictures much resembled *Walton's** former pictures.

The Lord Mayor's Feast

Minet† told J. Offley that at the Lord Mayors Easter feast, the Lord Mayor,‡ the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Sussex got drunk, so did the Lord Chancellor Erskine.—The Lord Mayor urged the Prince to dance, but He excused Himself as being past 40.—The Duke of Sussex asked the Mayor "When they shd. have such another bout?"

* Henry Walton (c. 1746-1813) studied under Zoffany, and besides portraits he painted domestic pictures in the Morland style. In 1774 he produced a portrait of Gibbon, the historian, which was purchased in 1906 for 115 guineas for the National Portrait Gallery, where the artist was already represented by a portrait of "Lord Lansdowne."

† Joseph Minet, wine merchant. His name appeared in the list of war-time bankrupts on November 14, 1812. On February 21, 1813, he hoped to pay ten shillings in the pound to his creditors, who had behaved generously to him. See Vol. I., pages 112 and 142.

‡ Sir James Shaw.

—The Lord Chancellor rolled abt. holding Dignum the Singer, by the arm.*

* Charles Dignum (1765-1827), the son of a master tailor, was born at Rotherhithe, and after his father removed to Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the boy joined the choir of the Sardinian Chapel, where his fine voice induced Samuel Webbe, the organist, to undertake his musical education. His own inclination, however, leant to the Church, and he would have been a priest had the elder Dignum been able to pay for his training. After a brief spell with a carver and gilder, Dignum quarrelled with his master, and making the acquaintance of Thomas Linley, the father of Sheridan's first wife, adopted the musical profession. Dignum's powers thoroughly matured, he made his first public appearance at Drury Lane as Young Meadows in *Love in a Village*, and won high praise. Many successes followed until he finally retired from the theatre in 1813. He died on March 29, 1827. Though possessed of a splendid tenor voice, Dignum was handicapped by a clumsy figure. His genial nature made him popular in Society, but as the following story shows he was not particularly quick witted. He, the story goes, was once playing the part of one of the dumb nobles in *King Henry VIII.*, and on hearing the lines in praise of Cardinal Wolsey:

"Ever witness for him Those twins of learning, that he rais'd in you, Ipswich and Oxford! One of which fell with him," Dignum whispered to his fellow stage noble, "I never knew the Cardinal had been married. Were the twins his natural children?"

CHAPTER LII

1806

Shakespeare's Father

April 20.—One of the last acts of Mr. Pitt was to appoint Mr. Cholmondeley, a brother of the Member for Cheshire, Dean of Chester. The appointment is remarkable, He being not more than 30 *years of age*. The value of it is not more than 4 or £500 a year. He was a fellow of Brazen Nose College.—

The popularity of Mr. Windham [War Minister] at Oxford is totally gone. A few years ago no Competitor for a seat in parliament for the *University* could have stood any chance against Him, in case of a vacancy happening.—

April 21.—Mr. Malone I called on. He wished to see me on acct. of Sir George Beaumont having informed him that Lysons had found in the tower a paper which proved that the Father of Shakespere professed Himself to be a man in poor circumstances. Mr. Malone informed Sir George through the favor of *Mr. Astle** late Keeper of the Records in the tower, He had inspected papers there, and 14 years ago found that now mentioned,—but had not publickly noticed it, as He reserved it to be published with a life of Shakespere which He has been long preparing. Now fearing that it may be reported abroad & that *Chalmers*† or some other may enquire for it, He wishes Lysons not to promulgate it & wished me to speak to Him for that purpose.—He then took down a large book in which He had written much of the life of Shakespere & hoped to complete it before the next year.

* Thomas Astle (1735-1803), born at Yoxall, in Staffordshire, was the son of Daniel Astle, Keeper of Needham Forest. Astle the younger was at first articled to an attorney, but his taste was stronger for antiquarian lore than for law, and coming early to London he was employed in the British Museum. He was a scholarly palæographer, and the chapter in his principal work, "The Origin and Progress of Writing" (1784), devoted to mediæval handwriting, is still valued by students. He was also a keen collector of rare literary works. His printed books were purchased by the founders of the Royal Institution, while the splendid collection of manuscripts which he bequeathed to the Marquess of Buckingham is now in the British Museum. He married the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Philip Morant, who wrote a history of Essex.

† Alexander Chalmers (1759-1834), biographer, editor, and writer. His fame rests mainly on his enlarged edition of the "New and General Biographical Dictionary," first published in eleven volumes in 1761.

We talked of the subscription to Sir Joshua Reynolds monument. He sd. there was no occasion for Lady Thomond to be anxious abt. it, as it is now certain to be executed with at most only a moderate expense to Her. He said the money arising from the Sale of his works & with the publication of his life annexed which He (Malone) had drawn up, had been funded, & with the interest accumulated upon it now amounted to £1000 3 per cents, which supposing the Stock at 60 is £600; to this must be added the money subscribed by Members of the Literary Club, and by Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Abraham Hume, Mr. Metcalfe and others, [which] would . . . leave Her but little to pay, as Flaxman estimates the expense at no more than £1100.—

Death of Lord Macartney

He mentioned the death of Lord Macartney as being a great loss to Him. With His Lordship, He sd. He could have free conversation upon the topics of the day, political & other subjects; while with ministerial men there cd. be no communication. With Windham, He sd. much as He is acquainted with Him all is silence.—He mentioned that His Lordships disorder had not been fully explained. He had been unwell from September last, & was subject to a *periodical strangury*, which came on abt. 8 oClock every morning. After a time it subsided & till the return of that Hour He was easy.—It was supposed to be a spasmodic affection.—After a time the gout appeared, a sympton of which the other had been concluded to be; but He gradually became generally more indifferent, and abt. 3 weeks before His death his spirits failed & He told Lady Macartney that He felt something within Him which indicated the approach of his *dissolution*. He had much thirst which was believed to be owing to something formed in the stomach. To alleviate his thirst & from an opinion of its quality He drank largely of *Lemonade*, acting in opposition to the advice of Sir Walter Farquhar who recommended to Him to live more generously. But He had little confidence in medicine or medical advice.—He gradually sunk into such weakness as to have fainting fits till He expired.

Mr. Malone sd. it was found after His death that He had long been in the habit of keeping a Journal* in the manner of *Boswell*, recording in it, what He did,—where He went,—and the conversations He held with those with whom He had intercourse.—Probably, Mr. M. sd. some of it would be given to the world & promised to be very interesting as His Lordship had seen a great deal & wrote well.—

Lord Macartney had talked with Malone of the late confederation with the united powers of Russia & Austria to check the progress of Buonaparte.

* Lord Macartney was author of "An Account of an Embassy to China," privately circulated in 1768, and "A Political Account of Ireland" (1773). Extracts from the latter work, as well as the Earl's "Journal of the Embassy to China," are published in the second volume of Sir John Barrow's "Life" (1807). See Index, Vol. I.

Austrian Neglect

His Lordship, who had been a Diplomatic character, [said] that the treaties were well formed & the whole scheme well laid out to bring into action so great a force as 500,000 men. But it failed owing to bad management in the execution, in fact the grand impediment to its succeeding was in a shameful neglect on the part of the Austrian government to provide *provissions*, in so much so, that the Russian Army which had advanced in full confidence of finding supplies prepared was actually two days witht. bread.—Treachery & neglect are supposed to have been the causes of this shameful conduct.—In action with the French the *Austrians* who were opposed to them, being young troops gave way, but the *Russians* fought them most resolutely. It had been very bad policy to send the Arch-duke to Italy with 60,000 of the *Veteran* troops; this is attributed to the Jealousy of the Council at War, at Vienna, who wished to remove the Arch-Duke out of the way.—

Mr. Worsley I called on at Flading's Hotel & found Him alone. He had just heard rumours of a *Regency intended*, but I gave my opinion that nothing of the kind was intended.—He & Mrs. Worsley had been endeavouring to see everything: nothing had pleased him more than the *Cork models*, and the Albanian Woman with Hair like silk, & red eyes which are always in motion.

Lord Lowther came to town on Friday last & with Lord Essex called on Him that day & has desired Him [Robert Smirke] to go to Lowther *alone* & commence the building of the Offices.—

Northcote's Malignant Expression

Northcote* called on me in the evening. J. Taylor had called upon Him & with great seriousness informed him that He had heard in company that He (Northcote) upon hearing of Mr. Pitt's death had said " That if, while Mr. Pitt was at his last gasp, He had been present & Mr. Pitt had been sensible enough to have known what He did, He wd. have spit in His Face."—This Taylor said Had been reprobated as being a speech of such malignancy that the strongest declarations had been made against Him. That it was sd. by one of the Company that had he made such a speech respecting the late Duke of Gloucester, He wd. have been expelled the Academy. Taylor expressed great concern for the injury it wd. do to his character, & asked if He shd. deny it or counteract the effect

* James Northcote, R.A. (1748-1831), born in Devonshire, was a painter of portraits and subject pictures of considerable merit, and had a gift for conversation which he quickened with a caustic tongue. A fellow-countryman of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he in his life of the great painter speaks of his delight at having been able to touch Sir Joshua's coat when the great man, in company with Dr. Johnson, visited Plymouth in 1762. In later years Northcote, while studying under Reynolds, used to sit as a model to his master. Northcote does not rank high as an author, his talents are shown to better advantage in Hazlitt's " Conversations with James Northcote," published in 1830. Short, thin, with prominent features and keen penetrating eyes, he looked like a rat who had seen a cat, as one of his contemporaries remarked.

of the report by putting something into the newspapers.—This Northcote wd. not allow, and acknowledged that He had made such a speech, but was not aware of the force or the effect of it at the time.—

He now told *me* that it was to *me* He had so expressed himself and He wished to know if I had reported it.—I told Him that I had several times heard of his having declared what Taylor had repeated to Him, but that I had never acknowledged that He so expressed Himself to me.—I said that I had heard that it was at a dinner at Mr. Parker's where He declared it.—He then remembered that He had done so there when Mr. Hawker of the Heralds Office and *Calcott* [R.A.] were present, but it was in a very different way to what had been reported.—He sd. He had expressed it as something which He had declared to a friend and the shock it gave Him.—*I* was the person He meant.—He now expressed His concern for having sd. it, being sensible of the impropriety of it, and of the horror which wd. be felt by such persons as Mr. & Mrs. Phipps if they heard it.—I told Him again that I had never acknowledged having heard Him utter it, having satisfied myself with strongly admonishing Him against using such unchristian like & inhuman expressions.—

CHAPTER LIII

1806

A Painter of Dolls

April 21.—The Duke of Gloucester, Sir Abraham Hume & others dined with Sir John Leicester yesterday. The Academy was talked of.—Mr. Parker was here & He told Northcote that Sir John laid a guinea each with the Duke & Sir Abraham that *Hoppner* would be President at the next Election. [West was re-elected.]—Northcote sd. that there seemed to be an idea of electing another President in the room of Wyatt in Decr. next, & that Opie appeared to approve a proposal " That He who may be next elected shd. only serve *one year* & afterwards for 10 *years* should be *inelligible*," thus giving 9 chances of being President to others. This *to be made a Law of the Academy*.—It was agreed at Sir J. Leicesters that Hoppner & Lawrence were the persons which would be most proper for the situation.

Northcote had before said to Sir John that if a mere portrait painter was to be elected, it wd. be the first instance of a Painter of Dolls being President of an Academy of Painting.—Fuseli spoke to Northcote abt. Shee's picture of Prospero & Miranda being placed in a *Center* in the great room, & described it most contemptuously. He said Hoppner had pleaded for it on the score of *Charity*, saying that Shee had a large family. —Fuseli replied that Charity should be attended to on a proper occasion, but that in an Exhibition Painting should preside. Fuseli also spoke of the merit of Wilkie, the Scotchman's picture, as having much of the quality of the works of Teniers. I sd. Sir George Beaumont had taken him up warmly. " So then, sd. Northcote, He is to have a ride in the Flying Coach this year."

Cumberland's Vanity and Fox's Bulk

Mr. Malone today told me that last night His Sister read to him part of *Cumberlands memoirs of his own life ;* but He had not much confidence in the account. Cumberland's vanity had caused Him to write of persons remarkable for their talents as if He Had been in constant habits of intimacy with them, whereas with several He was known for a long time not to have had any intercourse.—Of the number were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, &c.—He also observed that it did not appear

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

From the portrait by K. A. Hickel in the National Portrait Gallery.

[*To face p.* 201.

WHITECHAPEL

that Cumberland had ever kept a *Journal*, the only faithful way of recording things, but had written of what had passed during 40 years chiefly, if not intirely, from *memory* only.*

He spoke of the state of Mr. Fox's health. He sd. that lately at the Literary Club He eat heartily, but that with his large falling belly, & swelled legs, it can hardly be expected that He should live more than 4 or 5 years.†

He mentioned the promotion of Erskine to be Lord Chancellor as being very unexpected, and of his being unfit for it.—But circumstances favored Him.—Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls, had given his opinion so decidedly in favor of *Lord Melville* that He could not with propriety be appointed to that situation. Lord Ellenborough *declined it*—So did Sir James Mansfield, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—Under these circumstances the Prince of Wales urged for Erskine, who has been almost intoxicated with delight at his sudden elevation.

Down with Sir Joshua

April 22.—Marchi‡ called & complained of the behaviour of Humphry to Him who had accused Him of having spoiled a picture sent to Him to clean. Marchi denied it, Humphry repeated His assertion, & sd. that His nephew, and his maid servant both affirmed the same.—Marchi replied, "Your nephew & yr. maid servant will both say what they Hear you say, but I have not spoiled the picture."—"You *lie*," said Humphry, "and I will prosecute you for spoiling it."—On this Marchi said, "as you no longer talk like a gentleman, but as a blackguard I shall leave you"; and quitted Him. Marchi then spoke of Humphry's vanity & said the late Charles Townley had mentioned that being at the *Caffe Inglese* in Rome, Humphry came in, and speaking of his own professional abilities, He said, "I shall go to England & there soon pull down Sir Joshua Reynolds."—

April 23.—Westall called. A Council to vote the invitations was to have been held last night, but Wyatt again put it off by sending a note to say that He had not yet been able to see the King.—His old habits of delay thus operating.—While the matter was contesting, whether Shee[s] or Fuselis picture should be placed at the Center of the bottom of the room, Garvey declared to Fuseli that He *preferred* the picture by Shee, and was certain the public wd. think it more agreeable. Hoppner to do the effect of this away, sd. to Fuseli in Garvey's hearing, "never mind what Garvey says, He Has no eye to see colour, or judgment of pictures." This offended Garvey much.—At another time Garvey said He thought it very wrong to permit Members of the Council to work

* Richard Cumberland (1732-1811), author of the *West Indian*, *The Brothers*, and other plays. His "Memoirs" (to which an appendix was published in 1807) were described as a romance by Isaac D'Israeli in his "Curiosities of Literature."

† Fox died five months after this remark was made, *i.e.*, on Sept. 13th.

‡ See Index, Vols. I and II.

upon their pictures in the Exhibition room during the arrangement.—"Who, said that to you," cried Hoppner, "for it is not yr. own observation."—Garvey was very angry at this, as being supposed to have no opinion of his own.—The fact is that Garvey is evidently very partial to *Shee*, & it was believed that He spoke from Him.—

East India Trade

Wilson's* I dined at.—Wilson in conversation with Harry & me seemed to be much dispirited at the appearance of difficulties arising from the measures of Prussia, which has caused our Administration to block up the rivers which lead to Hamburgh & the Prussian dominions.—He said the situation of the *East India Agents* is very critical because the articles consigned to them from India may not sell at the public sales, in which case should they accept bills drawn upon them by their correspondents in India for the supposed value of the articles, they might commit themselves to a degree of responsibility beyond their means of answering. He said there is now in *Indigo* to the amount of a *milion* in value; but should the exportation be prevented it wd. lay as a drug. He said the people abroad, throughout the continent, wanted the article as they could not manufacture many necessary articles witht. it,—and they must have it; but shd. the exportation be prevented for 5 months only, it wd. cause great difficulties here, as nothing could in that case be recd. by the *Agents* to enable them to answer the bills.—

April 24.—Westall called & brought a list of the Company voted to be invited to the Academy dinner. *Boddington's* [art collector] name was in it [but afterwards omitted], upon the applications of Stothard [R.A.] by letter, but it was thought not proper at the time, as though He is a very respectable man He is not of sufficient note.—The name of *Boydell* was opposed by Cosway, Hoppner &c. & did not pass.—Richards [the Secretary] objected to *Lysons* but His name passed. The invitation on the whole was not objectionable.—

Artist and Astronomer

Edwards called to borrow a publication of *Barry's* with whose life He is completing His continuation of Walpole's lives. He mentioned the death of John Russell, R.A.,† who last summer complained to Him of having the *stone*. Edwards thinks He was abt. 60 years of age.—

* Lestock Wilson, East India Agent. See Vol. II., page 262.

† John Russell, R.A., the pastellist, son of a bookseller, was born at 32, High Street, Guildford, in 1744. He was a pupil of Francis Cotes, and afterwards studied at the Royal Academy Schools. His portrait of Mrs. Currie fetched £3,000 in Paris. In early life he became affected by the Evangelical preaching of the Methodists, and was converted at about half an hour after seven in the evening of September 30, 1764. Taking great interest in mathematics and astronomy, he invented a machine called Selenographia for exhibiting the phenomena of the moon, and prepared a great map of its surface, which is now in the Radcliffe Observatory of Oxford.

In December, 1793, Farington referred to his scientific experiments:

"Hamilton called on me, and we went together to Russells to tea, and were highly

gratified by seeing the different representations he has made of the appearance of the moon. Russell told us he had been about seven years engaged in this undertaking, and that he could say he had during that time devoted six hours out of twenty-four, calculating an average number, in experiments, in drawing, or in making calculations. He described to us manifest errors in the representations which have been given by others. That of Capini is very incorrect, and that of Mayer exhibits no knowledge of the librations.

" Russell married the sister of Mr. Faden (the printseller, the corner of St. Martins-lane, in the Strand)," who in 1797 printed an explanatory pamphlet of his Selenographia, one of which is in the Radcliffe Observatory. Russell, who kept a diary in the Byrom system of shorthand, died of typhus fever on April 20, 1806. See Vols. I and II.

CHAPTER LIV

1806

The King's Eyesight

April 25.—Westall called.—He told me that Wyatt attended at the Council last night. He had seen the King in the morning who had declined going to the Exhibition, saying, "That as He could not see the pictures but in the most imperfect way, it would give him pain to be there." As the King did not propose to go the Princesses declined.—

British Institution I went to. V. Green told me that the Committee had decided to keep their Exhibition open during the Royal Academy Exhibition unless an application from the Royal Academy opposing it shd. be recd. & in that case it wd. be taken into Consideration.—Sir G. Beaumont told me that Bourgeois had written to the Committee which was thought impertinent as He wrote as an individual. He wrote to object to keeping that Exhibition open during the Royal Academy Exhibition.—Sir George sd. that if the receipts of the Royal Academy this year shd. be less than formerly owing to the opening of the Exhibition so late as the 5th. of May,—Wyatt & the opposers of the British Institution would attribute it to that cause.—

[Bank Notes.—It appears by an account presented to the House of Commons, that the amount of Bank-notes now in circulation is £17,293,570.

Pay in the Navy

Lord Howick moved in the House of Commons that the following increase of pay should be given to the Navy, viz:

	per day.
To an Admiral of a Fleet	10s.
„ an Admiral	7s.
„ a Vice Admiral	5s.
„ a Rear-Admiral	3s. 6d.
„ Captains of all rates above a Sixth-rate	6s.
„ Captains of lower rates	4s.
„ Lieutenants	1s.
„ Chaplains if they also filled the Office of Schoolmaster, *his appointment*	£20 a year.

Masters & Surgeons had so lately recd. an addition to their pay it was not necessary now to add to it.

To Warrant Officers in actual Service ..... 6s. a month.
„ Able Seamen ..... 4s. a month.
„ Ordinary Seamen ..... 2s. a month.
„ Petty Officers..... 5s. a month.
„ Petty Officers, viz: Captain of the Top; Captain of the Fore-Castle, Captain of the After-guard,— Captain of the Mast, & some others..... 9s. 6d. a month.

The whole expense of this addition of pay He estimated at £193,158.— Annual pay of Lieutenants of the Navy from May 1st. 1806— £127.15.—Half-pay £63.17.6.—Pay not raised before since the reign of Queen Anne.—From Small Diary.]

Lord Lowther has again thanked Sir George [Beaumont] for recommending to Him Robert Smirke; at the same time He said Robert in His Plan for the House to be built at Lowther has adopted principally the idea of *Dance*,—which His Lordship is pleased with.

April 26.—Sir George spoke of the inveteracy with which Hoppner speaks against Smirke. I sd. He had grounds for it which were not likely to be removed from his mind, viz: the recollection of the injury which He had attempted to do Smirke.—Sir George does not think Hoppner has any *original talent*. He is all imitative. In the time of Hudson, had He then lived He wd. have been his imitator. He now is in Portrait an Imitator of Sir Joshua Reynolds,—& in Landscape of Gainsborough. If there is any tendency to originality it is towards something resembling Morland more than any other.—Hoppner, He said, is more remarkable for *peculiarity* than for *originality*, or any great power, considering Him upon the whole.—

Lawrence, Sir George sd. may be compared with Kemble; posessing that degree of ability which is respectable, but not of a high order. He is to Sir Joshua, what Kemble may be said to be to Garrick.—

Turner Capricious, Not Great

He complained much of the *manner* which prevails among the *Water Colour* painters. *Glovers* works He does not like, they have not the true feeling.—Turner, He sd. is perpetually aiming to be extraordinary, but rather produces works that are capricious & singular than great. His Colouring has become jaundiced. His former pictures were better than His present.—

Moysey is 25 or 6 years old; is a Tutor at Christ Church, Oxford, & a good scholar.* He has painted incessantly during 8 or 9 years, and is, as He ought to be, quite experienced in execution. The Dean of Christ Church has advised Him to give up His intention of taking orders & to

* The Rev. C. A. Moysey never made good as an artist. In that capacity, so far as we know, he exhibited in all three pictures at the Royal Academy.

profess painting. Sir George thinks He may become as good as *Brooking** or better.—He is good natured & well pleased with His own productions. —His father is a Welsh Judge, and married a Sister of Sir Charles Bamfylde. She is insane.

Painters' Profits on Frames

The Marquiss of Stafford reads a great deal. His Son, Lord Gower, is a very amiable young man.—

Some dispute has arisen between Lord Mulgrave as to who shd. provide a *frame* for Mr. Pitt's portrait. Sir George desired me to tell Him explicitly whether painters derived any profit from frames. I answered Him witht. hesitation, that it had ever been the case since I knew the profession; That Sir Joshua Reynolds & all others had an allowance from the frame maker, but that the price was " not increased by it, as that allowance was deducted from the common profit of the frame maker. It was what may be *called a trade allowance.*"

Mr. Fox is said to be very pliable in the *Cabinet*, in which Lord Grenville has great sway.

Wordsworth, the Poet, came in the evening. He confirmed the report of the death of Mrs. Sutton Sharpe, who died in Childbed: She had for some time before had a presentiment that she should die. He heard Her very highly spoken of.—Sir George met S. Rogers, Her Brother, *today* at Christies Auction room & had no idea of such a loss having happened in his family.

The Restraint of Christianity

April 27.—Foundling Hospital Chapel I went to with J. Offley & heard a Sermon for the benefit of that establishment preached by Jacob Mountain, *Bishop of Quebec*, He preached 45 minutes. He opened His discourse by stating the misconceptions of many of those who proffess to be of the Christian religion, who consider it merely as a *Code of restraints* upon the appetites & passions, & that those who forbear in a greater or lesser degree to indulge these propensities conform in proportion to the obligation required. This He proceeded to say, was not to be *Christian*, —for to attain a just title to that Character, required that a person endeavouring for it, should make a *profession* or *study* the chief controuling business of their lives. That it required not only to *forbear* from evil, but to labour to do good, by perpetually & zealously seeking for opportunities to shew obedience to God & love to Mankind.—He represented the powerful effects produced by Christianity even practised as it is & the great change produced in the world by it.—Natural feeling, He sd. was on the most tender points extinguished in Countries in other respects the most refined, before Christian religion was promulgated. Among the polished countries of the East, like those Countries since

* Charles Brooking was a marine painter of considerable ability. He was born in 1723, and died of decline in 1759.

discovered in North America & elsewhere, the exposing or destroying of infants was a common Custom.

Wherever Christianity had been established natural affection had been restored & humanity exercised. There were many, He added, who stood forth to ascribe this to the influence of reason & refinement, but He denied it, for in both these respects, the people of former ages Had not been surpassed; it was religion; the religion of Jesus Christ, that had affected the change in the feelings & disposition of mankind.—What religion preceded it, but that of the most gross idolatry and often of the greatest cruelty.—The religion of Moses is to be distinguished from such & to be considered as founded and leading on to that of Christ.

He proceeded to expatiate on the advantages to be derived from our directing our attention to the care of those who are placed in the lowest rank of Society, who, if properly educated, instead of becoming nuisances in Society, dangerous to its peace & safety, would add to its strength & comfort.

To Prevent Crime

He said penal laws are undoubtedly necessary, but that to prevent crime in one instance is doing more real good than by the example of punishing twenty. To use the metaphor of an ancient heathen writer "It is to snuff the lamp out, without supplying it with oil,"—if we trust only to the example of punishments.—He dwelt upon the duty of Charity & the application of a due proportion of our wealth to its purposes. He trusted He was addressing those who had too much *taste* of *proper feeling*, to confine their expenditure to the decoration of their persons & to other gratifications, remaining insensible to the pleasure which arises from the reflection of having done good.

The Bishop of Quebec was born in Norfolk. His Father held a farm at Rudham near Houghton in that County & was tenant to Lord Orford. The Bishop was educated at Cambridge, & there formed an intimacy with Dr. Prettyman, now Bishop of Lincoln.* Some time after Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister, it was determined to appoint a *Protestant Bishop* for *Canada* to be styled the Bishop of Quebec. Dr. Prettyman was at that time through the interest of Mr. Pitt, Bishop of Lincoln & had given to His friend Jacob Mountain Church preferment of considerable value.—He recommended Mountain to Mr. Pitt as a proper person to fill the new Bishoprick, & He was appointed. He gave up his livings in England, & sailed for Quebec with his wife, & His two sisters & has not been in England before during many years. He is about 53 or 54 years of age, from what I can reckon, having known Him at Houghton in 1776 before He took orders.—

* See Index, Vol. II.

CHAPTER LV

1806

Hoppner and Lawrence

April 27.—Garvey called on me after I returned from Church.—He complained much of the contentions among the Members of the Council during the arrangements. He spoke of the Bad Health, sad looks & ill temper of Hoppner,—who on some occasion having expressed Himself violently, Rigaud flatteringly said, " He does not mean what He says, or feel as He appears to do " ; but Garvey added, That " He thought differently, & believed that He spoke as He really felt." Hoppner & Lawrence had much contention abt. the placing a half length picture. Hoppner's portrait of Mr. Pitt was hung admirably on the *fire side* of the room nearly opposite the door, but He thinking that a whole length by Thomson hurt the effect of it He removed Thomson's picture & placed it by one of Lawrence's bringing from thence a picture by Opie to fill the vacant space. When Lawrence saw this He became violent thinking that Thomson's picture was equally prejudicial to His half length portrait. —After much sourness Hoppner removed Mr. Pitt's portrait to the head of the room & brought from thence another of his own portraits.—Garvey sd. Bourgeois makes no show.—Hoppner sd. " Bourgeois is training off."

Praise and Blame

Garvey spoke highly of Moysey's* Sea piece, saying it went before *Sir George Beaumont* & all the other amateurs.—He said Turner sent His picture of *Schaffhausen* but did not send a *description* with it to be entered in the Catalogue ; but came to the Academy & enquired for Garvey, & told him that He had not sent a description that He might have it back *if it was not hung to his satisfaction.* Garvey did not say where it was exactly, but gave Him such an answer as led Him to believe it was admirably placed, on which He delivered His description.

Garvey has found Rigaud's temper to be very bad & in its effect so much so as to have kept *Richards* [the Secretary] *in subjection* who has said " He should not remain among them long."—Calcott's pictures are very well painted.—

* See preceding chapter.

Hoppner was with the Prince of Wales yesterday who sd. He could not be at the Academy dinner if it was to be on Saturday May 3rd. being engaged ; & signified that He wished another day could be appointed.—Hoppner reported this at the Academy but it was there sd. that as His Majesty had approved the day it could not be altered.—Hoppner was to see the Prince again this morning.—

Garvey spoke of the excessive partiality of Westall to those who He is interested in viz. : To Thos. & Wm. Daniell & to His Brother William Westall, whose drawing is placed in the center opposite the door in the Council room & *Hearne's* fine drawing *below* it. Garvey sd. He did not see these placed but with Thomson, had endeavoured in vain to find a better situation for Hearne's drawing.—

Lord Melville's Trial

April 29.—The trial of Viscount Melville* in Westminster Hall commenced this day.—Mr. Whitbread spoke 3 Hours & 20 minutes.

April 30.—Between 8 & 9 went to Lord Melville's trial the 2nd day. The door of Westminster Hall was opened a little after 9 oClock,—by order of Mr. Burrel, Deputy to His Father, Lord Gwydir.—The managers of the Prosecution viz : Messrs. Whitbread, Sir Samuel Romilly,—Lord Robt. Spencer,—[Mr. Giles] came into their Box abt. ½ past 10, & the Peers in Procession, soon after Eleven.—The Prince of Wales ; Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, Cumberland & Cambridge were present.—When the Court was formed Lord Melville came in & sat alone before the seat which Held his Council, Messrs. Plumer & Adam. He was dressed in a sort of bottle green coat with Steel buttons.—

It promised to be but a heavy business which caused me to come away abt. one oClock.

Pitt a Sun Prematurely Set

[General Phipps] acquitted Lord Melville *of* avaricious motives, but accused Him of love of power.—He spoke of the late Mr. Pitt in high terms, viz : That He was a Sun prematurely set,—whom some followed with regret, more with admiration,—and all with acknowledgment that He had exhibited the purest political spirit.—

Mr. Evans† of Ireland called on me. He complained of the mischief of a Cambridge education. His son was of Trinity College, where His education was neglected by those who professed to superintend it.—His expences were upwards of £500 a year.—He drank, gamed & suffered from Woemen.—He is now a Lieutenant in 31st foot, & bets prudently.

May 1.—Went to Sir George Beaumont's at breakfast time. Wordsworth there.

The Metcalfes get on as they can.—They had great friends in the

* Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, was charged with peculation.

† See Index, Vol. II.

late Duchess of Devonshire and Sir John Honeywood.*—Metcalfe [one of the executors of Sir Joshua Reynolds] is about 63 or 4 years old. They have ceased to have intercourse with the *Paines*,† & seldom come to Hone's, He not being able to bear any additional burthen from them.—

Hone shewed me an Enamel, a portrait of the late Col^{l}. Vereker, which had been broken at the Academy by one of the workmen letting a large heavy frame of Bone's fall upon it. Hone had had conversation with Thomson & Soane who agreed that He ought to be paid for it by the Academy. He told me His price was 35 guineas.

W. & J. Offley called upon me, He returned from Massingham.—J. Offley brought me an invitation to dine on Sunday at Bransbury.—Daniell [R.A.] I called on. He had been to the Exhibition. He sd. an artist from Norwich, *Crome*, excelled Reynolds in His own way.—He mentioned the pictures of Shee as being very bad.

C. Offley's I dined at. Manning spoke of the great quantity of *Lynn Shrimps* which are sent to London. He sd. that by the Lynn Coach in which He came to town in one day there was 1300 pounds weight of Shrimps & that the *carriage* of them amounted to upwards of 9 pounds,—yet the gain in London by the Fisher mongers is very great.

Westall I called on in the evening to get Him to sign Cards in Dance's name for Sir G. Beaumont & Wordsworth for the private view of the Exhibition tomorrow.

R.A. Private View

May 2.—Exhibition I went to at 3 oClock.—Sir George & Lady Beaumont & Mr. & Mrs. Phipps were there. *Wilkie's* picture [Village Politicians] was their great object. I told Sir George that I admired it very much, but that the principal figure was painted in too mannered a way something like Singleton.—Collyer spoke to me about Grignion, the engraver, 85 years of age, and wanting assistance from the Academy. Hoppner came up to me while I was looking at His picture of Venus. I told Him it was an advance beyond anything He had done before, and that His portrait of Mr. Pitt was entitled to the same declaration. I added that every artist might improve by seeing them.—

We then talked of Shee's pictures. He said, that at the urgent request of Shee He had consented to His picture of Prospero & Miranda being placed in the Center of the bottom of the room near His Venus. He wd. have given much not to have had for His picture such a neighbour. I sd. that Shee was so much fallen off in his painting this year, that He must have a new birth in the art, or that He was lost. To this Hoppner fully agreed,—& sd. He had said everything to convince Shee that He wd. do Himself no good by insisting upon Having his picture in that situation.

* Sir John Honywood, third baronet, who died in 1781. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted his portrait. See Vol. I., page 99.

† James Paine, the younger, architect and artist. See Vol. II., page 286.

Thomson [R.A.] told me that He was certain Shee considered Hoppner to be his enemy on acct. of his having so frankly told Him his opinion.—He said such was Shee's obstinacy that He told Hoppner "If he was sure His picture would be condemned by the whole public He wd. not consent to its being removed from its present situation." Thomson sd. that Shee is quite insensible to the demerit of his pictures, & on the contrary thinks He paints in the most proper style.—Thomson noticed Shee & Hoppner talking together in the room & that Hoppner appeared agitated; from which He concluded that Shee was saying something unpleasant.—

A Profligate Act

I walked from the Academy with Thomson who told me a most profligate act had been done by some of the members, viz: That Beechey, —Bourgeois, Sandby, & Loutherburg had addressed a letter to the Council recommending to them to purchase the picture of *Niobe* by *Wilson*, which belongs to the Duke of Gloucester, for 1000 guineas.—Now, said Thomson, Sir John Leicester, the last summer spoke of this picture to the Duke and said He supposed it would sell for 4 or £500.—Sometime after the Duke wrote from London to Sir John & informed Him that the *Niobe* for which He had *offered* £500 He should have for that Sum.—In this the Duke had misunderstood Sir John, who had *not offered that Sum* and now declined purchasing it.—Yet this picture which has been refused at £500 is now offered to the Academy at £1000.—What sd. Thomson wd. those men Beechey and Bourgeois have said if such a proposal had been made from an opposite quarter*

* The Royal Academy did not buy the Niobe. It was purchased after the Duke's death on May 17, 1806, by Sir Francis Baring or according to another account by Sir F. Bourgeois for £840. The painting was then styled as "that celebrated *chef d'œuvre* of the immortal Wilson." It was engraved by Woollett.

CHAPTER LVI

1806

The City and Art

May 3.—Rossi called and informed me that yesterday a majority of the Common Council had decided in favor of a model by [James] Smith for a monument to Lord Nelson, thus frustrating His hopes in which He had been supported by the unanimous opinions of Sir G. Beaumont, Wm. Smith [M.P.] & George Hibbert,* to whom the models had been referred for their judgment, and also of a majority which voted in the Court of Aldermen.—He said so hopeless was it to offer anything to such men that he had thought of withdrawing His model for Mr. Pitts monument: but I advised Him to let it remain; and also to make efforts, for the Liverpool & the *Treasury* monuments. He sd. that Wyatt has now put the Treasury monuments in such a train that He can have no hope.—I told Him if it was so it was time to remove such a man from the Chair of the Royal Academy.—Smith, He sd. whom the monument of Lord Nelson has been voted, worked formerly for Him & at that time [1797] got a gold medal from the Academy, He described Him to be a quiet man and not likely to have carried the point by intrigue.—

The Common Council's Judgment

Boydell called [on May 5]. He said the vote for Smith's model was carried by 32 against 27, the last was Rossi's number of voters. Wearied

* George Hibbert (1757-1837), collector and merchant, was a son of Robert Hibbert, a West India merchant. Settling in London as a partner in a West India house, he rose to be head of the firm, an Alderman, and a Member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, from 1806 to 1812. He was a Whig, and earned a reputation as a lucid and forcible speaker. Mover of the resolutions which brought about the imposition of the property tax in 1798, he was also mainly responsible for its repeal eighteen years later. The establishment of the West India Docks owed much to his initiative and general support, as did the foundation of the London Institution, of which he was President for many years.

But he is best remembered as a collector of pictures and books; he was the Honorio of Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron." His library at Clapham and in Portland Place is said to have cost him £35,000. At its sale by Mr. Evans in 1829, which occupied forty-two days, the 8,794 lots (20,000 volumes) realised £21,753 9s. The library was particularly rich in early printed Bibles, rare editions of French romances and English and Italian poetry. The individual prices obtained were comparatively small. The first folio Shakespeare, which fetched £85 1s., sold in 1902 for £1,050; it cost Hibbert 7ogs.

by long protracted debates, several Aldermen & others went away, saying, they could not stay longer as business required their attendance & owing to this Rossi lost it.—Boydell said that a spirit prevails in the Common Council to retain all power to themselves in opposition to the Court of Aldermen,—& that finding Boydell & others inclined to Rossi's design they opposed it.—Slade, a Proctor in Doctors Commons & a Common Council man, took a lead in the opposition : Dixon was with Him ; and a frame maker, spoke, with many others.—Boydell sd. that unfortunately in giving the preference to Rossi's design, Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Smith, & Mr. Hibbert, added in their letter that though it was decidedly, in their opinion, the best design, yet they thought it *would admit of alterations*, & that should the Common Council approve it, they should be willing to point out what they had to propose, and to superintend the execution of the monument.—This was taken up by the *Opposition* as leaving them in a state of *uncertainty*, not knowing what the design, or the expense, wd. really be.—Boydell endeavoured to do this away by saying, that all Artists were solicitous to improve their first design from the obervations of their intelligent friends.—On coming away Boydell said to Dixon, " Brother, Brother, we are both in the wrong ".—To which Dixon replied " Had it not been for *that letter* I would have voted for No. 28 " (Rossis).

Birch the Pieman

Rossi is desirous to withdraw his model made for Mr. Pitts monument, not wishing to leave anything to the decission of such people : but Boydell wishes it to remain at present, although He evidently sees that Deputy Birch, the pye man, has adopted another model. Birch voted against Rossi's.—After the decission, Boydell told them that they had done an irreparable injury, as hereafter no artist of eminence wd. ever come forward to run the risk of their decissions.—Some of them sd. they wished to encourage young men,—Boydell replied, that might be done on lesser occasions, but that such Commissions as that which had been voted ought to be given not to those who are swarming the ladder, but to those who have got to the top.

Rossi sd. this morning that the Artists who have been employed by *Birch* & others to make designs for Pastry ornaments & other such things, are those who they support.

Bacon, upon obtaining the statue of Lord Wellesley, gave His workmen 8 guineas.

Determination

Mr. Thomson of Manchester brought me a letter from my Brother Richard.—He came to town to place His Son* in the Royal Academy as a Student. He described Him to be a youth between 16 & 17 years of age, of remarkable integrity but of an inflexible disposition ; so determined to pursue the art as to tell His father who wished Him

* This young man seems never to have made a name as an artist.

to be with a merchant, that if He served an apprenticeship in such a situation He wd. afterwards turn to the art of painting.—He is to call at Fuseli's on Monday morning by appointment having brought a letter to Him from Mr. Henry of Manchester. Lee Philips being in London offered to introduce Him to Westall & Heath.—Dr. Charles Taylor, of the Adelphi, offered to place His Son to board &c. with an Engraver of his acquaintance. I fixed with Him to call on me with His Son on Monday morning.—He spoke of having other Children, & that He could not do much for his Son, only something for a limited time, but that His son must endeavour to get His bread as soon as He could.—

Gossip at the R.A. Dinner

Royal Academy dinner I went to. The Prince of Wales came into the Great room attended by Cosway 5 minutes before 5,—& went away 10 minutes after 8. The dinner began to be served up at 35 minutes past 5,—and the Cloth was cleared at 7.—The Company was more numerous than I remember it ever before to have been.

Mr. Wilberforce told me Mrs. Wilberforce has had bad health, & has remained in the Country all the Winter. He expressed a wish for me to pass a day with Him after the hurry of public business is over.—Lord Dartmouth said to me that Daniell shd. see His drawings by Wilson after the trial of Lord Melville is over.—Lysons told me He heard Mr. Whitbreads opening speech [against Lord Melville in the famous trial] in which He acquitted Himself very well while He proceeded in a plain way, but when He attempted to be eloquent He failed.—He also several times uttered ungrammatical vulgarisms, such as "anybody else's." He was mild to Lord Melville, and expressed a compliment to Mr. Pitt on his *political purity*.

The Prince Tapped his Snuff-box

Lysons said the Prince of Wales is incurring vast expenses. Although Carlton House as finished by *Holland* was in a complete & *new state*, He has ordered the whole to be done again under the direction of *Walsh Porter* [a gentleman dealer] who has destroyed all that Holland has done & is substituting a finishing in a most extensive & motley taste.—The Prince has also ordered plate from Rundells to the amount of £70,000, among which are articles which can never be required to be used.—

I observed the Prince to day after dinner, that He derived advantage, in his easy grace, from a Snuff box which He often tapped, & touched his nose slightly with a pinch of the contents, while He gaily conversed with the Speaker of the House of Commons & others.

CHAPTER LVII

1806

The Speaker's Chair

May 3.—The Speaker came in late while the [Royal Academy] dinner was placing on the table. He was therefore obliged to take His seat next to Richards [R.A. Secretary] at the bottom of our table. There He dined; but I & Hoppner noticed it, & I told Hoppner that I had seen his name at the *top* of our table, on which Hoppner went to Him a second time, (having before gone to apologize to Him) and took Him to his proper seat opposite to the Prince of Wales who immediately directed the Chief of his conversation to Him.—

Lord Hampden asked me where Lawrence sat and looking to Mr. *Canning* asked if that was not him. I told Him that was Mr. Canning & shewed Him that Lawrence sat a little above us next to Lord Amherst. He looked at Him and said He had supposed him to be a taller man.—He said He saw him last winter perform at Lord Abercorn's the character of *Sir Charles Racket* which He sd. He did with a real theatrical feeling. He added that Lady Cahier* performed Lady Racket, but was very imperfect in her part which was a disadvantage to Lawrence, who assisted Her as well as He could. Her Ladyship, however, did not seem embarassed by Her difficulties, but went on with perfect self posession.—

Advantage of a Public Education

I remarked to His Lordship that though we were somewhat crowded, having little room for our arms at the table, yet I was glad to see that a good dinner might be eaten under such circumstances by those most accustomed to all conveniences, & that I attributed this accomodating disposition to the habits which the English youth of all degrees obtain during their education, which prepares them for all the varieties of situation in which they may afterwards be placed. He said it was true,

* Emily, youngest daughter of James St. John Jeffereys, of Blarney Castle, Co. Cork was married on August 13, 1793, to Richard Butler, Baron Caher, who succeeded his father in 1788 and was in 1816 created Viscount Caher, Co. Tipperary, and Earl of Glengall. He died of a fever in 1819, and his widow was found dead in her bed in Grosvenor Square London, on May 2, 1836, aged sixty-nine.

and shewed the advantage of a public education. He said that from the time He was 7 years old till He grew up, He was obliged to take His chance of the rough & the smooth, as it might happen,—& He felt the good effects of it.—

Mr. Bernard I conversed with. He told me I went out of town when I was wanted. This respected the British Institution. He expressed His hope that it wd. go on, in which I cordially joined. He sd. the receipts were not to be compared with those of the Royal Academy, which I sd. could not be expected.—He seemed to signify that He trusted something wd. yet be done to support it,—evidently meaning *by government.*—

Opie sd. to me that He thought Hoppner had advanced in His art.—Shee He sd. had failed in his *History*, but He thought His portraits much the same as before.—

Wyatt, as President, gave the toasts in so low a voice that He could scarcely be heard. It might truly be said, that He fell below West in his manner of communicating to the Company what He had to say.—

May 4.—Mr. Matthews, member for Herefordshire, called on me. He thought the British Institution a desireable establishment, as it rendered the difficulty of finding Artists at their respective dwellings unnecessary.—He expressed a dislike to many of West's works, & observed of the pictures of "Thetis bringing Armour to Achilles," which was exhibited last year, "that the figure of Thetis appeared as if it was cut out."—He thought His *sketches* were often very superior to his pictures.—

Turner a Madman

May 5.—The Exhibition I went to. It opened at 12 oClock to-day —There I met J. Taylor [of the *Sun*] & Boaden [of the *Oracle*]. The *latter* after looking round the room sd. He had never seen so many bad pictures. On looking at Turner's "*Waterfall at Schaffhausen*" He sd. "That is Madness".—"He is a madman" in which Taylor joined.—In the antiroom, looking at an Upright landscape by *Croom*, [John Crome], Boaden said, "There is another in the new manner", "it is the *scribbling* of painting,—so much of the *trowel*—so *mortary*,—surely a little more finishing might be borne?" Taylor sd. of Shee's *Prospero*, (the *Head*) How like *West's manner* it is. They both expressed high appreciation of Hoppners Venus,—and of His portrait of Mr. Pitt.—Lawrence's circular picture was also admired; but Taylor sd. the *lights* appeared *too scattered*.—Taylor & Boaden thought the portrait of Mr. Pitt an admirable likeness. Boaden sd. the look *of* the countenance expressed "*bodily pain*, & contempt."

So, said Boaden, those Members who made Wyatt President are now dissatisfied with Him. I asked Why? He replied "Because He does not take notice enough of them."

I spoke to Mrs. Wheatley* & Her daugr. which caused Taylor to say

* Widow of F. Wheatley, R.A.

to me That He was sorry to hear a report of her being to be married to *Pope* [the actor and painter], who it was believed did not behave well to his two former wives, who were good sort of woemen. He added, that it was sd. that Pope offered to marry Miss Brunton of Drury Lane Theatre* but she was deterred from accepting his offer on hearing him called *Blue-beard.*

Calcott came to me. He told me Sir John Leicester had purchased one of his pictures & Mr. Parker another.—He remarked that I had not exhibited.—I replied, That I was growing old, and must be considered like the *ebbing tide* which while retiring touches the shore only occasionally.—That exhibiting once in two or three years was now for me a reasonable service.—

* Probably Anne Brunton, aunt of Elizabeth Brunton (Mrs. Yates), and Louisa, her youngest sister. Louisa, described as "extremely handsome and striking," was married on December 12, 1807, to the first Earl of Craven.

CHAPTER LVIII

1806

What the Cross-Examination Showed

May 5.—Lysons had been to Lord Melville's trial & heard Mr. Whitbread acutely *cross-examined* by *Plumer*,*—Mr. Whitbread's evidence was to state certain passages in Lord Melville's speech before the House of Commons.—The Cross examination went to shew that Mr. Whitbread remembered accurately those passages which operated against Lord Melville, but imperfectly such as weakened the effect of them.

Jekyll,† at Sir Joseph Banks's last night, gave an acct. of the Prince of Wales having sent him to the Duchess of Gordon to hear her description of the trial of Lord Melville. She called the *Managers* of it, *Miss Managers*, and made the proceedings to appear as light & ludicrous as she could.

I asked Lysons, who is Mr. *Giles* one of the Managers ? He answered, That He is a Barrister, Son to a late Bank Director who left Him a large fortune. Before His Father's death He had been frequently employed to open cases for which the fee is half a guinea. On his fortune coming to Him, *Jekyll* said, there is Giles worth one hundred thousand pounds, *Ten shillings and Sixpence.*

May 6.—Northcote called after breakfast. He spoke of what had been said abt. His speech on Mr. Pitt's death. Lady Beaumont had been all aflame about it, but allowed that the vanity of saying strong things might have been the principal motive.—He said He does not feel very seriously anything she says, as she is not strong enough in mind to be formidable, and may *be put down*. Her manner, however, is unfavourable

* Sir Thomas Plumer, born on October, 10, 1753, was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford. Called to the Bar on February 7, 1778, he in 1783 defended Sir Thomas Rumbold at the Bar of the House of Commons, was one of the three counsel to defend Warren Hastings, became Solicitor-General, 1807, Vice-Chancellor of England, 1813, and Master of the Rolls in 1818. Plumer died on March 24, 1821.

† Joseph Jekyll (1752-1837), M.P., F.R.S., wit and politician. He was Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales and restored the Temple Church. A portrait of him by Lawrence was shown at the Royal Academy in 1817.

to Her, for while Sir George is admitted to be everything, people are silent when she is mentioned. Such is the effect of too little considering persons & circumstances.—Mr. Bernard, at the Academy on Saturday, told Northcote that the Great men Subscribers to the British Institution propose to move government to grant a sum annually, perhaps £5000 a yr. to support the Institution & to form a school viz: a Collection of British art.—Northcote rejoiced to Hear it, & sd. to Mr. Bernard, "Your Statue will be found in the midst of it," to which Mr. B, replied "Then it should be designed by you."—

Northcote as Critic

Northcote spoke of Mr. Phipps* & of the pleasure of being with Him. "He is like a Boy" sd. Northcote, "who disregards quality and pretension, & plays about with constant good humour."

The Exhibition *we* went to. Northcote remarked on Calcott's boats in the anti-room painted for Mr. Parker, that Calcott had founded Himself on Turner's manner, which several others had also adopted, and had "leapt out of the frying pan into the fire," to avoid the appearance of oil in their pictures, they now seemed as if executed with *mortar.—Of Turner* He sd. that His desire of singularity & greatness of stile, became *rhodomantade*, it was like *bombast* in *poetry*.

Not Sure of Wilkie

With respect to Wilkie's picture, He said, He concurred with Sir John Leicester, who had remarked that it appeared to be an imitation of *Teniers*. "For my part," sd. Northcote, "I should think He painted it in a room filled with the pictures of Teniers; there is merit in it, but I should not venture to say, from such a specimen, what the young man will hereafter be,—nothing is made certain by it. I prefer pictures painted by Miss Spilsbury [afterwards Mrs. Taylor, a clever painter now forgotten]; Her thoughts are *her own*, and are often very natural & beautiful."

There is merit in Wilkie's picture, continued Northcote, and not meaning that it should be recd. in all its force, if it was insisted on to me that Wilkie was a great genius & would be a great painter, I should tell a story of *Handel*, to whom a youth was brought as a great genius for musick. Having heard him perform, Handel sd. "He may be a great genius, and may hereafter be a great master, but He plays d—d badly at present."

May 7.—[Samuel] Lane called & spoke of the Exhibition.—Hoppner & Lawrence He sd. excel. Lawrence wants the strength or force which we see in the pictures of *Hoppner & Opie*, if He had *that*, He wd. be superior to either, which He is in every other respect. I go on badly with Mr. Lawrence. He does not employ me in a regular way, & I lose much time in consequence of his being undetermined how to employ me.

* The Hon. Augustine Phipps, son of the first Earl Mulgrave. See Vol. II.

—When I apply for something to work upon, He sometimes walks about uncertain what to give me, & at last puts into my hand a three quarter portrait, desiring me to paint to it a *plain back ground*, which I can do in three quarters of an hour, & I am then again witht. employ. Sometimes in a great hurry He puts pictures into my hands to be forwarded for finishing witht. delay. When I have done my part, this hurry subsides, & the pictures remain among the mass of unfinished ones.—

Farington's Advice and Opinions

While communicating with Lane this morning I made remarks upon his observations, and endeavoured to make his view of the works now exhibiting more accurate.—I particularly recommended to him to attend to the colouring of the *upper part*, especially, of Hoppner's Venus; also to the temperate & excellent colouring in the portraits of Mr. Pitt & Mr. Frere.* I admitted the merits of Opie's pictures; but sd. that in His *Whole length portraits* there is something of coldness,—and that His backgrounds want matter, richness & play of tints.—I said, the "Village Politicians," by Wilkie, wants but a little more to make it a complete picture. The principal figure, on which the light falls, is not painted with the same truth as the other parts. The head & drapery have something *manner'd* and *pencilly* in it. The *execution* is *too predominant.*

* The Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, eldest son of John Frere, of Roydon, Norfolk, was born in London on May 21, 1769. Educated at Eton, where he met George Canning and afterwards assisted him in *The Microcosm* and the *Anti-Jacobin*, Frere graduated at Cambridge and succeeded Canning as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was M.P. for West Looe, Envoy and Minister to Lisbon, 1800, and to Madrid until 1804. He died at Malta in 1846.

CHAPTER LIX

1806

The Most Beautiful Woman

May 9.—Lord Thomond's I dined at. When I got to Lord Thomond's I found Her Ladyship alone and we talked abt. Sir Joshua Reynolds's monument. She spoke strongly for having an advertisement for a subscription.—Mr. Malone came in while we were talking & she urged the advertisement to Him but nothing was concluded. She told me that if an advertisement appeared it was probable that the Prince of Wales who always expressed much regard for Sir Joshua, would subscribe I asked whether a private application wd. not be more proper, before an advertisement appeared. She objected to this, as it was not *certain* how the Prince might be disposed, nor did she know who to employ for the purpose. Mr. Metcalfe she said could not go to the Prince after what had happened.

Coll. Longfield, Member for Cork came in; He sd. He had been told that Lord Hopetoun had sent Lord Melville a draft for £10,000 to bear His expences of the trial [for peculation].—Lady Thomond sd. she Heard Lord Melville's expences were estimated at £100 a day.—

The marriage of Thomas Hope* to the youngest daugr. of Dr. Beresford, archbishop of Tuam, was mentioned.—The day after the marriage, the Archbishop called on Mr. Hope and put into His hand her fortune which was £3000. Mr. Hope received it, & immediately *presented it to Her*. Malone told *me* that she refused Mr. Hope when He first *offered*, but was afterwards persuaded by Her friends not to refuse so splendid a prospect.—Malone thought him a disagreeable man; fastidious & conceited.—The beautiful Miss Dashwood† refused him.

* See Index, Vols. I. and II. for references to the Hope family.

† Probably Rachel Fanny Antonina (1774 ?-1829), natural daughter of Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despenser. About 1794 she eloped with Matthew Allen Lee, who married her. After separating from her husband, she went to live at Manchester, and Society there was "dazzled by her beauty, and astonished by her learning."

In 1804 she eloped with Loudoun Gordon, accompanied by his married brother, the Rev. Lockhart Gordon. They were charged with abduction and acquitted on Mrs. Lee at the trial making a declaration of disbelief in Christianity. She was the author

Female beauty was spoken of.—Lady Thomond said that Her Uncle, Sir Joshua Reynolds had often declared that *Mrs. Crewe*, now Lady Crewe,* was in her face the most regular beauty He had ever seen, but He did not add, or mean, that Her face was the most *interesting*. Her Ladyship sd. that the woman who had above all others made the strongest impression on Sir Joshua's mind, was *Miss Hamilton*, who married Moore, author of the World, &c.†—Sir Joshua sd. that while reading a novel or any work in which the imagination was employed to represent an image of what was beautiful and interesting, the idea of Miss Hamilton was always uppermost in his mind.—

Lord Thomond spoke of the Duchess of Hamilton & the Countess of Coventry, the two beautiful Miss Gunnings.—He said that the Countess was the more *Queen-like woman*, but the Duchess had the sweeter countenance.—Malone sd. their mother was a Sister of Viscount *Mayo*, which title I understood now to be in another family.—

Lord Nelson's Will

Archdeacon Young of Swaffham, Norfolk, married Miss Johnson, whose mother was sister to Sir Joshua Reynolds.—The present Earl Nelson married a sister of the Archdeacon, which has caused an acquaintance to subsist between Lady Thomond & Lord Nelson's family.—Lady Nelson told Lady Thomond that she does *not know who the girl is that* was so particularly mentioned in Lord Nelson's will, and left to the care of Lady Hamilton, *who knows who she is* [Horatia, Nelson's daughter by Lady Hamilton].—Lord Nelson (the present) [stated] that the late Lord Nelson left to [Sir William] Hamilton‡ as part of his stock, £4000 worth of wine.—Government, with the consent of parliament, has settled

of several pamphlets and the subject of Chapter IV. of De Quincey's "Autobiographical Sketches."

It may be, however, that the "beautiful Miss Dashwood" referred to by Malone, was Anna Maria, first daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, who was married on May 22, 1810, to John Loftus, second Marquess of Ely. He died on September 26, 1845, aged 75. His widow was a Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, afterwards a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide, and died in 1857, aged 72 years.

* See Vol. II., page 96 and note.

† Edward Moore (1712-1757), fabulist and dramatist, born in Berkshire, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Moore. Edward was the author of "Fables for the Female Sex," "Gil Blas," and "The Gamester," a once popular domestic tragedy in prose, which was produced at Drury Lane on February 7th, 1753. He also was editor of *The World*, a weekly journal, founded in 1753, for the purpose of satirising the "vices and follies of fashionable society." Moore, who "died, as he had lived," in poverty, married Jenny, daughter of Hamilton, a table-decker to the Princesses, and had by her a son, Edward, who was educated by the Earl of Chesterfield, and died at sea in 1773. She was still alive on June 2, 1806. On that day Farington entered: "Mrs. Moore, who was in [her] youth, so much admired by Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in Devonshire. Her Father was table Decker at Court.—She is now near 80 years old, and subsists upon a small income of 60 or £70 a year derived from a little appointment in one of the palaces."

‡ Lady Hamilton's husband.

MRS CREWE.

From an engraving by Thomas Watson at the British Museum, after the portrait by D. Gardner.

[*To face p.* 222

upon the Earldom of Nelson £200,000, and to each of the two sisters of the late Lord Nelson £10,000.—A report having been circulated that it was proposed to purchase *Houghton*, in *Norfolk*, for Earl Nelson, Lord Thomond asked Lord Cholmondely whether it was so, to which His Lordship replied that He knew nothing about it, nor had He any intention to part with it.—

Lambert, the large man from Leicester, now exhibited, was mentioned. Lord Thomond sd. He had been told that Lambert had been Gaoler at Leicester, and had got into difficulties in his affairs. His Creditors offered to cancel their claims upon Him upon condition of his allowing Himself to be exhibited for their benefit, which He accepted. Lawrence observed that He had still something of the authority of a gaoler about him in his manner of expressing himself.—& is not depressed by his situation. The room being crowded & warm, & the window open, He sd. to a gentleman "You had better shut that window," the other replied "I am very warm,"—Lambert rejoined, "That renders it more necessary."—Lawrence said, that before He became so very fat, He must have had a long neck, as His head *now* moves easily upon his Shoulders. —His legs are the only disgusting parts of his person & they are of such an immense size that his toes only can be seen, owing to the projection of the flesh over his feet.*

Lady Thomond's Fortune

Malone, & Lawrence left Lord Thomond's with me. Malone remarked that there was a considerable alteration in His Lordship's appearance. He appears, himself, to think his powers weakening. Speaking of His present House in George St. He sd. *He should not be in it long.* If Lady Thomond survives His Lordship, she will have £2000 a year.

* No authentic records exist of a man more corpulent than Daniel Lambert (1770-1809). As a young man he was strong and active, a splendid walker and swimmer, and also a keen participant in field sports. Yet he grew prodigious in early youth. At the age of twenty-three he weighed 32st. He slept less than eight hours a day, and drank only water. He came to London in 1806, "receiving company" from twelve to five at 53, Piccadilly. His bulk gradually increased, until he "attained the acme of mortal hugeness." At Stamford, where he died suddenly, on July 21, 1809, he was five feet eleven inches in height and weighed over 52st. His girth, as shown by the waistcoat preserved in the King's Lynn Museum, was 102 inches. Lambert is said to have been "manly and intelligent," and always ready in repartee.

In the *Morning Post* of September 5, 1812, appeared the following epitaph from a tombstone placed in St. Martin's burying ground, Stamford:

"In memory of that prodigy in Nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in personal greatness he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the leg, nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed fifty-two stone eleven pounds. As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester."

Lambert's enormous size has been utilised by eminent writers. Readers of "One of Our Conquerors" will remember that George Meredith describes London as "the Daniel Lambert of Cities," and in his "Study of Sociology" Herbert Spencer speaks of "a Daniel Lambert of learning."

of her own, and £1000 a dowry from his Lordship. She has a great desire to retain Taplow, *to rent it*, but that is not determined.—

When Lady Thomond married His Lordship, she paid Him £20,000 to relieve him from incumbrances. That Sum was to be refunded for Her ultimate use by payments of £3000 *annually* out of his estates. Forty thousand pounds 3 *per cents*. is now funded for Her, to which, after the death of His Lordship she will also have added a jointure of £1000 a year. Mr. Fitzgerald the Prime Serjeant of Ireland, says, that Lord Thomond has £11000 a year, viz.: £7000 in the County of Clare & £4000 in the County of Cork.—Before Lord Thomond married Miss Palmer His estates were at nurse, and He was allowed only £1200 a year. After the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, His Lordship asked Malone at the Opera House, what was the amount of Miss Palmer's fortune? Malone answered £40,000.

Malone and Lawrence spoke of Lord Henry Petty,* who it seems has since He accepted the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, rather disappointed the expectations which were formed of Him.—Malone sd. that He did not either at School, or at the University, manifest superior parts, but He was diligent in study, evidently with the view to be a [political] character. His Father also sent him for a time to one of the Universities in Scotland.—Family interest has done much for Him, being nephew to General Fitzpatrick, and first Cousin to Lord Holland.

Canning by his able speeches made lately has become the decided leader of Opposition.—

* Afterwards (in 1818) third Marquess of Lansdowne.

CHAPTER LX

1806

Windham and Pitt

May 9.—I mentioned to Malone the strong personal feeling which there appears to be in the Members of Opposition against Mr. Windham [War Minister], which it is concluded is owing to the speech Mr. Windham made when honours were expressed to Mr. Pitt's memory.—He sd. Windham & Burke were not attended to by Mr. Pitt during the War with the French Revolutionists, and Windham had been sore about it. Pitt gave his attention to Lord Melville in preference, & He directed everything.

Lawrence talked with me abt. the Exhibition. I expressed my approbation of the pictures of Hoppner.—I told him that His (Lawrences) circular picture was allowed to be a picture painted with great ability; but that it wanted breadth, & quiet. I said I had seen what wd. have improved it, viz: checking the warm colour which prevails too much in it, & too much equal light. I sd. also that with very great merit, His portrait of Sir Joseph Banks "*had a kind of strain of colour throughout* which was not true or pleasing."—He sd. He supposed Hoppner was too strong to be much praised by Sir G. [Beaumont] & I replied that *Wilkie* engaged his principal attention. He said the Show favorites of each Season began to be observed. Lady Crewe had noticed it.

May 10.—Riccard, a poor author, called to solicit a small assistance, He said that some years ago He officiated in a Dissenting place of worship.—

Daniell said He had been informed that Turner is going to reside abt. 10 or 12 miles from London, & proposes only to retain in London His Exhibition gallery. This he does from an Oeconomical motive.*

A Double Effect

May 11.—Went to St. James's Chapel: Mr. Steevens preached.—Flaxman & His wife & Sisters were there—they were much pleased with the discourse.—Mrs. Flaxman told me that she heard there were fresh dissensions in the Academy, among Wyatts party; and that

* Turner's address in 1806 was 64, Harley Street; in 1808 was added, "And West End, Upper Mall, Hammersmith."

Hoppner meant to call a general meeting to enquire into the cause of the delay in opening the Exhibition. Flaxman sd. if there shd. be a general meeting He wd. go for his amusement.—We met the Revd. Mr. Matthews who said to Flaxman that "He by his labours produced a double effect; While making monuments for others, He was raising His own!"

We also met [John] Smart who had been walking to Hampstead. He shewed us a miniature picture of *Master Betty* which He had just finished. It was like the Boy.—Smart was as usual, very much delighted with his own performance.*

West I called upon in consequence of the message He left for me last night. He was seated before His new finished picture of "the Death of Lord Nelson." Caleb Whitefoordet, & Mrs. Nollekens & Her Sister were with him, but they went away immediately,—and old Mr. Richter brought in [Fulton] the great mechanist of Margaret Street, & several others, to see the picture. West paid a compliment to the Mechanist, saying, that it was the effect of Mechanicks to have the battle of Trafalgar fought, and *that picture painted.* [West sent out cards of admission to see the picture, which was shown in his own house. He did not exhibit at the Academy in 1806.]

A Despicable Reptile

When I was left alone with West He spoke of the Academy. He said it had been a great motive to induce Him to paint that picture "the Death of Lord Nelson," to shew the Academy what they had done in causing the author of it to withdraw himself [as President], and an architect [Wyatt] to be placed in his room;—and this principally effected by a character despicable in and out of the art, a reptile; such was T. [? Tresham, R.A.].—For himself, He added, that He had by withdraw-

* John Smart (1741-1811) was the best of the eighteenth-century miniaturists. His earlier works were small and exquisitely handled, whereas those painted in later life were characterised by greater power and richer colouring. Indeed, his portraits of that period rank with the finest produced by Samuel Cooper (1609-1672) and the Olivers, father and son.

Smart, who was a Norfolk man, studied at the St. Martin's Lane Academy, afterwards under Daniel Dodd, and Cosway, R.A., whose flimsy, if pretty, miniatures were wholly unlike those of his pupil. Accompanied by his son John, also a "painter in little," Smart went to India in 1788, and remained there for five years. Splendid examples of his art are to be found in the Pierpont Morgan, George Salting, Duke of Richmond, and other collections.

† Caleb Whitefoord (1734-1810), wit, diplomatist, and wine merchant, was born in Edinburgh. His essays were highly esteemed by Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Horace Walpole. He is buried in Paddington, a *campo santo* of artists, and other eminent people, including Nollekens, the sculptor, Mrs. Siddons, and Thackeray. Whitefoord's pictures were sold on May 4 and 5, 1810, and among the number were the charming "Nelly O'Brien," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in the Wallace Collection, and the same painter's "Charity." The one cost £64, the other £89. Allan Cunningham says that Caleb is the hero of Wilkie's picture, "The Letter of Introduction."

It is of interest to note that the Rev. Philip Whitefoord, of Worcester, is a grandson of Caleb. See Vols. I. and II.

ing himself secured His own comforts.—He could now wake in the morning without the unpleasant consideration of having those people to meet in the evening; to him it had been a happy release.—He sd. that Richards [R.A. Secretary] told Him that when Sandby, as Deputy President, Yenn & He, Richards, went to the King to have the list of Election of Officers signed, His Majesty signed the papers, but did not, as when Mr. West went, enter into conversation.—

I replied that to Richards more than to any other the mischiefs that had taken place in the Academy were principally owing. It was to his having induced His Majesty to declare for Tresham being in the Council, though not elected to it, that Tresham, Beechey & others, had been encouraged to form a plan which, with the assistance of Wyatt, made His Majesty a supporter of a party, with all the ill consequences flowing from it.—West said it was true: "That Richards set the House on fire, and then was frightened at the flames."—

Pride and Painting

West had placed Copies of his "death of General Wolfe,"—and "the battle of La Hogue" adjoining his "Death of Lord Nelson." He sd. the former was painted 37 years ago,—and the battle of La Hogue, 25 years since.—He sd. He had heard Shee's pictures in the Exhibition spoken of, & was told that there was neither *mind* or *hand* in them. He sd. after the last interview He had with Him, at His own House, He came away satisfied that a man so filled with pride and presumption wd. never be a painter.—

West sd. Turner had become intoxicated, and produced extravagancies.—

[**May 12.**—In the public papers it is stated, "That Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the French fleet in the battle of Trafalgar, died suddenly at the Hotel in which He lodged at Rennes, on his route to Paris, on the night of the 16th. of April.—It is said He shot himself; but there is much reason to suppose that He, like Pichegru* and Wright,† fell by the order of Buonaparte. He was, however, buried with military honours."—He sailed from Plymouth on the 9th. of April.—French addition afterwards. The motive that induced him to commit an act of Suicide is unknown. He was found in his Chamber quite undressed, & with 5 wounds given by a Knife in his left side.—From small notebook.]

Sir Martin Took Fire

May 13.—Sir Martin Ffolkes called on me,—full of apprehension that He had done something improper at the Society of Arts in the

* See Vol. II., page 198.

† John Wesley Wright (1769-1805), Commander R.N., was captured by the French in Quiberon Bay and confined to prison in the Temple, Paris, in May, 1804. He refused to answer to interrogations, and it was announced on October 27, 1805, that he had committed suicide. It was, however, believed that he was murdered, but there is no direct evidence in proof of this belief.

Adelphi to-day. The fact was He had acted hastily, & on reflection perceived it. He went to the Society's House with Miss Folkes, who having had a silver medal adjudged to Her, was required to attend. On their arriving they were informed that Miss Folkes must *there* give a specimen of her ability, in a room appointed for that purpose.—The specimen required was to prove that she was capable of executing the work to which the premium had been adjudged. Sir Martin, being her Father, demanded to attend Her, but was told that could not be permitted, as no gentleman could be admitted into the room where the Ladies made their specimens. On being refused, Sir Martin took fire, and carried away His daugr. saying, as He told me, that if such were the rules, the Premium was not an object.—

He had come from Westminster Hall, where He had been attending Lord Melville's trial, & now returned there, but evidently having grown cooler on the subject, He became sensible that He had been in the wrong & that the rules might be proper, & ought to be regarded.—Having heard his statement I told Him I was happy to hear Miss Folkes had a vote passed in favor of her merit & shd. be sorry if she did not receive the medal; that I wd. go to the Society's room tomorrow, and had no doubt of being able to set all matters right, & that He shd. hear from me.—

The Laws

May 14.—Society of Arts room in the Adelphi I went to at one oClock & there conversed with Dr. Taylor,—Mr. Warren, President of the Committee of Polite Arts, and Geo: Meredith, respecting the premium voted to Miss Folkes.—They shewed me that the Laws of the Society required that she shd. give a specimen of her ability, & *begin* a copy of part of Her picture to which a Premium had been adjudged viz: Her Copy of Mr. Fountaine's Carlo Dolci,—this wd. enable the Committee to report Her having done it to a general *this evening*, by which means the report might be confirmed at a following general meeting in time for Her to receive a medal on the *last Tuesday in May*, the only day in the year on which premiums are given. They are then delivered at a General Anniversary meeting by the Duke of Norfolk the President. —Having recd. this information, & obtained the indulgence of having the Hour for making probationary specimens protracted till ½ *past* 5 this afternoon, I took a Coach & went to Sir M. Folkes, where I saw Lady & 2 Miss Folkes, and stated to them what had passed, & left them intending to go immediately to the Adelphi for Miss Folkes to begin Her Specimen.*

* Mr. G. K. Menzies, Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, kindly supplies the following entry from the Society's books:

Extract from "Premiums offered and bestowed," May, 1806:

"To Miss Folkes, Cavendish Square, for miniature paintings, the silver medal."

CHAPTER LXI

1806

To the Memory of Lord Nelson

May 14.—Flaxman came in the evening. He told me that a Deputation of 13 *persons* came from the Corporation of London to Him on Monday last to make enquiry of him as to the competency of Smith to execute the monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, to be erected in Guildhall. Boydell & 2 other Aldermen, Hankey & Pinder, were present: also Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk, and the Common Serjeant. The remainder were Common Council men, among whom were Slade the Proctor of Doctors Commons, Dixon, &c. Flaxman, in answer to their questions, refused to commit himself any way *prospectively*, so as that it might hereafter be sd. that they had His Authority for the ability of Smith in case of failure in their expectations. . . He sd. Smith had worked for Him upon the figure of Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey, but that He executed the *Head Himself;* and others were also employed on the figure. They desired Him to see Smiths model, which he declined. He sd. He had a Commission from Liverpool to make a design, & wd. not render Himself liable to have it sd. that He had in any part adopted the thought of another, which He might be subject to if He saw any designs by others. He sd. the Commission from Liverpool *was liberal*, as those whose designs are not adopted *will be paid handsomely for their trouble.* (The City of London made no recompense in this case).

Flaxman and the City Ediles

He told them [the] Committee at Liverpool had determined on certain known Sculptors to make designs viz: Flaxman,—Rossi,—Westmacott, & Bacon;—He remarked on the strange advertisement issued by the City of London—which mentioned *Statuaires*, Sculptors, *&c. &c.* from which, sd. Flaxman, Shoemakers &c. might be included. —They spoke of the manner in which an engagement should be made with the Sculptor to be employed, to which He answered that their best mode was to act liberally, and with confidence in *the artist*, who if He was a respectable man wd. act honorably, & if, He, on the contrary,

was inclined to cheat them in His manner of executing His work He might do it in defiance of any form in which they could attempt to bind Him. He told what He could say of Smith was, That He practised at His outset under *Locatelli*, a Sculptor of ability; and that He obtained a gold medal from the Royal Academy for a model.—

After a long conversation they invited Flaxman to dine with them at the Freemason's tavern for Corporation like, an entertainment must reward them for the trouble they had taken, which accounts for the unnecessary numbers who attend, and the form in which they proceed on such occasions.—They dined at ½ past 4 oClock, and in the evening some of them sat down to Cards, while a few went away to their business.

Flaxman spoke of Bankes & Rossi's monuments in St. Paul's & said both are bad; but "there are beams of light in that by Bankes, though mixed with much imbecility." Flaxman sd. after the present *Sculptors* who are 50 years of age, there appears to be no prospect at present of that branch of art being practised with ability.

May 15.—Ascension Day. Went to St. James's Chapel.—I dined alone & in the evening went to Flaxman's to tea, where I met Mrs. Porden and Her 2 daugrs.—The younger, a girl, repeated some poetry of her own writing.*—Flaxman conversed with me abt. Sir Joshua Reynolds's monument. From what Lady Thomond had said to Him He appeared to be doubtful whether it was to be executed, as it did not appear certain that money sufficient would be subscribed. I satisfied him upon that point.—He showed me a sketch of *Waltham Cross*, and sd. it was built by Edward 1st. probably from the design of an Italian. Edward on His return from the Holy Land was with the Pope at Orvietto.—It is designed much in the stile of the works of John & [Nicolas] Pisani, who in Sculpture may be compared with Giotto in Painting; grace & undulation being expressed though much remained wanting.—He spoke of [Payne] Knight & the late C. Townley, who though they had a certain *degree* of information from having been long accustomed to look at Sculptural works, yet their judgment could not be depended upon.

* Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell writes: "The child who recited her own poems to Mr. Farington at Mrs. Flaxman's tea-table on Ascension Day, May 15, 1806, was Eleanor Porden, who in due course became an attractive figure in literary and scientific coteries, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and the wife of John Franklin, the famous Arctic explorer. She was the accomplished daughter of Mr. William Porden, the architect, whose name recurs in the Diary, the intimate friend of Flaxman. Flaxman took an affectionate interest in the intellectual development of the brilliant girl, presenting to her year by year on her birthdays a dainty series of Classics—Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and English—each uniformly bound in red morocco, which have descended to me through my mother, Eleanor Franklin, her only child. She died in 1825, a few days after Franklin had departed upon his second Arctic Expedition. Her devotion had led her to conceal from him the near approach of her own death, and to despatch him with a silk Union Jack, worked with her own hands, to be hoisted when he reached his goal on the shore of the Arctic Ocean." See entry for June 9, 1806.

May 16.—C. Offley's I dined at. Revd. Mr. Simeon, who was on a visit to C. Offley came in the even'g.—He sd. more than £7000 had been subscribed for a statue of Mr. Pitt to be erected in the Senate House at Cambridge.—The opposition & single negative of Dr. Davy in the Caput, has caused this more honourable testimony of respect to be paid. Had it passed the Caput, the University Funds could not properly have been drawn upon for more than £2000, whereas by individual subscription the sentiments of a much greater number of persons have been made known & a much larger sum raised. Davy is a warm man.—

Mr. Simeon has seen the monuments erected in St. Paul's & does not approve them. It has been thought adviseable to employ *Canova* the Italian Sculptor, to execute Mr. Pitt's statue, but nothing is yet determined. He sd. it wd. be no real encouragement to employ indifferent or careless artists they shd. be impressed with a feeling that nothing but being excellent can entitle them to be employed. Mr. Simeon does not like the portrait of Mr. Pitt by Hoppner. He does not think it has the shape of Mr. Pitt's face.

Mr. Simeon brought a printed list of Subscribers for the relief of the Germans who have suffered from the French Armies.—He said "in many places the people were left without *a bit to eat.*"

May 17.—I called on Nollekens to propose to bring to His House Mr. Simeon, to see the model Bust of Mr. Pitt.—He shewed me a List of 21 names of persons who have ordered marble busts to be made from the said model . . . at 100 guineas for each bust.

C. Offley's I called at & proposed to Mr. Simeon to go to Nollekens's which He did with C. Offley & I met them there. He was much gratified by the likeness of the Bust to Mr. Pitt.—I also shewed Him the Cast made from Mr. Pitt's face, & also that from the Duchess of Devonshire; they were placed together; and considering their *political* differences, & the party opposition in which she had often acted against him, it was to me a subject for reflection to see all thus terminated.

Sir Joshua's Disrespect

In a private conversation Mrs. Nollekens complained to me of the disrespect shewn by Sir Joshua Reynolds to Her Father, Justice Welsh, after Her marriage with Mr. Nollekens.—The Justice had long been invited to the Annual Academy Dinner, but was objected to by Sir Joshua when the invitations were settled a few months after her marriage, Sir Joshua then saying, that in such an invitation we were not to *include relatives*, but persons of distinction in some respect unconnected with us.—Her Father was in consequence not invited, & thus Sir Joshua *degraded*, she sd, the profession, by shewing that to marry a daugr to it, rendered a person before thought fit, afterwards unfit to be invited. —From that period the intercourse between the families, which had before subsisted, in a great measure ceased.

CHAPTER LXII

1806

First Keeper of the National Gallery

May 17.—Christies I went to where the Niobe, by Wilson, belonging to the Duke of Gloucester had been put up to sale, but was bought in by Bourgeois [Sir F. Baring is given in Redford as the buyer] for 800 guineas. Charles Offley made enquiry & found the real bidding went up to 540 guineas.—Wilson had 100 guineas for it.—Lord Ennesmore, a new Collector, was there.*

With Steers & C. Offley, I went from thence to Segars,† the picture Cleaner, to look at a picture by Wilson.—Segar told me that in bargaining for the *Agar Collection*, His Son acted for Lord Grosvenor—Bourgeois & Desenfans appeared to advise Messrs. Agar's.—They first demanded £40,000, for the Collection. Segar offered for Lord Grosvenor £25000. This they refused, and it was at last settled that Lord Grosvenor shd. pay 30,000 guineas and be free'd from all other expences.—Segar thought the Collection wd. have brought more had the pictures been sold separately: but He naturally wishes the bargain to seem a good one for His Lordship.—Many good Judges differ from him in opinion.—

* William Hare was created, on July 31, 1800, Baron Ennismore, of Co. Kerry (one of fifteen Barons created on that day). On January 15, 1816, he became Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, and on February 5, 1822, Earl of Listowel.

Among the pictures apparently collected by him were "A Shepherd Boy," 74½ x 53½, ascribed to Gainsborough, and shown at the Grafton Galleries in 1910; "A Fête Champêtre," by Lancret, in the same exhibition, and works attributed to Murillo, N. Poussin, Vandyck, and Velasquez, all of them exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

† David Seguier, a copyist and art dealer, was descended from a French Huguenot family that came to London after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A tradesman, he late in life took to art. Marrying a wealthy lady, Miss Ann Magdalene Clowden, he gave up painting and became a connoisseur and adviser to amateurs, who were forming collections of pictures. He was for many years superintendent of the British Institution, first Keeper of the National Gallery, which was established in 1824, and conservator of the Royal Picture Galleries under William IV. and Queen Victoria.

He was also a partner with his brother John in a picture restoring and valuing establishment in Russell Court, Cleveland Row. His own collection of paintings was sold at Christie's in 1844. Seguier's eldest son, William (1771-1843), studied under Morland, painted topographical scenes, and became a skilful imitator of the Old Masters.

Segar spoke of the great rise in the price of Wilson's pictures. Twenty-five or six years ago they were so far a drug that Wilson solicited Segar to purchase some from Him, which the latter answered by saying that He had some already which were not disposed of.—If the result could have been foreseen it wd. have been a good speculation then to have bought many of them.—

Action in Preaching

May 18.—Went to St. John's Chapel & heard Mr. Simeon preach. His sermon lasted 52 minutes; it was delivered *extempore*. He had a Bible only before Him from which He read His Text, and once or twice referred to certain passages in the New Testament. But I was afterwards told by Mrs. Offley whose House He lodged at, that on the night before He desired to have a pen & Ink to take to His room, as He shd. rise on the morrow at 4 oClock.—His text included that passage, viz: "*That it is easier for a Camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God*". His Sermon went to expose how much the minds of the people of this world are occupied by the desire of riches, so as to make any consideration of futurity light & trifling in comparison. —That Parents center all their views in that of endeavouring to obtain for them in such way as maybe, by marriage or otherways, situations wealthy & luxurious; little regarding the much more material object, that of forming their minds to those studies & dutys which would insure them the best hopes of eternal happiness.—He congratulated the Poor upon their being so,—as they were thereby less exposed to worldly *temptations*.

My opinion of his Sermon was, that Had it been fully digested, & *written*, His matter might have been condensed within a smaller compass, and would have had more strength. He might also have regulated several of his ideas, and given them, with greater delicacy, more force. —*Mr. Burroughs* was at Church, & afterwards told me He thought Mr. Simeon had too much action.—Mrs. Offley sd. that Mr. Simeon had mentioned that a Clergyman having been told by a friend that in His preaching He Had too much action, discontinued it: but the effect was so much less satisfactory, that His Friend requested Him to resume it.—He did not seem to mean that this had happened to Himself, but probably it was intended as an answer to any remark which might be made upon Him.

The Spirit of Hospitality

Mr. Lethbridge dined with me.—He said the spirit of hospitality formerly so prevalent among country gentlemen is nearly extinguished. For the most part they go to London to spend their money, & occasionally retire to the Country to save for that purpose.—He spoke of *Coll. Rodd*, a gentleman of Cornwall, as being almost the only exception, & He is so in a very high degree.—He said there is not so much wine drank in private families as formerly.—When company is recd. it is presented as

before, but the ordinary consumption is much less than it was before the present heavy duties were imposed. Lethbridge is agent for the Duke of Northumberland at Launceston.

He said the late Duke was quite a courtier in his manner. He lived in great state, and was fond of Pomp. When He and the Duchess were going to the *same place* they travelled *separately*, allowing a few days to intervene between their respective departures, in order that there might be convenient accomodation for the suite of each of them upon the road. The Duchess was humble in her manner to her inferiors, but very proud to her equals in rank.—

Low Rents

The Duke of Northumberland preserves his influence at Launceston by letting His estates there at low rents. He nominates two members; and as many for Newport, a borough only half a mile distant from Launceston. Lethbridge dined with the Duke of Northumberland a few days ago. He mentioned the extreme shyness of the young Ladies, the Dukes daughters. He sat next to Lady Julia, who asked Him, "How long He had been from Cornwall?" This led Him to talk to Her, on which He observed that she seemed disconcerted & trembled. (N.B. He was not aware that she was apprehensive of being reproved for being in conversation with Him more than a simple question & answer).—The Duchess spoke in so low a tone of voice that He could scarcely hear what she said.—(another mode of throwing coldness upon table intercourse).

He talked of the difference between living in London & at Launceston. In London people mind only their own business; at Launceston they are principally occupied in speaking of that of others. The usual Hour of dining at Launceston is now 2 oClock, & tea at 5, & to bed abt. 11,—breakfast at 8,—there are about 2000 inhabitants.—He spoke of the different dispositions of two of His daughters. The eldest has a turn for Poetry & writes verses; the next is altogether occupied in domestic matters, with which Her Sister is quite unacquainted.—He said His Father was a Clergyman & had the Grammar School at Launceston. He apt to be hipped, & low spirited & apprehensive of death. He was presented to a living in that country & on going to reside, a farmer looked at Him, and noticed that He did not seem likely to live long, & added that He wd. probably be [the] third incumbent which He, the farmer, had seen buried there.—This so affected Mr. Lethbridge that He did not recover His spirits from it in several months, yet the prophecy was not fulfilled, for He lived to bury the farmer & to hold the living 35 years.—

A Guinea for Charity

May 19.—I went to Dinner to day at Bransbury with Mrs. C. Offley & Mrs. Hamond.—Mrs. Offley told me that [the Rev.] Mr. Simeon has two Brothers, one a master in Chancery,—the other a Merchant

in the City.—She sd. she had been told that Mr. Simeon was not in his youth, or at an early period of manhood, considered to posess much genius, but had acquired by great application that degree of ability which He now manifests.—He is a very early riser, & confirms that habit by a Penalty which He imposes upon Himself, Whenever He fails to rise before a certain Hour, He puts *a guinea* into a Box which He appropriates to Charity.—Mrs. Burroughs said *to me* that she had dined with Him at C. Offley's,—and thought Him affected in his manner. He spoke in a very low voice. She thought He was also affected when in the Pulpit, & that He said odd things.

CHAPTER LXIII

1806

Public Characters

May 20.—Public Characters were talked of [at Sir George Beaumont's].—Lady Beaumont observed how soon Mr. Pitt seemed likely to be forgotten. Sir George sd. it could not be expected that political [celebrities] would be remembered or spoken of like those whose productions continue to interest mankind such as Poets & Painters.—

Edridge noticed a peculiarity in Mr. Fox, who when occupied in thinking has a habit of placing one of his hands in such a way as to have a finger touching His eye, another in a nostril & a third in his mouth. Wordsworth was mentioned by Sir George as posessing a very strong mind.

Sir George mentioned a witticism of *Jekyll* respecting *Plumer's* defence of Lord Melville. Being asked his opinion of its quality, He sd. "It was *Plumbers* work, Hot & Heavy."—

May 21.—The Marquiss of Stafford's I went to in the afternoon, it being the first day of opening His House to Artists to view His collection of pictures.—Many Amateurs, & noble persons were also there viz: Sir Geo: Beaumont.—C. Long.—Sir Abraham Hume,—Lord Grosvenor &c. &c.—The Hours of viewing to be from twelve oClock till five.*

A Prince's Man

May 22.—Lysons called. He dined at Miss Thrales yesterday. West's resignation of the Academy Chair was spoken of. [One guest said] He could not suppose that Wyatt had caused Wests resignation. Lord Fife *thought differently* and said He knew all about it. Lysons

* George Granville Leveson-Gower, second Marquess of Stafford (1803) and first Duke of Sutherland (1833), was a generous patron of art. He enlarged Bridgewater House, and was among the first owners of pictures in London to open his gallery to the public. He was President of the British Institution, and presented to the National Gallery the magnificent "Peace and War" by Rubens which cost £3,000 in Genoa. Stafford House, begun by the Duke of York, was bought by the Marquess in 1827 for £72,000, and he gave it to Lord Gower, his eldest son, with £30,000 to complete the building. Some years ago it was bought by Lord Leverhulme, and by him presented to the nation, and is now the London Museum.

sd. if Wyatt had not directly acted in it, He had countenanced those who did.—The rejection of Smirke* was much condemned, from which Lysons knowing Lord Fife to be a Prince of Wales's man, concluded that those were the sentiments in that quarter.—The merits of the Portrait Painters were canvassed, and on the whole a preference was given to Lawrence.

Lysons told me his Brother [the Rev. Daniel Lysons, antiquary and writer on music] has £1000 a year clear of Taxes; but His Housekeeping expences amount to £800 a year which leaves Him but little for Cloaths, travelling &c.—He has thoughts of letting Hempsted for 3 years.—At the death of Mrs. Lysons of Bath He will have a large addition to His income.

May 23.—Flaxman called. At the general meeting at the Royal Academy last night 14 Members only were present. A Committee was appointed to inspect St. Pauls & Westminster Abbey & to recommend to the Lords of the Treasury proper places for the monuments of Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, Marquiss Cornwallis, and Captains Cook & Duff.—

Wyatt, President.

Painters.	*Sculptors.*	*Architects.*
Cosway.	Nollekens.	Soane.
Stothard.	Flaxman.	Yenn.

On the first ballot the numbers for *Dance* & Yenn were even, as were those for Northcote, Opie, & Stothard. Upon this appearing Wyatt desired them to ballot again in both instances, and shd. they again appear equal He wd. give the casting votes.—On the next Ballot *Yenn* had one more than *Dance*.—

Fear Nobody

Flaxman told me Rossi had hurt his reputation by the monument He has put up in St. Paul's which is a very poor performance. For Himself He sd. He did not fear Wyatt, but would bid that party to look at his monument of Captn. Montague which is in Westminster Abbey. He sd. He wd. always do his best & fear nobody.—Against Rossi there is much complaint.—He said He was now going to Lady Thomond to speak abt. Sir Joshua Reynolds's monument, & to the Abbey to form an opinion privately as to what situation wd. be best for Mr. Pitt's monument.

Westall to day told me that Mr. Knight had commissioned Him to paint a small picture.—He said He had commissions now for more than £1000 in pictures, & that He got more than £1400 a year, I exhorted Him to get established habits of oeconomy.

May 24.—Philip Hamond called.—He said He was last night in company with the Duke of Clarence & many others. He sd. the Duke

* The King objected to Smirke's election as Keeper of the Royal Academy on account of the artist's democratic principles. See Vol. II., pages 189 and 216.

talked loud & much, & spoke of Lord Melville, saying "Lord Melville talks of passing the Summer in the Highlands of Scotland, but I hope He will pass it in the Tower."* Such was the coarse indecency of His Highness.—

Mason's Work

Flaxman's I drank tea at, & saw his model for Sir Joshua Reynolds's monument which I much approved. He spoke of Rossi's monument in St. Pauls & again said "it was very bad," being rather *Masons work* than that of a Sculptor. Rossi had by it, by employing ordinary men at low wages, got much money by it, but had greatly suffered in reputation.—On the contrary, Flaxman said, that though He recd. £4000 for the monument to Captn. Montague, His expences were so great for Marble & *good workmanship* that He did not derive more than £700 for His own use from it, which was but very moderate payment for his time.—

Sydney Smith's Levity

The Revd. Sydney Smith was spoken of. He had been ridiculed in a Prologue delivered in Westminster School on his levity of manner and on his notions, as He appeared & was heard the last year at the Royal Institution. This has caused Him to adopt a *different manner* & He cultivated the good opinion of the fair sex by warmly complimenting them on their natural talents & by urging them to devote themselves to substantial literary studies which wd. render more equal companions for those of the other sex, & to avoid frivolous amusements.—

May 25.—Northcote spoke of Sir G. Beaumont & said "He was all for fashion,—novelty."—He added He had before thought Him to be a seeker of excellence, but now He saw persons were taken up & laid down as the disposition varied.—He spoke of Wyatt having recovered to the Academy the appointment of a Committee of Artists for St. Pauls & the Abbey, & not to have it left to a *Dilletanti* Committee. Now He supposed the King wd. decide upon the models for monuments, That is replied I, *Wyatt* will decide them according to His inclination, which I was very sorry to believe knowing how capable He is of being unjustly partial.

Sheridan and Pitt

May 26.—General [Phipps] spoke handsomely of Sheridan, saying, "He had an English Spirit," and that He always spoke well of Mr. Pitt in his life time. He was once in company with Sheridan when He desired every one to fill a Bumper, and He gave the Health of Mr. Pitt.—I like Sheridan, said the General.

I expressed the pleasure I felt on seeing the excellent Bust of Mr. Pitt modelled by Nollekens. The general said that He, & His Brother,

* Lord Melville was on trial, charged with peculation. See entry, May 27, and footnote; also entry, June 14.

Lord Mulgrave, attended Nollekens while He was modelling it almost daily & continued to make observations to Him till they saw it a perfect likeness. They remarked as [Nollekens] went on what parts were too full or what too thin till they were satisfied with it.

General Phipps spoke of the different manner in which people were affected at the funerals of Lord Nelson & Mr. Pitt.—At the former it was a respectful feeling of what was due to such a man ; but at the latter it was marked by *individual sorrow.*

I mentioned the intended monument to Mr. Pitt to be erected in Westminster Abbey.—The General said He believed Mr. Pitt would have wished that it should be there erected.—He said He feared for the Epitaph. I mentioned that Lord Grenville would take care to have that proper.

CHAPTER LXIV

1806

Lord Melville's Impeachment

May 27.—Lysons called on me in the evening. He said Mr. Whitbread [the Brewer] was very irritable on Saturday last when He concluded His reply to Lord Melville's Council. It is reported that Lord Ellenborough sd. of Whitbread's speech that it was like *Quasia*, an article used in brewing, which is *bitter* & of a *bad taste*. It is thought if Lord Melville should be convicted it will be owing to His own speech in the House of Commons, as there is nothing else proved against Him.*—The Duchess of Gordon said of *Giles*, one of the Managers, that "He is *broad* St. Giles." Thus the different parties revile each other.—

Mr. Alexander, a King's Council, told Lysons that yesterday the Cabinet Council recalled Sir George Barlow from India, out of spite to the Directors of the India Company who will not appoint Lord Lauderdale Governor General.—

Anacreon Moore

At Miss Berry's on Saturday last there was much commendation of a volume of Poems by *Anacreon* Moore, as He is called.†. They were sd. to be equal to [Matthew] Prior.

May 29.—Called on Dance. He talked of the Luxury of the times in the midst of our difficulties & said it resembled Old Rome.—To get what each can for Himself or His associates is now the great object. The appointment of Lord Lauderdale by Government a proof of it.—

May 30.—Steers I went to with Mr. & Mrs. Phipps. He handsomely treated us with Lobster Sandwiches & Orange wine while we were looking

* The impeachment of Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, begun on April 29, 1806, lasted fifteen days, and on June 12 the Peers acquitted him on all the charges. The strongest point of the prosecution was made in the second and third charges, which accused him of (1) allowing Trotter, the Admiralty Paymaster, to embezzle money from the Bank of England, and (2) for conniving at its use by Trotter for his own private purposes. On these charges Melville was acquitted only by majorities of 27 and 31. Melville was restored to the Privy Council, but never again held office.

† Miss Mary Berry has often been mentioned in the Diary. Anacreon Moore was Thomas Moore, who translated the "Odes of Anacreon," and wrote "Lalla Rookh," "Irish Melodies," and other works.

at His pictures.—Lysons I called on.—He sd. He heard Lord Grenville was favorable to Lord Melville, & that there was hot work among the Lords on Wednesday last.—

May 31.—Sir George Beaumont & Mr. Bowles* & His Son called. I shewed them the View of Rome by Wilson, with which they were delighted. They said they were both sitting to Hoppner,—Sir George sd. He is the best colourist since Sir Joshua Reynolds, but has too much of red in his flesh,—and wants the *neutralizing* of Sir Joshua. Sir George sd. He wd. bring Sir Abraham Hume & Mr. Long to see the View of Rome. Mr. Bowles sd. they would not like it & wd. say it was too green.—Sir George sd. it wd. sell for £500, and wished it could be exhibited as a Corrector of the present bad taste. He wished me to see Wilkie & to keep him from *Havil*† and such whose bad taste may injure Him.—I mentioned that Wilkie had brought letters to Flaxman from Scotland. He said Flaxman had talked to Him absurdly abt. raising his views in art.

Sir George spoke of West today and of the little encouragement given to Him notwithstanding His great merit. He wd. have wanted bread had He not been employed by the King.—Sir George spoke of the admirable good temper of Augustus Phipps & said His brothers were also of excellent tempers.—

June 1.—Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—Sir George stated what had passed between Wilkie and Lord Mansfield. His Lordship saw the picture before it was sent to the Exhibition & expressed a desire to have it, & asked Wilkie what wd. be the price of it, who replied 15 guineas, to which His Lordship only said, "That is a great deal," and went away. The picture, when seen, was much approved, and His Lordship claimed it at the price mentioned.—Fuseli & others told Wilkie it was too little & as His Lordship had not positively sd. He wd. have it, Wilkie ought to dispose of it on better conditions.—Some communication

* Sir Ambrose Elton, Clevedon Court, Somerset, writes: "There appeared in the Diary on October 25, 1922, a link with the Elton family—Sir George Beaumont's friend, Mr. Bowles (of North Aston, Oxon). Oldfield Bowles married about 1780 Miss Elton, of Clevedon Court, eldest daughter of my ancestor, Sir A. T. Elton, fourth Baronet, and we have in the library here a sketch book of Sir George Beaumont's, presented to the family by Mrs. Bowles, containing a number of bold pen and ink sketches, most of them also washed in in Indian ink, dealing with subjects in the Lake Country. Oldfield Bowles was the father of 'Miss Bowles' of Sir Joshua Reynolds fame (Wallace Collection), and himself a portrait painter of some merit. He studied under Gainsborough and possibly also under Sir Joshua, and I possess his portrait and that of his wife, both painted by himself. The latter is obviously influenced by Gainsborough." See Index, Vol. I.

† Probably William Havell, one of the founders of the English School of Water-colour Painting. He was born at Reading in 1782, and studied under his father, who was a drawing master. He stayed some years in India, but the money he saved while there and after his return to England was lost in his later years, and he was forced to become a pensioner on the Turner Fund of the Royal Academy. Havell died in 1857.

took place between His Lordship & Wilkie which ended with His Lordship expressing in a letter that He expected to have the picture at the price mentioned, & *it wd. be better for Wilkie to agree to it.* the last expression was considered by Fuseli &c. as a threat, but Sir George thought it implied something better & advised Wilkie to agree to it which He did. Lord Mansfield then sent Him *Thirty guineas* which was double the Sum mentioned.—Sir George sd. Lord Mulgrave & General Phipps had told Him that Hoppner said, That Sir George Beaumont had "a most villainous taste."—West was spoken of & Sir George said His vulgar expression in conversation had lowered Him in the general estimation.—Hoppner's dislike & jealousy of Lawrence was mentioned.—Sir George said, Hoppner sd. Lawrence had vitiated the art of Painting. Westall had followed Him & done it in a greater degree.—

Lord Orford called on me.* I congratulated Him upon his additional title. He said His family were pleased with it.—Hoppner said that considering the qualities of Claude & Wilson as He shd. those of two fine Weomen, He should acknowledge the beauties of Claude, but say Wilson was a piece of more relish. Hoppner spoke of Wilson's drawings at Lord Dartmouth's & said they "were such as the Greeks wd. have made, & put all others at a distance."

Mrs. Siddons Not Covetous

June 2.—Mr. Malone & Lysons dined with me. Lysons said Mrs. Siddons is not covetous; it is manifestly proved.—Her *manner* was spoken of. Malone did not like it. He sd. "She wraps herself up in cold dignity." He added that Kemble does not so, "His manner is constitutional; His mind is not *volatile;* Lord Erskine would say more, but Kemble better things." Kemble purchased a share of Covent Garden Theatre for £22000, & He leaves the *profits* to *extinguish the debt.* The whole property of that Theatre is estimated at £160,000.—Harris, Martindale, who married a daugr. of Powel the Actor, and White are the only other Proprietors.

The Duke of Portland broke a blood vessel many years ago, & since that period has lived upon fish and vegetables. When a little time since it was announced to Him by His Surgeons that He had *the Stone*, He desired to have the operation of cutting for it performed the next day, but they recommended a longer interval, & that He wd. settle His affairs. The operation was attended with difficulty: the stone broke in four pieces, & 7 minutes elapsed before the pieces were extracted.

Lysons sd. Sir Joseph Banks in the last 3 years has eat no animal food, no wine or spirits: but lives on Pudding & vegetables, and has had better health from it.—

* Horace Walpole, third and last Earl of Orford, and third Lord Walpole, died on March 2, 1797, and was succeeded by his first cousin as fourth Lord Walpole, who was afterwards (on April 10, 1806) raised in the Peerage as the first Earl of Orford, of a new creation.

Canning* was spoken of. Mr. Malone said his grandfather was an Irish Country gentleman, who posessed about £2000 a year in the North of Ireland. He was an *old Whig*, but, as is often the case, though an advocate for liberty a tyrant where He could govern. His elder son was desirous to marry a young woman to whom the Father objected, and the difference between them caused the Father to disinherit Him & to give the estate to a younger Brother.—Canning is the son of the eldest Brother, who dying before His Father, the old gentleman was prevailed upon to settle £300 a year upon the unoffending offspring.—Canning has an Uncle, a partner with Bogle French & Co.—Canning, in his youth was much espoused by Fox & Sheridan. He Has a place in the Exchequer of £500 a year, and married Miss Scott, sister to the Marchioness of Tichfield, with whom He had £80,000.

* The Right Hon. George Canning, (1770-1827). He entered Parliament in 1793 as a supporter of Pitt, and was made Under Secretary of State in 1796, Foreign Secretary in 1807, and Prime Minister in 1827. He was in favour of the abolition of the slave trade, Union with Ireland, and Catholic emancipation, but was opposed to Parliamentary reform. Canning started the *Anti-Jacobin* in 1796.

On July 8, 1800, Canning married Joan, daughter of Major-General John Scott, a young lady, says the D.N.B., who had £100,000.

CHAPTER LXV

1806

Turner's Vicious Practice

June 3.—Barnard, the King's Librarian is the Son of a Page.

Turner's I went to & saw His picture of the Battle of Trafalgar. It appeared to me to be a very crude, unfinished performance, the figures miserably bad.—His pictures in general invited similar remarks, when the prices he puts upon them are considered, because much more ought to be shown to justify such demands.—

Sir George Beaumont & Edridge [A.R.A.] came in at 5 oClock . . . & neither having dined they staid & dined with me off cold roast beef & cold Pigeon Pye.

We had a strong conversation on the merits of Wilson as a Landscape Painter & the vicious practise of Turner & His followers was warmly exposed.—

The "Victory" Ceased Firing

June 4.—I was at home all the morning & dined with Mr. A. Phipps's. *Lucas*, one of the French Captains of a 71 in the Battle of Trafalgar having boasted to Buonaparte that He shd. have the Victory of 100 guns *which had ceased firing* had not the Temeraire come to Her assistance. Captain Moorshum, who commanded the Revenge in that action, spoke to Captain Hardy abt. it, who said it was true that once or twice the Victory did cease to fire in order to put the fire out which began to blaze in Lucas's ship which was so near the Victory that the explosion of the guns of the Victory produced that effect.—The assertion that the Victory wd. have been taken was founded upon that circumstance.—

Colonel & Mrs. Welsh (sister to Lady Mulgrave) came in the evening. Coll. Welsh made a fortune in the East Indies.—General Phipps came in. He had dined with a party of 150 who met to commemorate Mr. Pitt.—

Your Saucy Face

June 5.—Sir A. Hume's I dined at. We dined about 7 oClock. Four Servants waiting. Two courses; Champagne, Port, Madeira & Sherry.—At tea we looked at Sir Joshua Reynolds portrait of Lady

Hume,* & Sir Abraham and Mrs. C. Long.—When the Prince of Wales saw Lady Humes portrait, " Aye, said He, He has given you your Saucy face."—

June 6.—Lord Dartmouth called to see the View of Rome.—He spoke of the British Institution & hoped to obtain more space for accomodation and that Willis's rooms would be got where something like a National Gallery might be begun.—He said many artists had judged ill in asking *two prices* for their pictures viz. ostensibly a larger price than they were accustomed to ask, but allowing Mr. Green [the Keeper] to take a lower price to secure a sale.—

Mrs. Phipps called. She was at Mrs. T. Hope's grand rout on Wednesday which was a mob in numbers. She & others were obliged to be carried in Chairs from their carriages & many never reached the door. The rooms were so crowded she never saw Mrs. Hope.—

Smirke said Dr. Baillie recommends to those who [have] irritation in the stomach between breakfast & dinner to drink a little water a little above Blood warm,—and also at night.—It answers as food would do.—We drank tea at [the] Somerset Coffee House.

Daniel Lambert the Giant

June 7.—Daniell Lambert, the big man, I saw at a House in Piccadilly. He weighs upwards of 50 stone,—is 36 years old. He is 91 pounds heavier than the great Mr. Bright weighed.—He told me He began to grow fat at an early age. He repeatedly said " no man had better health," —and that He can take as much exercise as His size requires. He said His appetite is a common one.—I observed that His eye had a heavy look & His countenance the same, though not unhealthy.—The breadth of his Shoulders was great,—His belly swagging,—and His legs and thighs without form,—rolls of flesh indented.—His answers were blunt and direct.—On the whole His appearance gave me pain. His feet were scarcely to be seen. His head moved easily.

James Moore I met. He told me His brother, Genl. Moore†, this day set off to embark for Sicily. Buonaparte is said to be going to Sicily, so that warm work may be expected in that quarter. There are 13 or 14000 British troops in Sicily.—I mentioned Lord Lauderdale's appointment to India. He said He believed Government would carry that point.

* Amelia (1751-1809), daughter of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. She was married in 1771 to Sir Abraham Hume (1749-1838), who entered Parliament in 1774 as member for Petersfield, but abandoned politics six years later.

The rest of his long life was devoted to the patronage of art. He formed splendid collections of minerals, precious stones, and paintings, as well as etchings by Rembrandt. Hume was an F.S.A., one of the founders of the Geological Society, and a director of the British Institution. His eldest daughter was married to Mr. Charles Long, afterwards Baron Farnborough, and the second daughter became the wife of John Cust, first Earl of Brownlow.

† Moore served in Sicily as Second in Command under General Henry Edward Fox, and on the latter's return home in ill-health, Moore succeeded him in the Mediterranean Command. Moore was killed at Corunna on January 16, 1809.

Woodforde [R.A.] called on me; Has sold 2 pictures at British Institution.—He has something independent. Champernowne gave Him 100 guineas for His picture of Charles 1st & His Children.—Woodforde said it took Him 4 months to paint it.

June 8.—Called on Westall [R.A.] who told me Heath [the engraver] had informed Him that Sheridan had assured Him He would in the present Session of Parliament, make a motion for granting a sum of money annually for the encouragement of art, £5000 a year, to form a national gallery, &c.—He said that a Country like this ought to shew the world that in war as well as in peace, we could carry on everything for the greatness & benefit of the Country.—He said He should like to be President of a Committee appointed for the purpose. Of one thing He said He was assured that all parties in parliament would concur in such a measure.

Against the Government

Sir Martin Folkes' I dined at. There was a good deal of talk of political matters;—and there appeared to be great disatisfaction at the proceedings of government, though they had been in the habit of voting with the present Ministry.

Sir Martin Folkes [condemned] the appointment of Lord Lauderdale to be Governor-General of India, & said it was indecent to nominate Him. He said He could never forget that in the difficult times of this country during the French Revolution, Lord Lauderdale avowed the strongest democratic principles,—that He stiled Himself Citizen Lauderdale,—wanted to be made Sheriff of London,—& professed himself to be the friend of Brissot [the French revolutionary who was guillotined] &c.—He said Mr. Coke [of Holkham] had been to Mr. Fox on the subject & warned Him of the unpopularity that wd. attend persisting in such a measure,—and asked Him "whether there was not another man to be found for the situation but Ld. Lauderdale." Sir Martin added, that such proceedings as Mr. Fox now adopts, He would before He was minister, have been the first to condemn.—

Sir Martin spoke highly of Mr. Coke & said He had "a true English Heart."—Sir Jacob Astley said the ministerial numbers were declining; He spoke lightly of Windham & said His head is full of fancies,—that He is mad.—Sir Martin also thought Him an unfit man for his situation, & fit only for *opposition* not for business.—Of the Opposition they thought Perceval the ablest man. Canning is passionate.—They spoke with disapprobation of the levity of some of the public men,—of the Lord Chancellor, & the Chancellor of the Exchequer dancing at entertainments. —Sir Jacob told me He never sleeps at Holkham, but being only 10 miles from thence, when at home, He returns at night whenever He dines there.—Mr. Coke never trespasses upon Him for game or He upon Mr. Coke.—I came away at ½ past 10,—receiving from Sir Martin a warm invitation to Hillington [in Norfolk] & telling me He would send the carriage to Massingham for me.—

CHAPTER LXVI

1806

Men and their Work

June 9.—Porden I met in the evening. He was at the Academy Birth day dinner. Wyatt was very dull in the Chair.—He said Wyatt is a man of abilities, but in private society His conversation chiefly consists of jokes and light matter. Porden spoke of His own daughters. The eldest is musical,—the younger a poet but not musical.

June 10.—Humphry [R.A.] called & brought Mr. Wood, teacher of Perspective, with Him, desirous to see the View of Rome [by R. Wilson]. —On seeing it He burst out, " It is as simple as possible, and as grand as it can be ; it is as if Michael Angelo had taken it up." Compared with Claude the largeness & dignity of Wilson's mind is most striking.

[The papers today reported the death of Dr. Thos. Barnard Bishop of Limeric, & Chaplain to the Royal Academy, in the 84th. year of his age. When Dean of Derry He was one of that celebrated Club of Literature, with Dr. Johnson, Garrick &c. so pleasantly delineated in Goldsmith's Poem of *Retaliation*.—From small Diary.]

June 12.—At 7 walked in the Hampstead road fields,—very pleasant, —met young Rigaud & Bacon.—The Haymakers were at work, & several young respectable woemen & men also were walking for air.—Also Dr. Morton. The air was sweet & refreshing.

Westall I called on. He complained of Boydell not paying the 4th. & last instalment of the debts due from their House. Mr. Davis, one of the Trustees says that Boydell's recd. £78,000 for their Lottery & book debts under the Trust, and yet have not paid their debts.—It is concluded they are carrying on business & speculations with the money which ought to be paid.—

Edridge sd. He had dined with *Rogers* at Sir George Beaumonts, and remarked an observation of His respecting Lawrence & Hoppner, " That in *their works*, they exhibited the reverse of what they appeared to be in their manners ; That Hoppner who is acrimonious & splenetick, produces pictures which are smoothed & softened & free from harshness ; while on the contrary Lawrence who in his manners is soft & delicate, in his pictures displays much flash of execution, and touch & point."

Lord Melville's Trial

June 14.—Edridge called. Mrs. Wortley, wife to Lord Bute's Brother sat to Him yesterday. Lord Melville is at present Her Visitor. She talked abt. the trial & sd. Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanhope, (a madman); and Lord Fife who has long been on terms of ill-will with Lord Melville were 3 out of 4 who voted against Him upon one article.—She spoke of His Lordship's greatness of mind in His own family & among His friends. He wd. not talk abt. His trial but passed from the subject by saying "You will see the issue ere long."

Lord Oxford voted against Lord Melville upon several articles.—He told Robert that the Managers had drawn up the articles badly. It would have been better to have stated that Lord Melville had acted *negligently* which could not be denied, and that wd. have insured at least a slight censure upon Him.—

Robert Smirke came to tea & brought a Calculation made by Cadell & Davis of the expence which would attend printing & publishing 1000 Copies of Robert's tour in Greece with 160 prints.—I continued of opinion that it wd. now be best to put it to Cadell & Davis to know what they would offer for the Manuscript & the drawings to make it their own work.—Robert sd. He wd. write to them to ask what they wd. offer.—

June 15.—The eldest Miss Beckford is much taller than Her sister and handsomer with an acute countenance.—The younger sister is low in stature, & ordinary in her face & general appearance.*

June 17.—At 2 oClock went with Mrs. A. Phipps to Lord Rendleshams at Foley House & saw the pictures which His Lordship purchased chiefly from *Panne*. He gave 13 or £14000 for abt. 50 [58] pictures. The greatest part are to be sold by Auction on Friday, or Saturday next as He is quitting Foley-House His 7 years Lease being nearly expired.—He does not reside more than 2 months in the year in London, being much more inclined to a Country residence, having a fine place in Suffolk. Mrs. A. Phipps is Sister to Lord Rendlesham, (Peter Thellusson). We saw Lady Rendlesham.—His Lordship means to *buy in* some of the best pictures, & to carry them to Suffolk.†

[John] Taylor & Northcote [R.A.] dined with me & staid [till] 12 oClock.—Taylor said Jefferys, the Jeweller, has published in a pamphlet a statement of the injustice done him by the Prince of Wales [not paying

* Daughters of William Beckford (1759-1844), author of "Vathek." The younger became Duchess of Hamilton, the other married Colonel Orde without her father's consent, and was never forgiven by him.

† Peter Thellusson, first Baron Rendlesham, the banker, lived at Foley House, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. His collection, which was sold by Peter Coxe, at 88, Pall Mall, realised only £8,700, although the catalogue claimed that it "abounds in works pre-eminently beautiful."

his debts].*—Taylor sd. He knew from the best authority that when the Prince first formed a connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert He found a shyness as to receiving her among people of fashion. He went to the Countess Cholmondeley & solicited Her to receive Mrs. Fitzherbert, knowing that as Her Ladyship's character stood high Her countenancing Mrs. F. would cause others to do it. Lady Cholmondeley did what He desired, but when He quarrelled & separated from Mrs. F. He went again to the Countess & requested Her no longer to acknowledge Mrs. F. This the Countess refused, though she should not, she said, advance beyond civility to Her.—The Countess judged prudently, for otherways had she done as He desired on his being reconciled to Mrs. F. she wd. have been an object of their dislike.—

Wordsworth Republican

Wordsworth dined with Taylor while He was in London. Taylor found Him strongly disposed towards Republicanism. His notions are that it is the duty of every Administration to do as much as possible to give consideration to the people at large, and to have *equality* always in view; which though not perfectly attainable, yet much has been gained towards it & more may be.—Taylor thinks Wordsworth much superior as a Poet to Coleridge & Southey; but that all of them affecting to be simple & natural, they frequently reduce their expressions to what may almost be called *Clownish*.—He said Jerningham had told Him that the Bishop of London, speaking of their works said "Whatever merit there might be in them it was not *legitimate Poetry*."

Northcote had met Wordsworth at *Godwins*, who in speaking of Coleridge & Wordsworth said, He preferred the *Conversation of the former*,—& the *Poetry of the latter*.—

Holman,† the Actor, was spoken of. His Father was a Barber who resided in a Court leading out of Drury-Lane, and He was the *model* from which the Character of the *Barber in the Upholsterer* was taken. Holman was educated at the expense of an Uncle who was Clerk to a Parish in the Holborn division. He had a very good education & was sometime at [Queen's College, Oxford]. He married Miss Hamilton daugr. to a Clergyman, who was nearly related to the late Sir William Hamilton. She has a great deal of talent & writes well.—

* On June 18 Farington wrote "Jeffery's publication of his transactions with the Prince of Wales I purchased this evening at his house in Pall Mall." See June 27, page 263.

† According to the D.N.B. Joseph George Holman (1764-1817) was the son of John Major Holman, of St. Giles's, Middlesex, an ensign and adjutant in the British service, who died when his son was two years of age. See Vol. II., page 285.

In 1798 he married Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, a direct descendant of the Duke of Hamilton.

The *Upholsterer, or What News?* a two-act farce by A. Murphy, was produced at Drury Lane on March 30, 1758, and an additional scene written by Mr. Moser was published in the *European Magazine* in 1807.

CHAPTER LXVII

1806

The King and Beechey

June 17.—Lewis, the Comedian, told Taylor that Mrs. Fox, wife of the Right Hnble. C. Fox, was at one time upon the Stage & that He had played *Bevil* and She *Indiana* together.

Northcote said Paul Sandby had called upon Him lately & related to Him what had passed between the King & Beechey.—Beechey had painted a whole length picture of the King which His Majesty gave to some person and He paid Beechey 120 guineas for it. At this time Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Chester, expressed a wish to Beechey to have a Copy of the King's Portrait but stated that He was but a poor man with a large family & could not well afford to give so much as Beechey had received from His Majesty. Beechey upon this agreed to paint Him a Copy for 60 Guineas.—When this had taken place Majendie being in conversation with the King and having signified that He had a portrait of His Majesty by Beechey, The King, in his usual way of pressing enquiries, asked Him what He paid Beechey for it and on the Bishop saying 60 guineas, the King flew into a violent passion & said Beechey had imposed upon Him.—

This coming to the ears of Beechey He was anxious to see the King hoping for an opportunity to explain, & placed Himself in His Majesty's way, who on seeing Him flew into a passion & advancing towards Him said, "West is an American, & Copley is an American, & You are an Englishman, and were you all at the D——l I should not care."—On this terrible declaration Beechey was so overcome that He made the best of his way to the first apartment that was open, which proved to be that of a Maid of Honor; where He fell upon a Sofa & fainted away.—

The King Snubs Copley

Sandby said that Copley [R.A.] had lately endeavoured to prevail upon the King to sit to Him for a Portrait & after having tried many ways to obtain it, He placed Himself in an apartment at the Palace with *Penn* knowing that the King would come through it.—On His Majesty entering it Copley, as soon as He could, requested to speak to His Majesty in private, to which the King replied, "Whatever you have to say you may speak Here." Copley then humbly requested that His Majesty

would sit to Him for a Portrait. To which the King hastily replied, "*Sit to you for a Portrait, What do you want to make a Show of me*" —and went off indignantly.

Northcote said He had been desirous to obtain a sitting of the King, but had been told that the King had said He never wd. sit again, & if any person shd. ask Him twice He wd. turn Him out of the House.

June 18.—Saunders, Miniature Painter, I called on & saw Him.* He told me He came from Edinburgh abt. a year ago and is now so overwhelmed with business as to be obliged to refuse Sitters.—He has 30 guineas for a miniature about 3 Inches high by 2 Inches ½ wide, —for the size [above] that 40 guineas, for the next size 50 guineas & for the largest 70 guineas.—I saw portraits of Lord & Lady Fitzharris (Miss Dashwood)† and of Sir Stephen Glynn,—Lady Francis Ponsonby &c.—He said that being of a robust constitution He requires Exercise & suffers from close application, having pains in his breast &c.

The Stafford Pictures

The Marquiss of Staffords I went to & found much company,—of whom the greater part were people of fashion.—Gilpin [R.A.] looked ill & complained of the state of his health. If He goes to Mr. Whitbreads He must take 2 days for it though only 42 miles.—He told me Mr. Whitbread is inclined to *Plethora* which causes giddiness in his head, for which He has been cupped several times. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread He said has lameness in one of Her Hips.—Gilpin preferred the large Cuyp before all the other landscapes,—such day light and atmosphere. He shrunk from looking at a picture of Ruysdael calling it black when compared with it. He said the Vessels were *admirably placed in* the water. Claudes Vessels, He said, Had not the *water line*, but seemed as if they were placed on land.—I asked Him of what colours the Horizontal part of the sky, which appeared so warm, was composed. He mentioned White, yellow & vermillion, but omitted *blue*.—

I told Him I thought that the tint we there saw could not be made witht. blue, & that by introducing a little of it Cuyp not only *got air* but lowered the scale of His Colour, which enabled Him to bring against it those deep rich colours which were upon the objects that were relieved from the sky. I said that Had Cuyp not had a sky so full of tone & upon so low a shade, the colours we saw upon the objects would have appeared harsh upon it.—He was struck with what I said & expressed Himself satisfied that I was right in my judgment of it.—Mr. Tierney [politician] came up to us while we were examining the picture & spoke with admiration of it.

* George Sanders (1774-1846) was a native of Fife, and did not come to London until he was over thirty. His prices later ranged from 80 to 100 guineas, and when Sanders afterwards painted full-length portraits in oil his fees were proportionately larger. His miniatures are characterised by considerable delicacy, but his pretentious portraits in oil are crudely handled, and lack colour refinement.

† Lord Fitzharris, eldest son of the first Earl of Malmesbury, married on June 17, 1806, Harriet Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, of Well Vale, Lincoln.

Lauderdale and His Countrymen

June 19.—We [Farington and his friend Wilson] talked of Lord Lauderdale's appointment to India being prevented. He said His Lordship had acted with great indecency respecting it, having before the Directors had the question before them spoken confidently that He should go, and depending upon the power of Government, had held the Directors cheap.—He went to Coll. Robinson several months ago for information of what Lord Cornwallis took with him, & on Coll. Robinson adding that Lord C. only took two persons with him, Lord Lauderdale said that would not do for Him as He must take many of His Countrymen with Him.—Had Government persisted in the nomination the Directors were determined to petition the King upon it.—Elphinstone* is a slave to His interest & views, & supported Lord L's nomination; so did Sir Francis Baring who wants a Peerage,—and Sir T. Metcalf who has always been attached to the Marquiss of Wellesley.—

I asked Wilson what impression was upon His mind respecting Marquiss Wellesley. He said that He fully was of opinion that His conduct ought to be enquired into.

June 20.—Edward† came on his way from School for the Holydays. He reported that Dr. Nichol's authorised Him to say to His friends that He had behaved well & had been industrious since the last vacation. As a proof, He had gained two prizes,—one of them, the *first prize in his Class*, for reciting a speech of Mr. Pitt which was given to each boy in that Class to learn by art [? heart].—The other prize was the *third in his Class*, for reciting a passage from a French author.—He spoke them both before me:—& the English, of which I could judge, very well.—I told Him his master had made a mistake the speech sd. to be by the late Mr. Pitt, was written by the late Dr. Johnson and by Him published in the Gentlemans Magazine as the Speech of the late Lord Chatham in reply to Horace Walpole, first Lord Walpole.—

Rival Authors

June 21.—Robert Smirke I called on at [The] Albany. He told me Mr. Price took what related to Himself in Mr. Knight's "Principles of Taste" so ill, that it required the intervention of Lady Oxford to make it up. She told Robert that Mr. Knight wrote a letter of explanation to Her to be shown to Mr. Price. She said she really believed Mr. Knight did not mean to offend Mr. Price, but in His writing, as in His conversa-

* The Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone started life, like Farington's brothers, in the Marine Service of the E.I. Co. He commanded the *Triton* Indiaman (sworn in on September 10, 1766), says Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, and was subsequently a Director from 1791 to 1824, Deputy Chairman of the Court 1813, Chairman 1804, 1806 and 1814. Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe had been a major in the Company's Bengal Army, was a Director from 1789 to 1812, and was created a baronet in 1803. His son, Charles Theophilus, afterwards Lord Metcalfe, was born in Calcutta in 1785. Sir Francis Baring was a Director from 1779 to 1810.

† One of Farington's nephews.

tion, when He means to assume lightness & vivacity of remark, He becomes satirical. She thinks Knight very learned, but Mr. Price more elegant & agreeable, & that He has a better taste.

Bailey, Curate of St. George's called. Has had an offer from Dr. Glasse, of Chapliancy to Bengal*—Salary £1200 a yr.—& after 15 years if He comes home to have Pension of £250 a yr.—also £100 for outfit.—Went with Him to Daniell who told Him a *single man* might accept it & live upon it, but a married man could not. The House, Palanquin &c. which a wife wd. require to make a suitable appearance could not be had for £100 a month.—

* Samuel Glasse, D.D. (1735-1812), was a theologian, popular preacher, county magistrate, and author of books dealing with social and moral themes.

His son George Henry Glasse (1761-1809) was a classical scholar and divine. In 1788 he published Milton's "Samson Agonistes" in Greek verse, and produced a Latin version of Colman's "Miss Bayley's Ghost," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* after having been sung by Tom Moore at a Masquerade given by Lady Manvers. His most attractive work was "Louisa: A narrative of fact supposed to throw light on the mysterious history of the Lady of the Haystack" (1801), translated from "L'Inconnue, Histoire Véritable." Glasse having in the course of sixteen years squandered a large fortune, and finding his difficulties too great, hanged himself in the Bull and Mouth Inn, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. He was "short and fat, his face full and rather handsome, with an expression of benevolence and intelligence."

CHAPTER LXVIII

1806

Pass the Bottle Round

June 21.—Mr. Malone's I dined at. We sat down to dinner at ½ past 6. Had tea abt. 10 and at 10 the Company broke up.—We had two Courses,—with Hock, Port Madeira.—The Bottle passed quickly, but Malone & [his brother] Lord Sunderlin drank very little, frequently passing the bottle.—Dr. Burney also only drank a limited quantity apparently. Courtney* drank White [wine] & with wated mixed with it made a show in his glass. Kemble took more into His glass than any other.—He drank Port. He told me He never *eats* anything from dinner to dinner, & only drinks *Coffee* in a morning. He said He feels no irritation from fasting so long.—He mentioned Dr. Johnson having once fasted two days by way of experiment, which tempted *Him to do the same* & He felt very well during the time & afterwards.

Indiscretions

Kemble mentioned that He was this morning at the Duke of Queensberry's, a House where all that is passing in the world is reported, and was there told that this day the Lord Chancellor Erskine,—Lord Ellenborough,—Lord Spencer & Lord Sidmouth were to go to the Princess of Wales's House at Blackheath, for the purpose of investigating the truth of a report of the Princess of Wales having committed some indiscretions which required to be examined into. The subject is said to have already been before the Privy Council & that several attendants upon the Princess have been examined.—Mr. Courtney said the Marchioness of Townshend had been from the Princess to the King, and, after some interruption, had an audience of His Majesty & was with Him an Hour.—It was also said that Mr. Perceval & 2 or 3 others were with the Princess at Blackheath, a few days ago at Her desire upon this business.—

Kemble told me He had heard the opinion of three or four men of taste who told Him that the Princess was not such a woman as a man of taste & elegance could like.—

The excellence of a particular kind of Spanish Snuff, was talked of.—Kemble sd. that while He was in Spain He endeavoured to procure some

* See Index, Vol. I., page 132 and note.

for the Prince of Wales but could not. Dr. Burney spoke of it as possessing an exquisite quality,—that it was *sensual* snuff & highly inspiring.

The learning of Shakespeare was spoken of.—Kemble said Dr. Farmer* in his Essay on the learning of Shakespeare, *cut his own throat*, as a publisher for a man who had read it once wd. never desire to read it again, because He would leave it completely convinced of the truth of all Dr. Farmer had written, and would not urge others to notice farther a question which was not worthy of regard.—

June 22.—J. Offley's I dined at.—The reports of the Princess of Wales have become very prevalent.—In the Observer today Her virtue is strongly asserted.

Woodforde today told me that Hoppner having many copies of Mr. Pitt's portrait bespoke had employed Reinagle Junr. to make Copies at 20 guineas each which Hoppner said He could complete [? easily] in *a day* & receive 80 guineas for them.—

June 23.—I had company to dinner. Much conversation between Daniell on one side & Westall & Wm. Daniell on the other, the latter contending that the drawings made in Italy by Bennet,† formerly pupil to Westall, also in Sicily, exhibited combinations of buildings & of scenery superior to what are to be seen in the works of Gaspar Poussin & of Claude.—

Domestic Quarrels at the R.A.

Westall said the Academy Council on Saturday last was engaged in examining the Housekeeper of the Academy, and the Porters, respecting a disagreement among them.—It appears that a Key of the Academy rooms was ordered to be delivered to the Housekeeper by the Porters, and that Strowger on referring it to *Fuseli* was told by Him not to do it. —A Letter to Fuseli on the subject was ordered to be written by the Secretary.—Stothard, spoke much in favor of the Housekeeper, who He said had been very disrespectfully treated by Mrs. Fuseli,—who had told Her she was only *Sweeper* of the place.—Stothard believed that Mrs. Fuseli wanted Herself to be Housekeeper, that is, to have the Office consolidated with that of the Keeper.—Richards appeared to take the part of the Housekeeper.

The Annual dinner was also complained of & the Propritors of the Freemason's Tavern alleged in excuse that they had no place to dress

* Richard Farmer, D.D. (1735-1797), Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In his valuable "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," published in 1767, he shows that the dramatist's knowledge of classical history was obtained from translations. This was his only published work. Indolence and love of the pipe and the bottle prevented him from achieving further literary distinction.

† William James Bennett, water-colour painter, has six lines in Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, and is not noted in the D.N.B. He, as a water-colour painter, was a member of the Brook Street Society of Water Colour Painters (mentioned below), which was the origin of what is now the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

it in, as Mrs. Fuseli refused them the use of the *great Kitchen.* That circumstance was also ordered to be mentioned in the Secretary's letter to Fuseli.—

Art at a Military School

June 24.—Wm. Gilpin called and expressed Him[self] happy in his situation at Marlow. His residence is at Hurley, 3 miles from Marlow, but He attends the Military School at Marlow every day from 10 oClock till 12 in the Summer & from ½ past 10 to ½ past 12 in the Winter.—Alexander Has the Class of Boys No. A.—Delamotte the Class No. B and He has the Class No. C.—He has abt. 100 Boys in his Class but on acct. of their other exercises, only abt. 30 Boys attend the School at one time, & the following day another set attends. He pays only 3 guineas & a half for his present lodgings at Hurley & when He gets posession of the whole House which He is to have at Michaelmas, He will only pay £10 a year. He said though His income is less He never was so rich before on acct. of his small expenses.—Alexander resides in Marlow & visits much, dining out 4 days in a week & attending Card parties.—Delamotte on the contrary, goes nowhere.—Gilpin observes a medium, occasionally visiting, but having most of his time to himself.*

He told me that the Artists who are members of the Brook St. Society for Exhibiting drawings, have taken more money this year than the last, abt. £200 more. They divide the whole of what is left after paying the Expences. Their rule is to divide in proportion to the amount of the price of the whole of what each member exhibits. This year Glover exhibited to the amount of 500 guineas & Gilpin to 100 guineas, & of course the dividend paid to Glover was 5 times as much as that paid to Gilpin. From what He said it appeared that the dividend was abt. 8 & ½ *per cent,* so that Glover would receive £80 and Gilpin £16.—No persons are allowed to exhibit with them unless approved by Ballot.—They have hired Christies room in Pall mall for their future Exhibitions, which He has engaged to them so long as He has the appropriation of it & they are to pay Him 100 guineas a year, for the use of it during 2 months.—*Warwick Smith*† now means to belong to them.—

The Princess of Wales

We talked of the report respecting the Princess of Wales. He sd. the Members of the Privy Council had not yet made their report but the matter was under investigation at the desire of both parties viz: The

* William Gilpin, born in 1762, was the son of Sawrey Gilpin, R.A. A water-colour painter, he was the first president of the Water Colour Society (now the Royal, as mentioned above), 1804-1806, and exhibited there until 1814. At the date of Farington's entry he was third drawing master at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow; Delamotte second, and William Alexander first. Alexander was afterwards appointed first Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. He was born in 1767 and died in 1816. See Vols. I. and II. Gilpin died in 1843.

† See Vol. I., page 192 and note.

Princess as well as the Prince of Wales. The former only wishes it to be as public as possible. I asked Him what was said to be the accusation. He said *infidelity*, & that she had lately been delivered of a Female Child, & that the Father of it, [? Captain Manby] an Irishman, was gone off.*

* This refers to the story foolishly spread that the Princess was about to give birth to a child, which she intended to account for by saying she had adopted it. A rumour that her young protégé, William Austin, was her son was spread by Sir John Douglas's wife, and in 1806 the King granted a Commission, consisting of Lords Erskine, Grenville, Spencer, and Ellenborough, to investigate the matter. This "delicate investigation" ended in the repudiation of the charge made against the Princess, who, however, was rebuked on several occasions for "levity of manner."

CHAPTER LXIX

1806

A Princely Dinner

June 25.—Mr. Angerstein's I dined at.—We were invited to dine at 6 oClock, & at ½ *past* 6 the dinner was announced to be upon the table. Mr. Angerstein makes it a rule not to wait for anybody after a certain allowance of time. *After we sat down* Lord Northwick* & Mr. H. Hope came in.—The dinner consisted of two Courses & a desert of fruit. In the first Course 2 *Soups* were removed for Mackarel at the top & a Turbot at the bottom.—During dinner *Madeira* was first carried round,—then *Hock*—next Burgundy,—Hock again & Champaigne at last. Ices & Pines were in the Desert.—The wines circulated after dinner were Madeira, Claret & Port; the two latter in *Earthen Coolers* placed on *Stands*, were thus moved round.—We dined off *plate*, & the Cups in which our glasses were immersed in water during dinner were of *silver*.—Four Servants waited.—We went to tea at ¼ past 9.—

Dunning Lost his Voice

After Mrs. Bouchere† left the room Sir Francis Baring‡ came to the lower part of the table & Had much conversation with Lawrence & me. He spoke of the late Lord Ashburton (Mr. Dunning) & Lawrence said Lord Ashburton wanted *voice*. Sir Francis replied that naturally He had a good tone of voice, but lost it in the following manner. Whenever He undertook a Cause He engaged in with the utmost zeal & made it as an affair of his own. He happened to have a cause to attend to at a time when He had a bad Cold upon him which affected his throat & voice.

* John Rushout, second Lord Northwick, who was eminent as a collector of paintings, drawings, engravings and rare books. He died in 1859 at the age of eighty-nine.

† Eldest daughter of Mrs. Crockatt, who, on her first husband's death, was married to J. J. Angerstein. Mr. Bouchere or Boucherette, of Willingham Hall, Lincolnshire, was killed in a carriage accident on Willingham Hill.

‡ Sir Francis Baring (1740-1810), a Hanoverian by descent, founded the great Baring firm of merchant bankers. He became Chairman of the East India Company, an M.P., and was made a Baronet in 1793. His grandson, Sir Francis Thornhill Baring (1796-1866), entered Parliament in 1826, was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1839 to 1841, First Lord of the Admiralty from 1849 to 1852, and was made a Peer in 1866, he assuming the title of Lord Northbrook.

Thus circumstanced He applied to Mr. [James] Patch, apothecary in Norfolk Street, a friend of his, for something to relieve His throat & His hoarseness so as to enable Him to go through the business which was to come on in Westminster Hall in a day or two. Mr. Patch remonstrated against His making the attempt but Mr. Dunning persisted. On which Mr. Patch told Him that though He might take something to make His utterance more easy, yet if He should exert Himself much in all probability it would so affect the parts diseased that He wd. never again recover the natural tone of his voice. Dunning replied He would go through the business if it should deprive Him of his voice for ever.

Worked his Under Jaw

He accordingly went to Westminster Hall & did exert Himself, and from that time never spoke clear, but had a constant *huskiness* in his voice to his death.—Sir Francis said that there was a peculiarity remarkable in Mr. Dunning. Whenever He was going to say a good thing, it might be perceived by those who knew Him, by a *working of his under Jaw* and He wd. sometimes keep them in suspense a minute before He expressed Himself, but whatever was the hesitation He never disappointed those who listened to Him.*

Sir Francis spoke of the extraordinary likeness which Sir Joshua Reynolds made in his portrait of Lord Ashburton. They were countrymen & much acquainted. He said the present Lord Ashburton is as like the picture as His father was, allowing for the difference of their ages.—The late lord died at the age of 49 or 50.—

Pitt and Fox as Orators

Sir Francis said a good deal about the comparative abilities of Mr. Pitt & Mr. Fox as *orators*. He said that in his youth Mr. Pitt had listened

* Here is Gainsborough's description of John Dunning, first Baron Ashburton:

"In my way home I met with Lord Shelburne, who insisted on my making him a short visit, and I don't repent going (tho' I generally do to all Lords' houses), as I met with Mr. Dunning there. There is something exclusive of the deep and clear understanding of that gentleman most exceedingly pleasing to me. He seems the only man who talks as Giardini plays, if you know what I mean; he puts no more motion than what goes to the real performance, which constitutes that ease and gentility peculiar to damned clever fellows, each in their way.

"I observe his forehead jets out, and mine runs back a good deal more than common, which accounts for some difference between our parts. . . . He is an amazing compact man in every respect, and, as we get a sight of everything by comparison, only think of the difference betwixt Mr. Dunning almost motionless, with a mind brandishing like lightning from corner to corner of the earth, while a long cross-made fellow only flings his arms about like threshing flails, without half an idea of what he would be at; and besides this neatness in outward appearance, his store-rooms seem cleared of all French ornaments and gingerbread work; everything is simplicity and elegance and in its proper place; no disorder or confusion in the furniture, as if he were going to remove. Sober sense and great acuteness are marked very strong in his face; but if these were all I should only admire him as a great lawyer, but there is genius (in our sense of the word) shines in all he says. In short, Mr. Jackson of Exeter, I begin to think there is something in the air of Devonshire that grows clever fellows; I could name 4 or 5 of you superior to the product of any other county in England."

to *instruction* more than Mr. Fox had done & had received great advantages from his father, Lord Chatham, & which Mr. Fox though the Son of a very able man, Lord Holland, had neglected to do.—He said the consequence was that from early habits of attention & correctness, Mr. Pitt always spoke with a regular flow of expression, never requiring to go backward to correct Himself but proceeding with an uninterrupted stream of delivery. On the Contrary, Mr. Fox went *forward* & *backward*, not satisfied with his first expression, He would put it in another way. The *undertone* of Mr. Fox's voice was agreeable, almost musical, but when to give force & energy to his delivery He raised the tone of His voice it became squeaking & disagreeable.—Sometimes He would speak in his *under tone* for half an Hour together and Sir Francis thought with the best effect.

Fox had Flashes of Genius

On comparing them on the whole, Sir Francis seemed to think that in his oratory Mr. Fox occasionally had flashes of genius beyond Mr. Pitt, but He said the Character of an Orator was not to be determined by a single speech, but by the effect produced in different debates, in two or three years, and then He granted that Mr. Pitt had the ascendancy.

Lord Dunlo (Earl of Clancarty) told Lawrence that He had sat behind Mr. Pitt during debates in the House of Commons, & had observed that notwithstanding his apparent coolness & selfposession, when Mr. Fox had drawn towards the conclusion of a speech which Mr. Pitt meant to answer, He could perceive that *the pulsation* in Him had quickened and by its throbbings made the Hairs of His Head to shake.—

Sir Francis spoke of Hoppner's portrait of Mr. Pitt & sd. though it did not represent Him as He appeared in the House of Commons, the *Hauteur* in his air being lost, yet it was extremely like Him as Sir Francis saw Him a few days before He went to Bath, when the debility of His stomach had lowered Him & caused a distress & sinking to be visible in Him.—

Interesting Gossip

Phisiognomy was spoken of. Sir Francis said He did not know what *Lavater* wd. do with such a Head as that of the late Lord Ashburton which was twice that it ought to have been in proportion to his body.—Sir Francis sd. Mr. Pitts was a very mean face, Lawrence differed from Him, and particularly spoke of His eye which was the deepest in its colour & the most active in its motions, that He had ever seen. He noticed the flesh falling over the out-corner of each eye so that the eye lid could not there be seen, which gave something of a cruel look, but strong expression. Sir Francis said *Garrick* also had that peculiarity.

This led to some notice of actors & Sir Francis said that He had seen Mrs. Cibber,—Garrick, & all the great actors of modern times & He thought Mrs. Siddons *the best* that had appeared since He was acquainted with the Stage.

Sir Francis said Mr. Burke was the most entertaining speaker in the House of Commons that He had ever heard. But He was often not listened to, owing to his notions being felt to be visionary & impracticable & His speeches too diffusive to secure attention.

Lawrence told me that a staunch friend of Mr. Fox had said to Him that since the death of Mr. Pitt the House of Commons was lowered in its dignity in the manner of carrying on debates. *Now*, he said Mr. Fox often talks across the table as if He was in common Society.

West stood up today warmly for Nollekens, in consequence of having heard that it had been proposed to employ *Canova*, the Italian Sculptor, to make a Statue of Mr. Pitt. West said that He had seen in Paris two celebrated works of Canova which could not be compared with Nollekens's monument to Mrs. Howard.—

Mr. Wall is the Son of an Attorney, & married a daughter of Sir Francis Baring. He is a Partner in Sir Francis's Mercantile Concern & the principal manager of the business.

The Estate in Hampshire which Sir Francis bought from the late Duke of Bedford is reckoned to produce £8000 a year. Dance has nearly finished the alterations of the House which belongs to it at an expense of £25,000. One of the rooms is furnished with pictures painted by Opie, Northcote, & Peters, which were bought at the sale of Boydells Shakespere Gallery.—Dance thinks Northcote's the best pictures.

CHAPTER LXX

1806

Blundell of Ince

June 26.—Mrs. Phipps came to draw.—Vernon of Liverpool, a dealer in pictures called, to desire me to look at a picture by Wilson which He is going to send to Manchester to be looked at.—He told me that Mr. Blundell of Ince* near Liverpool is now 86 years old, yet his desire to collect works of art is still so strong as to induce Him lately to grant an annuity of £500 a year to a person aged 52 or 3 for a collection of works of art.—Mr. Blundell has at Ince 4 large pictures by Wilson for which He paid 70 guineas for each picture. Wilson, Mr. B. told Vernon, offered to paint them for 50 guineas each but Mr. B. proposed 70 guineas.—N.B. The above pictures were painted while I was with Him, & were prepared & far advanced towards finishing by his pupils, but Wilson went over & regulated them.—

Pictures and Their Prices

Vernon told me that at the sale of the late Mr. John Mills's pictures at Egremont House, Piccadilly, He bought *Wright's* picture of the *Destruction of the floating Batteries off Gibraltar* for 68 guineas. Mr. Mills gave Wright 500 guineas for it.—Vernon will not, He says, sell it for less than 300 guineas.—Rogers has told Vernon that Mr. Booth† of the Adelphi who is 80 years of age has 80 pictures by Wilson, which, when they are brought to sale, Rogers says, from their number, will lower the price of Wilson's pictures.—The two pictures which Rogers has painted by Wilson, formerly belonged to Sayer, the Print seller. Samuel Rogers gave abt. 160 guineas for the pair.‡

* Henry Blundell was the owner of the Jan Van Eyck "Virgin and Child" recently purchased by Mr. Frank Rinder, on behalf of the Felton Trustees, for the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne.

† See Vol. I., page 174 and note.

‡ There were three Wilson's at the Rogers sale: "Lake, Temple over a Rock," £136 10s.; "Adrian's Villa," £141 15s.; and "Mecaenas' Villa," £136 10s.

June 27.—Westall's I dined at. Maurice, who has written upon India Antiquities was spoken of.—He was described to be an exccentric man,—of great spirits, solicitous to be in Company & unwilling to quit a table at which He finds Himself comfortable. Disposed to drink to excess & to shew all the effects of it, from the height of hilarity to tears.—He is a Librarian at the Museum, and has a pension equal to that allowed by government to *Cowper* the Poet, viz : £200 a year.—His excesses, and protracted visits, render his company not very desireable.*

Jefferies review of the Conduct of the Prince of Wales was spoken of. Porden sd. He read the pamphlet with great apprehension & fear that something would be stated very injurious to the Character of his Royal Highness, but He found nothing worthy of serious regard.†

Carr has completed a volume of His Irish tour & Philips pays Him £600 for it. He is to make another Tour in a different direction in Ireland & to have £600 for a 2nd. Volume.—Westall believes that Carr proposes to relinquish the Law, as a profession, & to make His way in the world by writing & through the interest of friends which He has made to obtain a situation under government. Westall thinks Highly of his account of the death of the Emperor Paul of Russia in His Northern tour.‡

Vaccination

Dr. Grant said that owing to a prejudice excited by pamphlets against Vaccine Innoculation, and great numbers refusing to adopt it, while great numbers apply it, the disorder is perpetually prevailing which causes the infection to be taken in the natural way by so many, & the consequences are so fatal, that the Bills of mortality shew that there are now more deaths by the Small Pox than there were before the Vaccine Innoculation was known.—Dr. Grant said that when the face of a patient is covered much with the Small Pox, the way to prevent

* Thomas Maurice (1754-1824), who was born at Hertford, claimed descent from Eineon (fl. 1093). He studied the classics under Dr. Parr, at Stanmore, near Harrow, afterwards going to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1778 and M.A. in 1808. While at the University he made a translation of "Œdipus Tyrannus," which was published with a preface by Dr. Johnson, through whose influence he obtained the curacy of Bosworth. In 1798 he became Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts of the British Museum, and two years later a pension, once held by Cowper, the poet, was transferred to him. He died on March 30, 1824, in his apartments at the British Museum. Maurice was a familiar figure in the literary circles of the time, and was among the first writers to popularise the history and religions of the East. He wrote much, and his many works include "Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces" (1779) and "Indian Antiquities," seven vols. (1793-1800).

† Jefferies was a well-known jeweller, to whom the Prince of Wales was heavily in debt. After the trial of his charge to the Prince Pitt struck off 30 per cent. from the whole sum, and told Jefferies that in so doing he had acted fairly to the Prince and the public. He referred his case to Fox, Sheridan, and others, and, after inspecting the Act of Parliament for the payment of the Prince's debts, they advised him to accept the terms offered—which he did. Thus disappointed, he resolved to become a house and estate broker.

‡ Sir John Carr published "The Stranger in Ireland; or, a Tour in Southern and Western Parts of that Country," in 1806. He was the author of other books of travel.

the surface of it from bearing marks of the disorder is, to open each Pock, when ripe, & *let out the matter*, which, otherways, after the disorder has ceased, corrodes the flesh & establishes visible marks.—

Dr. Jenner

[On July 19 Farington dined at the house of William Wilberforce, of anti-slavery fame, and a subject of conversation was Dr. Jenner & vaccination.* The entries read :] "We dined at ½ past 4 & went to tea ¼ before 7.—Mr. Bernard, late of the Foundling Hospital, came in & with Him a young man of the name of Baker.—He is in a state of much acquaintance with Wilberforce & appeared [to] come now for the purpose of engaging Him to meet some other gentlemen on the business of Dr. Jenner & Vaccination.—He said He had brought the matter forward to Lord Henry Petty who on his first application to Him appointed a time for the consideration of it after the public finance business should have been discussed.—He spoke handsomely of Lord Henry in which Wilberforce concurred.—Mr. Bernard sd. that what He had proposed to Lord Henry was to grant to Dr. Jenner a pension of £1000 a year for His life, and £6000 to recompense Him for expenses He had been at in consequence of his having promulgated His discovery of Vaccination.—He said Dr. Jenner had been almost ruined by it,—On His making the knowledge of it known publickly, His friends urged Him to remove from Berkely in Gloucestershire where He had long resided, and to take a House in London where, it was concluded He wd. be the first to be applied to, but it did not prove to be the case. Medical men of every description considered themselves equally competent to use it, & the consequence was that He had so little employ, that He told Mr. Bernard He had never got enough to defray the single expense of His carriage. The most He ever got in one year was £140.—

* Mr. Hy. Harries writes : Farington's references in the *Morning Post* of November 1, 1922, served to recall to my memory a volume of Holograph letters which I saw at a scientific meeting in Germany many years ago. The letters were addressed by Jenner to Charles Murray, Secretary to the National Vaccine Establishment, between 1806 and 1817. I made a copy of the first of the series, addressed to Charles Murray, Esq., Bedford Street, Bedford Row, London, as follows :

My dear Sir,—It seems to be the order of the day, I think, for the very men who make the laws to break them. The late disorderly proceedings of our Society must be vexatious to every well-wisher to its interests. It is my intention to be in Town, as soon as I can, with any degree of conveniency, steal away from the country, and I shall come with the hope of arranging some plans for placing the Society on a better footing than it stands at present. Considering the magnitude of its object, and (I flatter myself) the credit of the discovery which gave it birth, to the British Nation, I cannot but look upon it as an object worthy the patronage of the Legislature. My only fear is a temporary suspension of the design from the vast importance of those State affairs which now so fully occupy the minds of the Ministry. . . . With the hope of soon seeing you in Town, I remain, yours very faithfully,

E. Jenner.

Berkeley,
14 April, 1806.

It was only a couple of months after this letter was written that Farington and his friends were discussing Jenner's services and his troubles.

On finding His expences much greater than His income, Jenner retired again to *Berkeley* but there also He found Himself a sufferer as during His absence one or two Physicians had established themselves, at that place & now divided the practise with Him. In addition to this loss He was subject to a large expense from Correspondence from all parts to the amount of £100 a year.—Wilberforce appeared to be fully disposed to vote for a farther remuneration to Jenner than he has yet recd.

The opposition to Vaccine Innoculation was spoken of & its destructive effects & the necessity of doing something to prevent it. Wilberforce had said in the House, when the difficulty of discouraging the natural small pox was under discussion, "Should the plague appear in the Country wd. you not consider it necessary to stop its progress, & why not this fatal disorder."—Bernard much approved this.

Dr. Jenner's disinterestedness was mentioned [on July 21st]. Before He published an acct. of his discovery, Sir Walter Farquhar sd. to Him that if He chose to preserve it a secret He might make £100,000 by it. It wd. be easy for Him to prove its value to Medical men of Character, who wd. recommend & warrant its efficacy, which wd. enable Him to get £10,000 a year by it: but Dr. Jenner determined to give it at once to the world.—Wilberforce sd. The obstinacy of the people in refusing to avail themselves of it seemed to rise out of their Characteristic disposition; they would be at liberty, & sulkily say, They wd. do what they pleased with their own. "I will, continued He pleasantly have a right of choice,—if I have a mind to beat my wife who shall hinder me."—But, He added though people cannot be forced to use *Vaccine innoculation*, some innoculation might be enforced of necessity.—He said the Vaccine innoculation has spread much more considerably in other Countries than in England; Even in remote Countries, and even in China a country in which innovation is jealously opposed, it has been admitted.—In India it is used.—

CHAPTER LXXI

1806

R.A. Presidentship

June 27.—Porden mentioned that on Wednesday last Cockerell* was appointed Architect to the *India House*, which, a Director told Porden, is worth from £1800 to £2000 a year.—Soane & others were candidates for it.—

Under the existing circumstances of the Academy Westall said He was determined to vote to continue Wyatt in the Chair [as President]. —Hoppner, He said, evidently wishes for it [the Presidentship], but a man who speaks as he does, against Artists, not only those in his own department, but in every other, is a very unfit Man to be placed at the Head of such a Society.—West, on the contrary, He said, was always inclined to speak favorably of all artists.—Thomson, He sd. is manifestly for Hoppner, but He does not think has, or will have, much influence in the Academy.—At present Thomson seems rather to wish to collect the sentiments of others than to give His own.

[**June 30.**—The Herald reported to-day that on Monday June 23 Louis Buonaparte, King of Holland, accompanied by His Queen, made His Solemn entrance to the Hague, and took His seat on a Throne in the Palace of their High mightinesses and each of their High Mightinesses having at the foot of the Throne sworn on the Holy Evangelists allegiance to His Majesty, a speech was then delivered to the Assembly by His Majesty. From a small notebook.]

* Samuel Pepys Cockerell (1754-1827), architect, was the son of John Cockerell, of Bishop's Hall, Somerset, and brother of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., M.P., of Sezincote, Gloucester. His mother's father, John Jackson, was the nephew and heir of Samuel Pepys. A pupil of Sir Robert Taylor, Cockerell gained a great practice, and became surveyor to the East India House and district surveyor. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1785, sending designs for ornamental buildings in the Park of White Knights, near Reading, where was housed the famous library formed by George Spencer Churchill, fifth Duke of Marlborough. The Duke's extravagance forced him to sell his magnificent collection, which consisted of 4,701 lots, and it realised £14,482 10s. 6d., a much smaller sum than that paid by the Duke for the library. Cockerell was surpassed as an architect by his son, Sir Charles Robert Cockerell. Porden was an architect. Soane was subsequently Knighted, and is now perhaps best remembered as founder and donor of the Soane Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

July 1.—Mr. C. Grignion Senr. called at the recommendation of Nollekens to desire me to sign a letter which He has addressed to the Council of the Royal Academy, requesting assistance.—Mr. Charles Grignion told me He was born Octr. 25, 1721, His Father was a Watch Maker, & resided in Russel St. Covent Garden, in a House that stood on the same spot on which the House in which His Nephew Grignion now lives stands.—His Ancestors were French Refugees, of the distinguished family of *Grignon*, but His grandfather added an *i* to the name to make it seem more English.—He said He was, when not more than 10 years old, placed under Gravelot, a French Artist who came to England at the request of Dubost who was publishing the ceremonies of the Jews, for which Gravelot made designs which were engraved by Scotin & others.—Gravelot was a designer; but could not engrave. He etched a great deal in what is called the manner of Painters etchings, but did not know how to handle the graver :—

Gainsborough's Master

Gravelot* was a handsome man, & not at all *French* in His Manner; He was, said Grignion, a Gentleman every Inch. He was extremely industrious, & his application so unremitting that for months together He never put on a Coat or Shoes, but remained in His House working in a Scotch plaid gown & slippers. He resided first in King St., next in Southampton St. and lastly in James's St. all near Covent Garden. Mr. Grignion sd. that an unpleasant affair made a great impression on his Spirits. He was accustomed to go to Old Slaughters Coffee House, St. Martins Lane, to meet Roubiliac & others.† It happened that a

* Hubert François Bourguignon, called Gravelot, was probably Gainsborough's first serious master in London. He came to London about 1732, and his many friends included Garrick and his wife, for whom he had a great regard, as may be seen in the following extract from a letter written by Gravelot in 1766 : " A present, laissons l'essor aux mouvements de l'amitié, vos lettres me seront toujours une bonne fortune, et le souvenir de votre chère épouse *a true blessing*." Of Gravelot's influence on Gainsborough there can be little doubt. The Frenchman's own art, at first inspired by Watteau, attained a dignity and grace which were purely English. During Gravelot's residence in England the native elegance of his design, say the Goncourts, " avait pris cette aristocratie, cette rareté de distinction, qui se dégage des choses, des femmes, et des hommes de là-bas. Elle en emportait le goût de ces jeunes costumes, d'honnêteté, de ces chapeaux de pailles ingénues, de ces robes plates, de tout ce blanc simplicité fraîche, blanche pudeur friande de la femme, qui va devenir bientôt chez nous la mode du linon et des fichus menteurs."

† Old Slaughter's Coffee House, a favourite resort of artists in the eighteenth century, was situated three doors from Newport Street, on the western side of St. Martin's Lane, where it remained until demolished in 1843 to make way for Cranbourne Street, which runs from Long Acre to Leicester Square.

It dated back to 1692, and Thomas Slaughter was the first landlord. About 1760 a rival establishment, opened in the same street, was known as New Slaughter's, and the original house was renamed " Old Slaughter's." In its earlier days Slaughter's was the rendezvous of Pope, Dryden, and other wits, and Hogarth, young Gainsborough, Wilkie, and artists of a later time were regular frequenters. Slaughter's was also a meeting-place for Frenchmen, among them Gravelot and Roubiliac, the sculptor. There are several very interesting accounts of the once celebrated house, which is illustrated in J. T. Smith's " Nollekens and His Times," admirably edited by Mr. Wilfred Whitten (John o' London).

French painter came over at that time, an artist of mean talents & disagreeable manners. Gravelot expressed His opinion of Him in an unfavorable way, which caused the other to give Gravelot a blow in the Coffee House & to immediately draw His Sword. Gravelot did not resent it but sat down & leant His head upon his hand.

At His own House, afterwards, Roubiliac & others urged him to go again to the Coffee House and return the blow He had recd. assuring Him that nothing shd. come of it, but His spirit was too timid & He was so affected by the circumstance that He did not go out for Seven months afterwards.—He left England about the year 1745 & went to Holland.—

While Grignion was with Gravelot He went to Paris & remained there abt. 5 months. He worked with *Le Bas* a considerable publisher, a lusty man whose principal pleasure was in good living.—From Le Bas He did not learn much, for Le Bas believing that Grignion's father was rich wanted to Have young Grignion established with Him for some years at an expence of more than £100 a yr. to His Father, and was therefore unwilling to instruct the young man before He had made His bargain. —The fact was Grignion's father was not rich & had strained a point to send Him to Paris for the time He was there. Grignion left Paris on Christmas day Old Stile 1730, and arrived in London on Christmas day new stile, being Eleven days on the road. The day He arrived in London the *Hard Frost* set in.

A Forgotten Engraver

Lawrence,* an Englishman was employed by Le Bas. Grignion was acquainted with Him. He was the son of an apothecary who resided in or near Pall-mall. He had a strong disposition to study chymistry and so far embarked in it as to flatter himself that He should discover the Philosophers stone, viz : The art of changing metals into gold. He went to Paris & pursued His favorite study till He had ruined His circumstances.—He was in a state of necessity when He was taken by *Le Bas* and under Him studied etching and engraving and acquired a high reputation. After being long with *Le Bas* He left Him & published Plates on his own account. When or where He died Grignion has not learnt. He was a man of a melancholly temperament, & would sit at work near Grignion whole days almost without speaking.—The prints published with His name are generally, if not always, with a French spelling, *Laurens* instead of Lawrence.—

In conversation with Grignion I regretted, that after a long life of labour He shd. not have been able to provide for himself an independance. —He replied modestly, & signified that perhaps He had not been so *provident* as He ought to have been.—He said He had one daugr. living.— He resides at Holmes Terrace, Kentish Town.

* Andrew Lawrence, known in Paris as Andrè Laurent (1708-1747), was born at Westminster and died in Paris.

CHAPTER LXXII

1806

Painters and their Pictures

July 2.—West came in the evening.—He spoke of the last Academy Exhibition with much disatisfaction. He said all the young men are falling off instead of improving.—He said That Calcott's large picture of Boats in the anti-room was only the *Ghost* of a picture;—That His picture of a *Sea Shore* in the great room was his best but inferior to what He had before done; and that His small Landscapes at the head of the room had scarcely a glimpse of That which obtained Him Credit last year.—From Shee He said He expected from his having a talent for Poetry that something of it wd. have appeared in the general conception of the subject of Prospero & Miranda, or in their Characters; but He had failed in both respects, & the execution & colouring of the picture was as bad as could be. So He said was His portrait of Lord Sheffield & His other portraits.

Hoppners *Venus* He said had been ably criticised in Bell's Messenger. Those criticisms were written by a young man of abilities but not an Artist. He added, they are the best Criticisms that have appeared. [See footnote to entry July 13, 1806.]—It was there well put "What wd. the Greek Artists have sd. to such a Venus?"—He sd. Lawrence's *Circular picture* was the only able work in the room, & that He had injured by what He had painted round it, He wd. best have consulted the effect by having the gold frame formed to the Shape of His picture. —He thought Sir G. Beaumont's picture inferior to former ones —We talked a little abt. the Academy. He again expressed the comfort He felt from having nothing to do with it.

He spoke of the vast popularity of his picture of "the Death of Lord Nelson", He believed 30,000 persons had been to His House to see it. He sd. He issued 6500 Cards for admittance and some came with parties of 8 or 10.—Besides numbers who were personally known to Him came, and many wrote notes to have their friends introduced.—He sd. those who came behaved extremely well, and He had sustained no loss or damage.—He said Heath had assured Him that the plate would yield

1500 good impressions for Subscribers.—I expressed a hope that Heath wd. not be as [for] instance of the Plate of the Death of Major Pearson, 7 years abt. it. He replied that wd. not do for Him, considering what 7 years wd. be at his (West's) age.

The King's Eyes

When He was with the King to shew his picture of the death of Lord Nelson, His Majesty took Him to the window to shew him *his eyes*. West perceived that the sight of one was nearly gone, & that His Majesty only saw in *one direction* with the other.—

Lord Grosvenor told West He means to have a room furnished with English pictures only.* He wants pictures by Reynolds & Wilson. West cleaned the two pictures belonging to His Lordship, the death of Wolfe & battle of La Hogue.—He washed them & then passed oil over them part of which absorbed in the night & the next [day] He rubbed off what was upon the surface & the pictures appeared like a *diamond*.—

West spoke of the picture of *Damocles* by Dubost, and sd. It is finished.† Oh you can have no conception how much, every particular, but no whole, it is in that respect like the modern French school, but has more transparency & greater force,—it is not so well drawn as might be expected. —On the whole there is in it a want of general subordination & effect which the English have, but it has much of that which the English should practise.—He said Mr. Barnard had left the Foundling Hospital after having long served its interests. Some Attorney's had got to be managers & they bred disorder.—

July 3.—Mr. & Mrs. Phipps came,—Mrs. Phipps spoke to me highly of the agreeable & elegant manners of the Marchioness of Stafford,—said she had much humour,—is well cultivated, & draws well.

Hone called in the even'g. He sd. Lord Albemarle is sitting to him for a miniature. His Lordship sd. Mr. Fox's legs swell & that He is supposed to have a dropsical tendency. Lord A. was with Him this morning while He was in bed, & found his spirits good.—

Lord Cloncurry, ci devant, Mr. Lawless who was imprisoned in the tower, is the grandson of a blanket maker who accumulated £200,000. He is 25 or 6 years of age, and has the effect of the *Evil* in one eye, & in his body.—Sir John Pigot Piers is the person who has seduced Lady Cloncurry.—He is 32 or 3 years of age.‡

* Lord Grosvenor added to his collection pictures such as the "Blue Boy" and "The Cottage Door," by Gainsborough, and the "Tragic Muse," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, all three now, alas! in America.

† M. Antoine Dubost was a French historical painter who contributed to the Royal Academy of 1806 a picture entitled "Preparations for a Horse Race," which was highly praised by the Academicians, according to recent entries in the Diary. He was born at Lyons in 1769, and killed in a duel in Paris in 1825.

‡ Valentine Browne (Lawless), second Baron Cloncurry (first of the United Kingdom), was born August 19, 1773, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. A member of the United Irishmen, he opposed the Union, and was, indeed, antagonistic generally to all other Government movements. In 1798 he was suspected of treason, and imprisoned for

July 7.—C. Offley called to recommend a youth (W. Collins) to be admitted to the Royal Academy to study there.—

July 8.—William Collins, aged 17 in September last, called & I gave Him a letter which He carried to Fuseli.*

six weeks, and again, in 1799, for two years. He helped in 1821 to defeat a proposal to send a loyal address to George IV., but on May 23, 1831, he was made a Privy Councillor, and some months later created Baron Cloncurry of Cloncurry, Co. Kildare. He was married twice, first on April 16, 1803, at Rome, to Elizabeth Georgiana, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Charles Morgan, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. As Farington records, his wife was seduced by Sir John Piers, Bart., who had to pay £20,000 damages for *crim. con.* in 1807. She was divorced on June 26, 1811, and married, in June, 1819, the Rev. John Sandford, Rector of Nynehead, Somerset. Lord Cloncurry married secondly, on June 30, 1811, Emily, widow of Joseph Leeson. She died in 1841, he in 1853, aged eighty years.

It is said of him in Carpenter's "Peerage for the People," 1849, that he was entitled "to a high place on the roll of noble patriots," one "who in his politics has been as liberal as in his more private character." He, we are told, spent some £200,000 on the building and decoration of Lyons Castle, near Hazlehatch, Co. Kildare, where he was buried.

* William Collins (1788-1847) studied under Etty at the Academy, and was earlier a pupil of Morland. His charming idyllic paintings and sea pieces won great popularity in his day, and brought him an Associateship of the Royal Academy in 1814, and full membership in 1820. "As Happy as a King," showing children swinging on a gate, which is perhaps his best picture, is in the National Collection. His father, who was a painter and picture dealer, wrote a novel called "The Memoirs of a Picture," a poem on the slave trade, and a life of George Morland. This literary gift passed to Wilkie Collins, the grandson, whose mother was the daughter of Andrew Geddes, the well-known Scottish artist. William's brother, Charles Allston Collins, also an artist, is represented in the Tate Gallery by two pictures.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1806

Silenced the "Victory's" Guns

July 8.—Mr. West I called on & saw his *original* pictures of the death of Genl. Wolfe & La Hogue, both belonging to Lord Grosvenor.—Saunders, a Sea man, who is represented in West's picture of the death of Lord Nelson, kneeling *before His Lordship*, came in, and I conversed with Him abt. the action. He treated as ridiculous what Lucas, the French Captain said to Buonaparte of his having silenced the firing of the *Victory*.—He sd. He never saw Lord Nelson after He was wounded for He was carried below immediately.—West has made a picture of what might have been not of the circumstances as they happened.—

West said that owing to Heath having fixed a price for the print of the death of Lord Nelson before the picture was painted £1500 had been lost. When Heath saw what the picture contained He told West He must have 600 guineas more for the engraving than He first proposed. The price of the print was then advanced to *Proofs 6 guineas, common impressions 3 guineas ;*—before the Proofs were charged 4 guineas & the Common impressions 2 guineas, at which prices so many subscribers were obtained that the loss by the difference will be £1500.—West mentioned that Lord Elgin came to see that picture & on seeing the pictures of Genl. Wolfe and the battle of La Hogue said He had the fine prints which were engraved from these pictures & He asked West *who painted them.* West sd. He had met with other instances of *like ignorance.*

Asked the King for a Title

Edridge's I dined at, with Hearne. They related a story told by Sir G[eorge]. B[eaumont]. of Lord Abercorn. It seems the Crest of Lord St. Asaph resembles that of Lord Abercorn which He does not like that any other shd. do.—Passing through Berkley Square with Sir G. Lord St. Asaph's carriage passed by on which Lord Abercorn sd.—"St. Asaph's Crest grows more like mine every day,—yah,—pugh,"—spitting out. Sir Wm. Hamilton dined with Lord Abercorn one day when Lady *Cecil* Hamilton, who Lord A. afterwards married was at table. On the ladies quitting the room, Sir Wm. asked Lord A. who Lady Cecil was and on being told she was the Cousin of His Lordship & daugr. of the Hon. & Revd. Mr. Hamilton, Sir Wm. desired to know

how she came by Her title. *I*, said His Lordship, asked the King for it. Sir Wm. then said: She is a fine girl & I am glad of it, as She is our relation. *My relation*, replied His Lordship. Sir G. is going to Cumberland. Lord Lowther told Edridge that He had said to Lady B, "When you are tired of the Poet (Wordsworth) you will come to us."

A Once Famous Museum

July 9.—[Dr.] Hayes I called on,—spoke to Him abt. the effects of my Cold.—We talked of West. He agreed with me that His personal appearance has much changed in the last 12 months; that He is become more *bony* & his flesh has fallen in.—

He spoke of the sale of the *Lever Collection* & said Parkinson offered it to the late government & Mr. Pitt referred it to Lord Melville, but nothing was done.—He offered it to the present administration. Lord Grenville referred it to Lord Henry Petty, who approved the proposal and the conditions offered by Parkinson viz: £20,000 *not to be exceeded* whatever it might be valued at by persons appointed & *less if it shd. be valued under that Sum*.—But Ministers declined responsibility & referred it to Sir Joseph Bankes *who disapproved purchasing it.* Parkinson says Sir Joseph hated Sir Ashton Lever & therefore hates the collection.—Being sold in Lots it has sold very well & will probably produce 10 or £12000, besides the value of valuable things which it is probable will not be purchased.—Charles Greville has purchased,—Lord Ossery, Lord Stanley & others *Birds*;—Lord Tankerville *Shells*.—Hayes is collecting *minerals*.*

Collins I called on in Portland St. and saw his father & Mother. Fuseli recd. Him kindly,—They were grateful to me for my recommendation.—

Smirke I called on. He shewed me 8 designs of the subject of Naboth's vineyard, Ahab & Jezebel, made for pictures to be painted for C. Offley.—He reckoned that He could not do more than paint one in three weeks, and we agreed that He could not charge less than 60 guineas for a picture which wd. take Him so much time.—The British Institution I went to it being to close for the Season tomorrow.—Nixon was there.—He told

* Sir Ashton Lever (1729-1788) was born at Alkington, near Manchester, and matriculated April 1, 1748, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. From his early years he had a passion for collecting. Live birds first interested him, then he purchased foreign shells and fossils, savage costumes and weapons, and his collection became famous. So great, indeed, was its popularity that he was induced to remove his museum—or "Holophusikon," as he called it—to London in 1774. He filled Leicester House, Leicester Square, with his curiosities, each person paying 5s. for admission. Madame D'Arblay, who was one of his visitors, describes in her Diary Lever's eccentric figure and dress. Excessive expense entailed by the museum impoverished him, and after it was valued by a Parliamentary Committee at £20,000, he offered it at a comparatively small sum to the British Museum, but the Trustees declined to buy it. Lever then disposed of the museum by lottery (for which only 8,000 out of 37,000 tickets were sold), and the collection fell to a Mr. Parkinson, who exhibited it at the Rotunda, a building erected for the purpose on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge. The museum was for some years one of the sights of London, but it lost popularity, and came into the market as Farington records.

me one of the pictures which had been exhibited had been taken away by *legal seizure*. It was painted & belonged to *J. Serres* & Field, His former partner at the *British School*, in Berners St. had seized it.

C. Offley's I dined at. I told Offley my sentiments of Smirke's designs & recommended to Him to advance to Smirke something on account. He asked me how much. I said anything from 60 to £100. He approved what I sd. & wd. make it £100.

Turner and Claude

July 11.—Daniell I dined with. We had much conversation respecting the works of different artists. Wm. Daniell appeared to be engrossed by the pictures & drawings of *Turner*. He thought Turners pictures of "*fishing boats*" at Lord Stafford's a finer work of art than the *evening boats &c. by Cuyp*. He also thought the pictures by Claude at Mr. Angerstein's inferior to what He expected. When He saw them they gave Him little pleasure & He acknowledged Himself to have been disappointed. —Daniell, His Uncle, contended warmly against His opinions.—Westall declared He thought the *Landscape* by Claude at Mr. Angersteins, which was bought of Monsr. Panné, the finest picture of the kind He had ever seen: He preferred it to the *Marine Claudes*.

Robbery at the British Museum

Lawrence & Lysons called in the evening.—Lysons had been informed by Sir Jos: Banks that a Committee of Trustees of the British Museum had assembled & investigated the matter of the Robbery by Dighton [a print dealer].—Dighton confessed it, & stated how he carried on his nefarious transactions.—The Revd. Mr. Beloe, the Librarian, allowed [him] to come when He pleased & to remain in the room alone, & He was accustomed to carry a Portfolio thither under pretence of comparing other Prints with those in that collection,—& thus carried away a great number.—He had been in the habit of sending presents to Beloe, viz: Geese, fowls, fish, peas at a guinea a quart, &c.—Beloe was examined and his defense did Him harm. He disclaimed any knowledge of the value of the prints, indeed said He knew nothing abt. them.—He acknowledged the presents excepting the peas.—The Bishop of London, Sir Jos: Banks &c. were at first disposed to lenient measures. The Speaker of the House of Commons on the Contrary was violent against them. After Beloes examination a vote to remove him from the office of Librarian was Unanimous.—The salary of his Office was £200 a year with very good apartments & fire and Candle.*

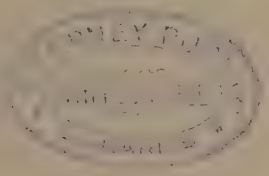
* William Beloe (1756-1817), clergyman and miscellaneous writer, studied at Stanmore under Dr. Samuel Parr, who was "a dragon of learning . . . severe, wayward, and irregular." Beloe was rector of All Hallows, London Wall, from 1796, in 1804 he succeeded Dr. Paley as Prebendary of St. Paul's, and in the previous year was appointed Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum.

After his dismissal, Beloe continued to produce his "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books." His last work, "The Sexagenarian, or Recollections of a Literary Life," was published immediately after his death in 1817, and was unfavourably received in certain quarters.

The Prince of Wales at a rout at Lady Heathcote's* very lately complained of what He had suffered to the injury of his Character.—First, He said, in what had been reported of His interference respecting the Child of Lord Hugh Seymour & Mrs. Fitzherbert,—next the pamphlet published by Jefferies,—and now in what was circulated respecting the investigation of the conduct of the Princess of Wales.—The last seemed to be with a view to disclaim having anything to do in it.—

Lawrence said Sir Walter Farquhar's professional forte is when at a *Consultation* others have decided the nature of a complaint, He is very acute in recommending available medicines.

* Frances, daughter and co-heir of John Thorp of Embley, Hants, was married on May 21, 1768, to William Heathcote, who, in 1787, succeeded his father as third baronet. He was M.P. for Hants from 1790 to 1806, and died in 1819, his wife in 1816.



CHAPTER LXXIV

1806

The Irish and their Priests

July 12.—J. Carr called.—He told me his publication of a tour in Ireland had been out several days.—He spoke of the Irish people very favourably; said they are naturally excellent materials for a government to use. Strong in their bodies, quick in their intellects; hospitable & courteous even in their Cottages,—and the lower order of the people in this respect far superior to the English of the same degree. Disposed to be attached if well treated.—He sd. the Priests shd. be patronised by government generously, and their influence over the minds of the people being great much good would follow in rendering them better affected to it.—

Value of Art Criticism

July 13.—West . . . told me the Criticisms on pictures in Bell's Messenger continued to be postponed on acct. of the absence of the writer of them who is in Norfolk attending His Father who is in an ill state of Health.—Bell told West that those Criticisms had increased the sale of his paper very much.*

West told me the *Queen* had sent to Him desiring to be placed as one of His Subscribers to the print of the death of Lord Nelson.—

July 14.—Baker [lace merchant and print collector] I met. He spoke of having known Desenfans when He was a language master, in which situation He managed to sell ruffles, and bought some laced ones at Bakers House. Having left a Bill there unpaid 3 or 4 years, Baker applied for the money, at which time, Desenfans with Bourgeois resided in mean lodgings in Green St. Grosvenor Square, where the person sent by Baker has seen them roasting a piece of meat suspended

* The critic's name was Holt, political writer in *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. The son of a Norfolk clergyman, he was in the same class at Westminster School with Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer and third Marquess of Lansdowne.

In a later entry in the Diary Benjamin West says that Holt, desiring to obtain some knowledge of the "Polite Arts of which he declared Himself to be quite ignorant," was advised by West to read the "Discourses" of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Vasari's lives of the Painters, etc., which he did, and in six months.

by a string. Bourgeois was the Son of a watch *mender*, who lived in St. Andrews St. Seven Dialls.*—Baker sd. He bought Cipriani's drawing made for the Royal Academy Diploma at Lord Lansdown's Sale. It was put up for sale when after the death of Cipriani His drawings were sold & bought in by the eldest Son of Cipriani, who Lord Lansdown had made a Clerk in the Treasury & was given to His Lordship.—It is a washed drawing.—

Gossip at a House Party

July 16.—Barroneau's at New Lodge near Hadley, I went to. Barroneau spoke of the late Mr. Offley & of Campion to me and J. Offley. He said Mr. Offley had a great deal of pride & made some people feel it, but He had a high spirit, and very friendly feelings.—Campion's father was a gentleman of an ancient family in Sussex. He stood for member of Parliament for the County against the *Newcastle interest* when that family was in power, & carried his Election, but hurt His fortune. Campion being a younger brother was destined to the wine trade & went to Oporto, where He was in partnership with a Mr. Page or Patch. It was settled between them that He shd. return to England and act as agent for the House, but in this situation having drawn bills for several thousand pounds *regularly*, His Oporto Partner refused payment of them & they were returned protested. From a very great difficulty which He was subjected to in consequence of it, Mr. Offley relieved Him by taking up the Bills, and the partnership being dissolved He settled at Lewes upon a small scale as a wine merchant. An opening sometime after happening in Mr. Offley's Oporto House, by the death of a partner He proposed to Campion to go there & fill a situation appointed for him, which He did, and, from that period He began to accumulate a fortune.—

July 17.—We breakfasted at ½ past nine. Barroneau in a large glass of tea puts a large *tea spoonful* of Ginger, with Cream and Honey, but allows the grosser part of the ginger to settle at the bottom & drinks only what floats above it.—He spoke with great respect of the late Mr. George Byng.† A coachmaker who owned obligation to the *Torrington family*, advanced £12000 on a mortgage to Lord Torrington & it was secured upon an estate which the Coachmaker thought ought to have belonged to Mr. G. Byng, His Lordship's Cousin. When He died He left the money lent on that mortgage to Mr. Byng, who on being informed of it called on Barroneau & told Him what the Coachmaker had done and His feeling of the kindness intended Him, but said He should enquire after the relations of the Coachmaker & see How they

* Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., and founder of the Dulwich Art Gallery.

† George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, was born in 1735, and married on March 5, 1761, Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, by Lady Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford (of the second creation in 1711), and co-heir of her brother William, the second Earl.

stood in the world as He could not take that which they might need.—Barroneau had conversation with Him & the result was that Byng went to His friend the Duke of Portland upon it, who told Him he could not refuse it, as the money was left to Him & *His children.* Mr. Byng however made enquiry after the relations of the Coach maker but found that their relative had provided very handsomely for them.—

Mr. Byng,* the present Member for Middlesex, has £20,000 a year.—He receives £10,000 a year 3 pr cent Consols of the property of His great Uncle, the [1st] Earl of Strafford. His estate is £7000 a year, & He has other property.—He has great pride, but good principles, and His temper is irritable & impetuous. His 3 sisters have also high notions & have become or are becoming Old Maids, not having been satisfied with the offers that have been made them.

Fox and the Physician

Barroneau mentioned, which probably He had from Mr. Byng, that when the present indisposition of Mr. Fox increased upon Him, *Mrs. Fox* desired *Dr. Vaughan* a physician, now in great practice, to call upon & converse with, but to do as if by accident.—When He came Mr. Fox saw through the scheme, & sd. to Dr. Vaughan that He perceived from what motive He came, but that unless in case of some local demonstrated complaint He had no confidence in anything that could be medically proposed, adding, however, that He shd. be glad to converse with Him upon any other subject.—

At one oClock we sat down to a tray which contained Cold Chicken & beef, with Cake & white wine.

The company consisted of neighbours.—Mr. Monro [clergyman] is a relation of Dr. Monro, [friend and patron of Turner & Girtin], and Brother to the late Mrs. *Captain* Monro.—Mr. Thackeray is abt. 57 years of age. He was formerly in the East Indies, at Bengal. When General Monson,—Mr. Francis and Genl. Clavering were sent to Bengal, as it was purposed to reform abuses, they were desirous of proving Mr. Barwell, a Member of the Council, to have been concerned in contracts, an act which His situation did not allow.—Mr. Thackeray had at that time an appointment & made a contract for *Elephants* in which it was believed Mr. Barwell had a concern. The 3 persons above mentioned forming a majority in Council, called upon Thackeray to declare who were concerned with Him, but Thackeray knowing how much it wd. affect Barwell refused to mention any name but His own, and He was dismissed from his situation. General Monson soon after dying, Francis & Genl. Clavering were opposed in the Council by Mr. Warren Hastings & Barwell, & Mr. Hastings, as Governor, having the *casting vote* formed a majority. Thackeray then applied for

* George Byng (1764-1847), eldest son of the foregoing George Byng, married Harriet, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.; John, the third son, was first Earl of Strafford (new creation, 1847), and Field-Marshal, with a brilliant career in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He died in 1860.

a place which had become vacant but Mr. Hastings & Barwell put him off with promises, which so disgusted Him that He left India with abt. £20,000. He had married in India but had no children till He settled in England, after which He had Eleven.—He has now 4 sons and two daughters in India, & there one of his daughters has married.—

We had a little political conversation. Barroneau & Thackeray allowed the integrity of Mr. Pitt's intentions but said Had He lived seven years longer He wd. have ruined his Country.*

* Barroneau, Thackeray, Offley and Campion, mentioned above, were wine merchants.

CHAPTER LXXV

1806

Politics and Gentility

July 18.—Breakfasted at ½ past 9. Barroneau told me that Mr. Byng had informed Him, that the Directors of the India Company after they had refused to appoint Lord Lauderdale to be Governor General, to convince Mr. Fox that they were well disposed to do what might be agreeable to Him, offered to appoint Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, or Lord Holland. Barroneau sd. Lord Howick, since He came into power did not seem to shew so much ability in the House of Commons as formerly; nor did Lord Henry Petty appear to advantage in his situation.—He hopes Windham would soon be sent to His estate in Norfolk.—Barroneau spoke of the great expense of forming a genteel establishment at the present time.—He said it could not be much less than £10,000, including furnisheing a House, purchasing Carriages, Horses &c.—He said a carriage now building for Him will cost Him £340, and 4 horses for it, if to be purchased £300, and that a spare Horse wd. be necessary, also 2 other Horses at least; also a lighter carriage of some kind.—

J. Offley told me that *Talbot*, His upholsterer, had made an estimate for Him, of what it wd. cost Him to furnish His front & Back Drawing rooms, not *expensively* but not *meanly*, and it amounted to £1000.—

We talked of the great increase of expense in living.—Barroneau sd. that 28 years ago when He first came to this place, His expences were abt. £2000 a yr. and that now they exceed £4000.—

Troublesome Clergymen

Barroneau spoke of a neighbouring clergyman of Hadley who had indulged Himself in what He considered acts of vivacity & gaiety of spirits; but though in some instances it had been recd. pleasantly yet it had operated so far against Him as to cause His Company to be less in request than it might otherwise have been. He gave an instance of His stile of behaviour. Being invited to dine at Lady

Ashursts, widow of Judge, Sir Wm. Ashurst,* at dinner Her Ladyship observing that He did not eat as she expected of a dish, a pig's face, said to Him, " You do not like my face," on which He arose, and saying " not like your face," saluted Her.—This & before the servants, was felt by Her Ladyship & others to be so indecorous that He was never afterwards invited to Her Ladyship's House.—

Barroneau & J. Offley said that *Bucellas*, a wine from Portugal, is called "*the Hock*" of Portugal. The Vine which produces that wine in Germany, was transplanted by the Marquiss of Pombal, the Prime Minister of Portugal, and planted upon one of his estates in that country in which district only it grows.—

Mr. Preddie† during dinner & afterwards took very much the lead in the conversation. When they had left us Barroneau remarked upon it, & observed that in general Clergymen did so in a troublesome degree. They were not content, He said, with the opportunity which the pulpit afforded them to address the people, but they must dictate to them upon all other occasions.—I remarked on the primitive simplicity of Mr. Heathcote's manner who dined with us yesterday. He admitted it, but said He was an exception. It is certain that Mr. Preddie had so much to say, there was no general conversation.

Bath or London ?

A contest of opinion whether London or Bath shd. be preferred, as a town residence, took place between Barroneau & Preddie.—Barroneau pleaded for Bath, said *there* something of the appearance of Country was associated with the town,—that many articles of provission were a third cheaper,—and amusements might be had with the greatest convenience,—also friends & acquaintance from all parts were occasionally met there, which was not the case in other places.—Preddie contended for London ; sd. that as to situation those who looked over the *Parks* in other parts had as great an advantage ;—and London was free from that *gossiping* which prevailed as much at Bath as it could do in a country village. London also contains a variety which no other place can afford.—

The Duchess and Lord Mansfield

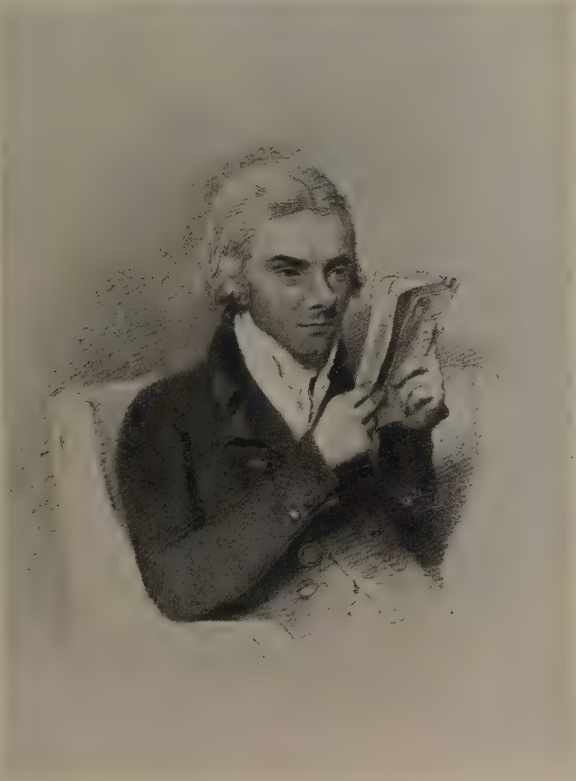
Mr. Preddie related an anecdote which was communicated by the late Lord Mansfield to the late Earl Spencer. At the period when Lord Mansfield, then Mr. Murray, first made His appearance at the *Bar*, it was the custom frequently when great people had a cause to be tried

* Sir William Henry Ashurst (1725-1807), one of the Justices of the King's Bench from 1770 to 1800, and twice one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. He married, on April 21, 1772, Grace, daughter of Dr. Robert Whalley, of Oxford. There is a misunderstanding with regard to the date of Sir William's death. In Farington's entry, dated July 18, 1806, Lady Ashurst is said to be a widow, whereas Burke's Landed Gentry and the D.N.B. say that Sir William died on November 5, 1807.

† The Rev. Mr. Preddie had preferment at or near St. Albans.

in which they were much interested for them to attend it to witness the issue of it. It happened that Sarah the Old Duchess of Marlborough had a cause to be tried which she attended, and Mr. Murray was engaged as a Council on the opposite side. The verdict was given against it, & Mr. Murray distinguished Himself very much as an advocate against Her. The impression His eloquence & ability made upon that occasion was so strongly felt by His friends that they congratulated Him warmly & proposed to adjourn to a tavern to participate in joy at his success, and a convivial entertainment took place.

In the evening while Mr. Murrray was thus engaged the Old Duchess drove Her Coach to the door of His apartments in Lincolns Inn & enquired for Him, but was told He had not yet returned home though it was beyond his usual Hour. She said she wd. wait, & after some time Mr. Murray came home & being told a Lady waited for Him went to her carriage & was much surprised on finding the Duchess in it. She bad him get into the carriage, and on His apologising for having been obliged in the execution of a duty He had undertaken been necessitated to oppose Her grace, she waved His apologies, & told him what she had witnessed caused Her to desire to engage Him as Her Council whenever she might have occasion to employ one, & she put into His hand 100 guineas as a retaining fee.—



WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

From the portrait by Henry Edridge.

[*To face p.* 283.

CHAPTER LXXVI

1806

With Wilberforce at Clapham Common

July 19.—Mr. Wilberforces at Broomfield House near Clapham Common,* 4 miles and a quarter from Westminster Bridge, I went to and arrived there 20 minutes before 4.—On hearing I was come He desired me to come to Him in his Library where I found him writing a letter & He said He had been so employed all the morning.—His reception of me was most cordial shaking me twice by the hand, but as I wd. not interrupt him, I left Him & walked in the ground behind the House till 4 oClock, when He returned to the Drawing room & there found Dr. Frazer the Physician,† and a young man, Mr. Bowdler, from Yorkshire, now at the Temple or Lincoln's Inn studying Law. Soon after Mrs. Wilberforce & Her friend Miss Hewit who resides much with Her, entered, & after them Mr. Wilberforce. While we were in conversation Mr. Spooner & Mrs. Spooner, father and Mother to Mrs. Wilberforce came in.

Fox's Health and Habits

Mr. Fox's state of Health was mentioned. Mr. Wilberforce sd. He did not wonder that His Constitution had suffered from his singular mode of life at least at one period. He said that in the year 1789 when

* William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was born in Hull, and entered Parliament in 1780. Seven years later he joined the movement against the slave trade, and in 1789 his motion for its abolition won favour with the leaders of all parties, but it was not carried until fifteen years afterwards. Shortly before his death slavery was abolished in the British dominions.

Pitt and Wilberforce were great friends, but the latter after the fall of Robespierre, thinking peace was possible, deserted the Prime Minister and moved the Amendment against continuing the war with France. Again (in 1795) he spoke in favour of peace, which defection very much upset Pitt, who, however, once more became reconciled to Wilberforce.

There are two portraits of Wilberforce in the National Portrait Gallery, one at the age of eleven ; the other, by Lawrence, is unfinished.

† *British Press*, September 26, 1807.—On Tuesday last at Shornhook near Bedford, Dr. William M. Fraser, M.D., late of Lower Grosvenor Street, London, leaving a most amiable wife and ten children, to bemoan the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to examine into matter respecting the *Regency question*, He & Mr. Fox were members of it. The Committee was accustomed to sit *after* as well as *before dinner*, which by the way He said was a bad thing, as certainly there was more *heat* in their debates at the later Hours, the temperament of the Members not being the same as in the morning. Mr. Fox having at that time suffered from travelling from Bologna with unremitting expedition, his legs were swelled & Mr. Wilberforce who was also an Invalid, observed to Him that sitting to the duty they were engaged in suited them better than those who required more exercise, and that the late Hours they could bear.

Mr. Fox said that His habit of life made the matter indifferent to Him, as He was accustomed to sit up most of every night at Brooke's, & He slept throughout the day,—and took laudanum at times when He seemed to require it.—Mr. Wilberforce sd. that Mr. Fox had also disregard for medical advice and appeared to think that everything was to be left to nature.—He smiled at the conclusion of this account & noticed His good nature. I asked Mr. W. what He thought of the state of his Mr. Fox's constitution. He sd. it had been reported to be very bad but Mrs. Fox had lately written that He was recovering to be well,—

[The Rev. George] *Pinkard's* Notes on the West Indies a book lately published was mentioned. Wilberforce said He had been much pleased with it and with the manner in which it was written. It seems not like a work composed from materials in the book making way, but to have been written each part at the moment while the impression was strong upon His mind, and as He felt it.

Sons of the Royal Family

The report of the Duke of Sussex being appointed Governor of Jamaica was mentioned. Wilberforce sd. He hoped it would not be so, as He thought the Sons of the Royal family ought not to be placed in situations where the responsibility required could not be expected from them. On that acct. He disapproved what had been sd. in parliament respecting the incomes which several of them desire from having appointments, and urged as a reason why the additional allowances now before Parliament shd. be curtailed. He was of opinion that the allowances to them shd. be such as to render such appointments to them unnecessary.—[The Duke of Sussex's extra allowance was £6,000.]

Cowper & His works were much a subject of conversation. Wilberforce spoke particularly of the 500 last lines of the 5th. book of *His Task*. At dinner Wilberforce drank a good deal of Port Wine & water made pretty strong & a glass or two of Port. This He said is His rule, and after dinner He drinks only one or two glasses. He appeared to eat generally, but not to take any fruit.—Dr. William Frazer eat generally, but I did not observe that He drank any wine, at least not after dinner. He drank water: no malt liquor.

The liberality of the French in allowing easy admittance to their galleries of pictures & to their public Libraries was mentioned, Bernard spoke of the necessity of encouraging the Arts in England in order to preserve our superiority in manufactures & Commerce over other Countries. Wilberforce sd. He had heard Hoppner speak of His being in Paris & that there were no artists that He approved, neither *David* nor any other.—I sd. I was there at the time Hoppner was, & that I found there very able artists in respect of design & Academical knowledge,—but that their painting was certainly of what might be called a Sculptural kind.

I expressed to Bernard my sense of the good He had done in having caused the establishment of the British Institution. He recd. what I sd. very modestly & told me I had a share in it, being one at the early meetings for planning it,—in suggesting to apply to the Bishop of Exeter & above all to Lord Dartmouth who had done the business with the King.—

The Royal Institution

Wilberforce spoke highly of Mr. Bernard [who had returned to town] as the principal cause of many useful establishments. He said the Royal Institution was almost ruined under the management of Sir Joseph Banks & Count Rumford, but Bernard had recovered it & it was now more flourishing than before. I spoke to Him of the Bust of Mr. Pitt by Nollekens. He sd. Lord Mulgrave had mentioned it to Him, but He did not much like busts; the *Eyes*, which are so essential to the effect of a Countenance cannot be sufficiently expressed.—I asked Him what He thought of Mr. Pitt's portrait by Hoppner? He said it was painted from him at a period too late to give an adequate representation of him.—

Abt. a quarter before 10 oClock, the family assembled to prayers, which were read by Wilberforce in the dining room. As we passed from the drawing room I saw all the servants standing in regular order, the woemen ranged in a line against the wall & the men the same. There were 7 woemen & 6 men.—When the whole were collected in the dining room, all knelt down each against a chair or Sopha, and Wilberforce knelt at a table in the middle of the room, and after a little pause began to read a prayer, which He did very slowly in a low, solemnly awful voice. This was followed by 2 other prayers & *the grace*. It occupied abt. 10 minutes, and had the best effect as to the manner of it.—

After prayers were over, a long table covered with cold meat, tarts &c. was drawn to a Sopha on which sat. Mrs. Wilberforce & Miss Hewit.—Wilberforce had boiled milk and bread, and tasted a little brandy & water which at night He sd. agrees better with Him than wine. Bowdler & myself made up the party.—

CHAPTER LXXVI

1806

In Serious Vein

Mr. Burdon the late Member for Durham, who has been ruined in his fortunes by the unfortunate and illjudged speculations of the Surtees &c. of Newcastle was spoken of.—Bowdler sd. that when Mr. Burdon engaged with them in business He had £8000 a year & abt. £50000 in money. He joined them, not from the temptation of encreasing His fortune, but for their & the public advantage. He has now only left £500 a year which had been settled upon His wife as *Pin-money*. Such is the excellence of his character that while the Surtees's are execrated by those who have lost money by them He is revered & followed with applauses.—

We talked of the Scenery in Cumberland. Wilberforce said Grassmere & its Lake formed a Paradise; it always reminded Him of the Happy Valley in *Johnson's Rasselas*.—

Groan for Groan

Mrs. Wilberforce said the House of Commons so much engrossed the time of Mr. Wilberforce that she had little of his company particularly the last Season.—Wilberforce while speaking of the weakness of his own constitution sd. that most people had their complaint. In the House of Commons He saw fine, shewy, Healthy appearances, but when He came to compare notes with many of them they answered to Him "*groan for groan*." He spoke of the admirable temper & Philanthropy of a Mr. Leckham,* a person who suffered many hardships in India while Mr.

* Sydney C. Grier writes: Mr. Leckham would seem to have been Lacam, the fraudulent contractor whose financial operations helped to ruin Hastings's unhappy friend, Dr. Hancock. (See an article of mine, "A Friend of Warren Hastings," in *Blackwood* for April, 1904.) Evidently he could pitch a tale to recommend himself to the good philanthropist, but Hastings would probably have considered an embrace from Lacam as the climax of his misfortunes.

While on the subject of Hastings, may I refer to an earlier entry in the Diary [June 4, 1795, Vol. I., page 99], and perhaps save others interested some trouble and expense? Farington's statement that Mrs. Hastings had been a Maid of Honour at the Court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and had married Baron Imhoff there, seemed to hold out hope of dispelling the mystery that shrouds her earlier years. But no trace can be found of the marriage, though the Burgomaster and Pastor of Neu-Strelitz have kindly made a thorough search of the registers in their charge.

Hastings was Governor there, but Leckham on seeing Hastings in England forgot all that Mr. Hastings had subjected Him to & could scarcely forbear from approaching to embrace Him, while Mr. Hastings looked towards Him with a different sentiment knowing what He had made Him suffer.—Wilberforce said "Leckham had a buoyant mind raised above all earthly & resentful feelings."

July 20.—Wilberforce said that Milner had in His [History of the Church of Christ] represented *Luther* in such a manner as to raise Him in W's consideration. It appeared from Milner's acct. that Luther only gradually advanced to be what He proved; that light came upon his mind by degrees; as He saw more & more into the evil of the religious practises of the day.—He went to Rome, and there found Himself laughed at by the Priests for the seriousness & sincerity with which He prayed. They shewed Him that with them it was only repeating by rote the forms of prayer which were prescribed.—Wilberforce sd. while He had looked upon Luther to have been a bustling political kind of man, His opinion of Him was much lower.—The conversation which took place caused Him to go to his Library for a Folio Volume of Luther's works, which He turned over & made remarks upon some of the contents: but He observed that the papers from which the volume was made up, were sent to the Parliament after the death of Charles Ist. & many of them which ought not to have been given to the public were not withstanding published.

A Clapham Garden

After divine service Wilberforce asked me to go with Him to Mr. Robert Thornton's garden, to see beautiful flowers, & as we walked along Courts presented their Show & splendour but what was that when compared with the beauty of God's works, which He thought might always be contemplated to our advantage.—On our way He stopped at Lady Mary Fitzgeralds, sister to the late Earl of Bristol & the unfortunate mother of Mr. Fitzgerald*, who for murder was executed many years ago in Ireland. She is very old & infirm, but is happy in her mind, deriving comfort from the sources of religion. She was too unwell for us to go into the House.—We then proceeded to Mr. Thornton's and found him accompanied by other gentlemen.—We looked at His *geraniums*, which were beautiful & a great variety; and at the other parts of his garden and His grounds which are spacious & pleasant. Wilberforce desired me to notice the green-House which He thought a beautiful building & sd.

* George Robert Fitzgerald (? 1748-1786), "Fighting Fitzgerald," was the eldest son of George Fitzgerald, at one time an officer in the Austrian Army, and Lady Mary Hervey. Fitzgerald was a duellist, as offensive as he was reckless. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, first editor of the *Morning Post*, in protecting Mrs. Hartley, the actress (his sister-in-law), against Fitzgerald's rudeness defeated the bully.

The subsequent episodes in the life of Fitzgerald are well known. All that need be said is that he was executed at Castlebar on Monday evening, June 12, 1786.

it was designed by His friend Dr. Burgh of York.—From thence we returned Home.—

Being in the Drawing-room with Wilberforce only, I desired Him to give me his opinion of a book by Andrew Fuller* in which I had observed He had made many marks with a pencil. The title of it was, "*The Gospel its own Witness.*" He said it was a very able answer to Tom Paine &c. & He expressed great approbation of the strength of Fuller's mind.—This led me on to ask His opinion of *Paley* as I had found in his (Wilberforce's) book, an expression of disapprobation of some part or passage of His works.† He shook his head & said Paley treated His subject coldly,—That He carried His readers to the *threshold* but no farther.—He then took up a book, the life of Dr. Doddridge, & said He was fond of Biography.‡ I expressed a similar liking for it, & that I thought great instruction might be derived from the study of it, as example could not but operate powerfully upon the mind.

A Future State

I then mentioned to Him my desire to have his opinion upon some points of religion, which having begun to state to Him, He proposed that we should walk, which we did for an Hour or more occasionally sitting on a bench or in a summer House, but earnestly continuing our discourse, in which He expressed Himself with much fervour. One of the points first discussed was the *condition of spirits in a future state.* He declared His full conviction that we shall carry with us our *affections* & *attachments*, that we shall again know those who in this world have possessed our regards, & our love, and that we shall be the same that we were when we left this world, but being freed from the grossness of body, and all that belongs to it, we shall be in a more refined & pure state.—I asked him whether He believed that we shall be capable of improvement in another state. He replied that being then in a situation to see more of the Almighty & His perfections, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the perpetual contemplation of His glories and goodness must produce still greater purity in us. As He had said That He believed we shd. enter a future state carrying with us our affections & feelings as we were posessed by them in this world, I told Him I concluded that He was therefore of opinion that *we shall enter that state each in his proportion, according to the degree in which He may have prepared Himself for it in this world.* He said that *was fully His opinion.*

True Doctrines

He said there is a *material point respecting religion which* He did not think had yet been sufficiently dwelt upon & explained.—*He said the Religion of the Jews was not affected by our Saviour during* His life;

* Andrew Fuller (1754-1815), Baptist preacher and theologian.

† William Paley, D.D., author of "Moral and Political Philosophy," "Evidences of Christianity," and other works of similar character.

‡ Dr. Philip Doddridge (1702-1751), theologian and writer.

that He Himself was born & Bred a Jew, and in no part *of the Gospels does it appear that He professed then* to disturb & to set it aside. That was to be done *by the Apostles, who after the* Holy Spirit descended upon them began to preach the *Doctrine of Jesus* Christ & to shew that the *prophecies contained* in the Scriptures, were *fulfilled*, and the types which *signified His appearance* & His Death realised. To the *Acts* of the Apostles & to the Epistles we are to look for an explanation of all, & *in them is to be found the true doctrines of the Religion of* Jesus Christ.— He said He had long desired to write upon this point, but His various avocations had not allowed Him time to do it.—

He spoke of the Lord's prayer, as having in it the *germ of prayer*, but not as being the prayer exclusively to be used. In the Epistles there are prayers for us to attend to.

I was desirous to have his opinion of *faith & good works*, those disputed points. I found his sentiments to be what I conceive to be orthodox, and perfectly concurring with my own. He held it as certain that there is no real faith without *good works*.

Fox and Religion

I told Him I had been informed that Mr. Fox had at some periods of his life been very inquisitive to satisfy Himself respecting religion & a future state. He sd. He did not believe it. He added that it was wonderful that when so many wise & good men had suffered martyrdom for their constancy in believing the truths of the Christian religion that it shd. have made no impression on the minds of those who appear so indifferent abt. it; but the truth, sd. He, is that *they never think abt. it*.—Was Mr. Fox or any other such person to be assured that at the end of 12 *months He would have one of his legs broke*, He wd. never cease to feel anxious abt. it till the period arrived; yet a future *state of happiness or misery to eternity makes no impression on their minds*.—He sd. that it was a sad thing that Mr. Fox in his present alarming state of health had no friend to draw His attention to His spiritual concerns. He then named Lord Howick & several others from whom such an address could not be expected.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

1806

Pitt's Understanding

July 20.—The conversation during dinner time was chiefly respecting Cowper & His works.—After dinner Mr. Pitt was spoken of. —Wilberforce sd. Mr. Pitt had the largest understanding of any man He had ever known. He could anatomise any subject that came under his consideration, & see all its parts; and so completely comprehend & retain in his mind a just view of it, as to be able to leave it to view any other, and return again to it without requiring a second consideration. —But after all He had seen of great talents Wilberforce said, He had little faith in them. He had seen that *foresight was not a consequent effect of the possession of that peculiar superiority of* mind, and that *errors & mistaken judgments* proceeded from those who appeared to posess the greater mental powers.—He sd. *Mr. Pitt's* death was *certainly owing* to the disappointment of his *expectations on the Continent.* Bowdler asked His opinion of the respective powers of Mr. Pitt & Mr. Fox, but He avoided giving it by saying they were very different men.

Pitt and Addington

I remarked on the insecurity of all human friendships when I saw a separation of Mr. Addington (Lord Sidmouth) & Mr. Pitt. He sd. that was more owing to others than to himself that Mr. Addington quitted Mr. Pitt. He confirmed the truth of the report of Mr. Pitt having called on Lord Sidmouth, after the Son of the latter had been mentally affected. He said, He asked Mr. Pitt " Whether He had called upon His Lordship, who replied, He had done so." Bowdler sd. He had been told that Lord Sidmouth after His separation from Mr. Pitt declared that He had him so much in his mind that for six weeks He never slept witht. dreaming of him.

Bowdler said that Dr. Reynolds had declared that Mr. Pitt was better when He came from Bath than He had been sometime before; & that after having travelled 30 miles, when He got to His House at Putney He walked up stairs easily; but He soon after severely felt the effects of a meeting of a *State Council*, made up of some members of administration who visited Him for that purpose. It had been reported that He suffered

from an interview with Lord Wellesley, but Wilberforce said "That was not true; Lord Wellesley visited Him but never spoke of business." He added that the Bishop of Lincoln told him (Wilberforce) that it was *another person* who had produced a bad effect upon Him.

Bowdler stated that Dr. Reynolds & Dr. Baillie went to Mr. Pitt who shook hands with the former & bowed to the latter, who He had not before seen. Mr. Pitt was laying on a couch & appeared to be very weak. They were apprehensive that some of the principal organs abt. the Liver or Stomach were in a diseased state, & they proposed to Mr. Pitt to examine His body. For that purpose He went to a Sofa on the other side of the fireplace and stretched Himself at length to accomodate them. They examined but did not find that anything was wrong, & declared that to be their opinion at which He expressed satisfaction.

"You Know I Cannot," said Pitt

On his returning to the Couch on which He had before laid, it was observed that He was so weak as to be obliged to lay His hands upon a table that stood in the way to support himself.—Dr. Reynolds sd. that four days before He died His mind seemed to be much gone; He dozed and at times murmured in a low tone, and from words which were occasionally heard appeared to be speaking as if at a Council.—Sir Walter Farquhar did not of himself announce to Mr. Pitt his real situation: but Mr. Pitt asked Him how long He might expect to live? Sir Walter evaded answering Him truly, & replied "You may live long," to which Mr. Pitt said, "You know I cannot." Mr. Wilberforce sd. The Bishop of Lincoln had much wished to speak to Mr. Pitt abt. His *spiritual affairs*, but was not allowed. A day or two before His death something on that subject did pass between the Bishop & Mr. Pitt.—

Charles I.

At *dinner today* Wilberforce spoke of the Character of Charles 1st. and said His behaviour during his imprisonment, at his trial, and at his death, was so pure, so religious as to be exemplary. It had never perhaps been exceeded.—

Dr. Johnson was mentioned. Wilberforce regretted that He had never seen Him. Of Cowper He said, that what He produced, as an Author, appeared to have flowed naturally from Him on some occasion that affected His mind.—So, He added, He thought it should always be. He would have men act only from the impulse of nature & feeling. Wordsworth, on the contrary, "lives to make verses."

Wilberforce spoke of the evil generally attending manufactories, Cotton Mills &c. that they are destructive of morals. He sd. He felt happiness from representing a County where the Woollen manufactory is carried on: It is divided into many hands spread over the country. Manufacturers with families of 5 or 6 persons, manufacture as much [as] they can, & from them Wholesale Dealers purchase goods as they are

wanted. Employ is certain, though sometimes at higher, at other times lower wages, in proportion to which each family lives something better or worse but a maintenance is procured.—

The Princess and the Child

July 24.—*Mrs. Dee* from Lisbon, resides constantly with the Duchess of Gloucester & the Princess Sophia and has their fullest confidence.—Mrs. Wheatley teaches the Princess to draw & paint & often converses with Mrs. Dee who last week told Her she was well pleased with *Jeffries pamphlet* [against the Prince of Wales]. She said messengers were sent to the Princess of Wales's by order of the Commissioners appointed to investigate Her Royal Highness's conduct, witht. the Princess being informed of it, to order several of Her servants to attend to be examined. The Duke of Kent, however, went there before them & apprised Her of it. The messengers came while the Duke was there & she immediately ordered Her servants to go while the Duke was with Her that He might bear witness that she had no private communication with them. She insisted upon the Duke remaining in His Chair while this was done. Mrs. Dee added, that a Child belonging to some poor persons had long been in the Princesses House, but for a considerable time before she noticed it. She then became fond of it & called it Her Child.—This was made a charge against Her as if it was Her child in reality.—

A Showy, Bold Woman

Sir John Douglas was with Sir Sydney Smith at St. John D'Acre when it was beseiged by Buonaparte. He brought the news to England & was knighted. He married Miss [ ]. She is a showy, bold woman and has address, is insinuating, & obtained much of the notice of the Princess, on which she presumed. The Princess was cautioned against Her. She wanted to be placed in a situation of higher respect than she was entitled to, & on being refused, began to talk against the Princess, who hearing of it became cold to Her, on which she demanded an explanation of the Princess['s] change of manner to Her, upon which she was dismissed.

She then became more public in her abuse, which caused the Princess, who had been appointed Ranger of Greenwich Park, to order Her to quit a House which the Princess had allowed her & Sir John to live in. They both then talked & He being in the Household of the Duke of Sussex had an opportunity of saying what He pleased. But the Prince was considered as being at the bottom of it.*

* In March, 1814, Lady Charlotte Campbell, afterwards Bury, in "The Court of England Under George IV.," gives an extract from a letter which she received from the Princess of Wales that morning. In it we read:

"The only great news I can give is Lady Charlotte Rawdon's marriage with a lieutenant on half-pay, of the name of Fitzgerald; and the death of Sir John Douglas, which took place on the 5th of March, when exactly twelve months ago the division took place upon his conduct. His burial was one of the most pompous ever seen, as if he had been the Commander-in-Chief himself, to the disgust of everybody who saw that show passing.

He has been buried at Charleton, to the great annoyance of the Perceval family" [whose vault was there].

Sir John Douglas was a Major-General, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Marines. He died at Maize Hill, Greenwich, of an illness arising from the great quantity of sand in the water which the soldiers were forced to use on account of the wells in the deserts of El Arish having been in the possession of the French, against whom he greatly distinguished himself while fighting with the Turkish Army in the Egyptian Campaign.

Lady Douglas was conspicuous in the "delicate investigation" respecting the Princess of Wales in 1806, to which reference has recently been made in the Diary. She spread the rumour that a William Austin was the Princess's own son. In the *Morning Post* of March 13, 1814, it was stated that Lady Douglas's Vindication had made an extraordinary noise in political and fashionable circles, and that legal proceedings were spoken of, as the publication had been either withdrawn from sale or had again been sold out.

CHAPTER LXXIX

1806

The Jeweller and the Prince

July 24.—The Duchess of Gloucester resides entirely at her House at Brompton & the Princess Sophia with Her. She has £2000 a year, a jointure from the Waldgrave family.—The Duke of Gloucester when, He is in town goes every day or every other day to see them, and is very fond of both.

Mrs. Wheatley told me Jefferies [see *ante*] is in very good spirits respecting *His letter to the Prince of Wales*. He said to Her that in a fortnight He sold 6050. He said He had yet more matter to bring forward.—An answer to it entitled "Diamond cut Diamond" He sd. was wrote by Gilderand a Jew attorney, at the instance of a man of the name of *Trieste* who formerly Jefferies had assisted.—Mrs. Wheatley sd. Jefferies temper is too sanguine, & that His ruin has been owing to His having given up His [jeweller's] shop upon a prospect of settling His affairs with the Prince. Mrs. Jefferies father had abt. £50,000. He has left Her £8000 but it is secured to Herself & Children.—Jefferies sent His printed pamphlet, addressed to Mrs. Fitzherbert to Her House, and to insure its being recd. by Her got a large Coronet Seal to seal the Cover.—

Mr. Fox is very bad. Dr. [John] Mayo told Mrs. Wheatley He did not think Mr. Fox could recover. It is a Dropsy,—water in the Belly, —when He stoops the water rises up so as almost to suffocate Him. His legs are also swelled.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales's establishment is much disapproved. Lady Clifford is intimate with Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mrs. Udney is next on the Appointment; She was formerly Miss Jackson, & married Mr. Udney of Teddington.—Mrs. Campbell disapproves proceedings & talks of not remaining. Such are the sentiments of the Gloucester family.*

* We are told by Lady Charlotte Campbell in her Journal that Princess Charlotte's "legs and feet are very pretty: Her Royal Highness knows that they are so, and wears extremely short petticoats. Her face would be pretty too, if the outline of her cheeks was not so full. Lady de Clifford is her governess, that is to say, so named; for the Princess is her own Governess. . . . The Princess of Wales speaks highly of Mrs. Fitzherbert. She always says, 'That is the Prince's true wife; she is an excellent woman.'"

Mrs. Udney was the widow of Robert Udney, well known for his public spirit and love of art. His collection of pictures was sold at Christie's in May, 1804.

Mrs. Campbell was probably Lady Charlotte Campbell, from whose Journal we have

August 7.—Dance I drank tea with: Sir N. Dance there. He shewed me a letter which He had recd. from Mr. Katencamp at Bath, written at the desire of *Admiral Linois*, who was desirous to know from Sir Nathl. the *number of guns & of men* which were on board the fleet of Indiamen, when they engaged, and beat off, Admiral Linois.—It appears that the object of Linois is [to] carry the acct. with Him to France, in order to shew that it wd. not have been prudent for Him to have continued the engagement.—Sir Nathl. justified Linois's conduct in not engaging further, & told me He was convinced that Linois Ship wd. have been taken though He might have destroyed an Indiaman or two before He surrendered. He sd. had Linois broke through his fleet in the *night time* before the day of the action, He cannot pretend to say but that Linois might have done much mischief, but day light put an end to all apprehension.—Sir Nathaniel said that Linois notwithstanding He has taken many valuable prizes has got very little money for Himself. It is now ordered so in France, that in Sharing the profits of a Capture in India, a considerable proportion goes to the *French Colonies* there; another large proportion to *Buonaparte*, and at most not more than two eights are left to be divided among the officers and men.—The Commander of a valuable English Ship which was captured by Linois told Sir Nathaniel that on something passing between them respecting the value of the prize, Linois said to Him "All I shall get will be a Handful of Dollars."—

August 9.—Vernon called.—He told me Mr. Davison of St. James's Square* has informed Him that He has ordered Eight Historical pictures. The subjects to be taken from the History of England, & He proposes to extend the number to Sixteen pictures. He said further, That after each picture is finished He will pay the money due for it, & will then take the opinion of acknowledged judges to determine its merit. If it be approved He will place it in his picture room, if not He will send it to an *auction*. He will only purchase the works of British artists.—

A Gretna Marriage

[At Guildford Assizes, The Lord Chief Baron refused to admit a marriage which in the usual way at Gretna Green, had been (the ceremony) performed by a Tobacconist, saying to make it legal He must have it certified by the Lord Advocate, or one of the Judges, or any advocate of Character.—From small notebook.]

quoted. She was the youngest daughter of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, and was married first to Colonel John Campbell in 1796, and on his deat hin 1809 she was appointed lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales. She was married for the second time to the Rev. E. J. Bury, rector of Lichfield. Contributing largely to light literature, some of her novels were very popular, and she was also celebrated for her beauty. She died at 91, Sloane Street, Chelsea, on March 31, 1861, at the age of eighty-seven. See Index, Vols. I. and II.

* Alexander Davison (1750-1829), Government contractor, prize agent of Lord Nelson, and art collector.

[**August 11.**—Intended Duel, near Chalk Farm, between Francis Jeffries Esqr. of the City of Edinburgh and Thomas Moore Esqr. (Anacreen Moore) of Bury St. St. James's.—The Pistols being examined were found only to contain paper.—The cause of the quarrel was the severe strictures of *Jeffries* in the *Edinburgh Review*—upon *Moore* on acct. of some of His publications.—From small notebook.]*

The Princess of Wales

August 13.—Lawrence came to tea. He brought a note which He this day recd. by the Penny Post. It began " A Sincere friend of yours," & concluded " your true & sincere friend ever."—It stated that the Report had been recd. at Montague House [the residence of the Princess of Wales], that Cole, a page, had been an Evidence & in His testimony declared that the Princess sat one night in the *Blue room* at a late Hour; that supposing she & those with Her had retired, He went to the room and found the door locked and heard two voices.—L[awrence]. was desired to come to M[ontague] House for a moment abt. 4 oClock tomorrow; no people wd. be there on business; Miss C. [? Cholmondeley] only to keep her company; He might come from Mr. Angersteins.—It further stated that Lord Eldon, or Mr. Perceval, or Mr. Plumer, would call upon Him.—Cole also added that L. had slept at M—— House, so, in the note it was observed, did Sir W Beechey,—and the writer believes that at that period L—— did not dine there.—The writing covered the whole of the note paper.—

L—— told me He did sleep there, but could swear the door never was locked of any room He was in.—Upon considering the whole it was agreed that He shd. go to-morrow to Mrs. John Angerstein at Woodlands and consult her upon it.—He then told me that the Princess told Mrs. Bouchere that she wrote three times to the King; the last time to request that she might have the Report [of the " delicate investigation "]. Lord Eldon carried that letter.—The King expressed surprise; said Lord Grenville had behaved ill, as He had promised to send it Ten days before; said He thought of the Princess as He had formerly done;—He wished Her to read the Report and He would then go to see Her.—

* Moore's " Epistles, Odes, and other Poems " were vigorously condemned in the *Edinburgh Review* by Jeffrey for their " immoral tendency," and poet and critic met as described by Farington. It was a very ludicrous affair. A friend who lent Moore the pistols told the police, and the Bow Street runners arrived and took possession of the pistols, which, when examined, it was found, says the D.N.B., that Jeffrey's weapon was unloaded, although Horner, his second, declared that bullets were put into both pistols. Byron, in " English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," mistakenly gives the " leadless pistol " to Moore. Bound over to keep the peace, the poet and his critic became reconciled and ever afterwards preserved a close friendship. Jeffrey, first editor of the *Edinburgh*, was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, in 1829, and Lord Advocate in 1830. He entered Parliament for Malton in 1831, at the age of fifty-seven, and was raised to the Peerage as Lord Jeffrey three years later. Jeffrey died on January 26, 1850. He was born in Edinburgh on October 23, 1773.

Lawrence said that whenever the Princess of Wales came to His House in Greek Street to sit for Her picture, She never was in a room with Him without a third person being present.—He saw a long letter written by Lord Moira to the Princess declining the Honor of an Invitation recd. from Her to dinner on account of the Prince of Wales whom it might disoblige.—

Captn. Manby* recd. two anonymous letters which He shewed to Lady Townshend, who took copies of them. They promised to Captain Manby *Honors* & *safety* if He wd. communicate what He knew respecting the Princess, but if He should refuse to do it threatened Him with *the Law*.—He was appointed to go to the Prince of Wales's Coffee House.—

Sir Joshua's Palette

August 14.—Marchi [Sir Joshua Reynolds' assistant] I called on before dinner to desire Him to call upon J. Taylor to give His opinion of a picture sd. to be a portrait of Garrick by Sir J. Reynolds.—I desired Marchi to state to me what *Colours* Sir Joshua Reynolds had placed upon His Pallet, & the order in which they were laid.—He named them as follows. He used a Handle pallet as it is called.—

White
Naples yellow
Yellow oker
Vermilion
Light red
Lake
Black
Prussian Blue.

Asphaltum He used occasionally but that He had in a galley pot.—His Vehicles were—

Mastick varnish & drying Oil made into Macgilp in a Pot.

Nut oil, which He used with his White, in a pot.

Mastick Varnish *only* which He sometimes used alone, & Marchi observed that it caused His colours to crack & fly off.—

Wax, (white virgin wax) He had in a tin pot which He melted at the fire when He proposed to use it.—This vehicle Marchi observed caused His colours to scale off from the Canvass in flakes.—

* Thomas Manby (1769-1834) was in 1825 promoted to rank of Rear-Admiral. About 1802 he was introduced to the Princess of Wales, and he was implicated in a charge of undue familiarity with Her Royal Highness. Manby swore that the testimony given against the Princess was "a vile and wicked invention, wholly and absolutely false."

CHAPTER LXXX

1806

Plain Living and its Cost

August 14.—Marchi told me that His Habit of living now is, to rise between 7 & 8,—breakfast at 8.—Dine at an Eating House in Wells St. at ½ past 12, in a quarter of an Hour; then return to His Lodgings and drink a pint of Porter & smoke a pipe.—Drink tea about 5 oClock. —Go to the Coffee House in Gerard Street abt. 9 oClock and remain there till Eleven; smoke two pipes,—drink a pint of Porter, & afterwards a glass of Brandy, or Rum and Water, but does not eat anything.—

August 20.—Nixon [A.R.A.] came to tea with me. He spoke of the difference of Coffee House expences now compared with what they were in the year 1770. At that period at Slaughters Coffee House, St. Martins Lane We had for dinner &c. at the following rates, viz:

	d.
Mutton chops, each 3d.—three	9
Potatoes and butter	2
Bread	1
Porter, a pint.....	2½
	1 2½

Port wine, 2s. a bottle.
A large glass of brandy and water, 6d.
A small do. do. 3d.

This day He dined at the Percy Coffee House [Rathbone-place, Oxford-street See Vol I., page 12 and note] and was charged as follows:

	s. d.
Roast lamb, a dish that was passed to different tables.....	3 0
Pint of porter	0 4
Bread, one slice	0 3
	3 7
Glass of brandy	0 9
	4 4

He had no vegetables or any other thing but the Lamb and Bread.

August 22.—Robert Smirke called. He returned from Lord Lowther's yesterday, everything going on to His satisfaction.—Mr. Bankes of Corfe Castle was there & dealt out His criticisms on Art & Artists very freely.*—He spoke of Rossi as being a very bad artist. Robert was afraid that He might do harm if He saw & criticised the Plans for Lowther Hall, but Lord Lowther did not shew them to Him, & sd. He was not affected by what Mr. Bankes sd. who always took an opposite opinion. He sd. that though Mr. B. was an early friend of Mr. Pitt & was considered to be a supporter of His measures, yet if every measure which Mr. Pitt brought forward was not previously explained to Him, He opposed it.—

Hearne I dined with.—He told me He had great pleasure in revising & retouching drawings which He had made at former periods. He mentioned that an acquaintance of His had seen a letter written by Sir John Douglas to a friend, in which He expresses "on the subject of the investigation of the Conduct of the Princess of Wales" "*that they do not mean to do Her any harm, they only want to send Her out of the Country.*"—Hearne remarked to the person that it implied a conspiracy against Her.

The Climate of Canada

August 23.—Miss Girdlestone [daughter of S. Girdlestone, solicitor] called. She told me the Bishop of Quebec is soliciting to have a regular Church establishment of a *Dean & Chapter* at *Quebec*, where at present He is *single* although it being much of a Roman Catholic Country, it is particularly proper to give the Protestant Church its best effect. Government agrees to the reasonableness of His representation, but Lord Grenville & Mr. Windham are at present too busy to be able to give time for a full consideration of the subject.—The Bishop speaks with great pleasure of the Climate of Canada, which is remarkably free from damp & *moisture*, in so much, that Polished Iron,—Stirrup Irons &c. never rust though exposed to the open air.—Though the Bishop was 40 years of age when He first went there in 1793, He says that could He have His friends with him He should prefer a residence there to living in England.—He is 54 years old.

Mlle. Grammont

Lawrence told me of the establishment of a new Club called W

* Henry Bankes (1757-1837), of Kingston Lacy, Dorset, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Corfe Castle, 1780-1826, for Dorset County, 1826-1830, and a Trustee of the British Museum. Romney painted portraits of him and his wife, Frances, daughter of William Woodley, Governor of the Leeward Islands. She was "one of the most remarkable beauties of the day," and after she died, at Old Palace Yard in 1822, the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1823, Part II.) published a long, interesting notice of her.

[? Watiers]* in Piccadilly, of which He is a member.—He dined there last week with the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Ossulston,†—Wm. Spencer, —&c. &c.—Lord Ossulston lately married Madamselle Grammont, of a noble House in France. She had long lived with the late Duchess of Devonshire, who was Her fast friend. Lord Tankerville objected to the marriage, but since the death of the Duchess the Duke told Lord Ossulston that He understood there were difficulties in the way, & said that He knew the affection the Duchess had for Madamselle Grammont, and that He would give Her £10,000.—The marriage soon after took place.—It appears that notwithstanding all that had passed, and has been said, that the Duke had a very strong affection for the Duchess.—

[**August 31.**—Mr. Fox at the Duke of Devonshires, at Chiswick, was tapped a Second time [the first was on August 8] by Mr. Cline, when 29 Pints of water were taken from Him.—Drs. Mosely & Vaughan & Mr. Taggart Surgeon, also attended, also Charles Hawkins.—From a small Diary.]

September 4.—Westall I called on in even'g & drank tea.—He told me that when He was at Lord Oxford's at Eywood in Herefordshire the last Autumn Lady Holland‡ was spoken of. She had been there upon a visit & was very little liked. At dinner she had a foreigner a Servant standing behind Her Chair who tasted what came from each dish that she called for, & set it before Her or not as He conceived she wd. or not approve its quality.—Her bed was made by two of Her *Men Servants* as she sd. our women do not know how to make a bed.—She appears to be altogether a sensualist.

* Probably Watiers Club, which was established about that time, and became celebrated as the "great Macao gambling house," of a very short period. Owing to the fastness of the pace followed by its members the club ended in 1819, and "the house was then taken by a set of black legs, who instituted a common bank for gambling."

According to Captain Gronow, the Prince Regent was the founder of the club. Several members of White's and Brooks's had been dining with the Prince, and he, finding that they were dissatisfied with the monotonous fare at their clubs, called in Watier, his cook, and asked whether he would organise a dinner club. Watier agreed, and "named Madison, the Prince's page, manager, and Labourie, the cook, from the Royal Kitchen. . . . The Duke of York patronised it, and was a member. The dinners were exquisite; the best Parisian cooks could not beat Labourie. The favourite game played there was macao; and princes and nobles lost or gained fortunes between themselves." Macao was a game at cards somewhat akin to vingt-et-un. Women were as much addicted to it as those of the present day are to bridge. In C. Pigot's "Female Jockey Club" (1794) we read, "We have beheld her ready to burst with rage, when the consequences have been against her at macao."

† Afterwards fifth Earl of Tankerville, born April 25, 1776, married July 28, 1806, Armandine Sophie Léonie Corisande, daughter of Antoine, Duc de Gramont. The Earl died in 1859, his widow in 1865.

‡ Elizabeth Vassall, who was married at Rickmansworth to Henry Richard, third Baron Holland (1773-1840), on July 6, 1797, three days after her divorce from Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Tower & Park guns were fired this afternoon at 5 oClock in consequence of intelligence from Sir James Stuart of a Victory gained by Him with 5000 men over Genl. Regnier with 7000.—

September 5.—Lawrence told me He was yesterday at Lady Crewe's at Hampstead where Lord Henry Petty came & said He was full of great news. He then related the victory over Genl. Regnier in Calabria, —5000 British against 7000 French.—He then sd. He had still greater news which had filled the Ministers at their meeting that day in Downing St. with transports of Joy, it was that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty signed at Paris by His Minister D'oubril.*—He sd. they had recd. an influx of letters upon it from the North.—

He [Westall] spoke of the habits of living of Mr. Payne Knight. He rises at or before 7 oClock, breakfasts when alone at 8, & dines at 4 or 5 oClock. *At dinner* He drinks several glasses of wine, but after dinner, if any, not more than one or two glasses. Abt. 20 minutes after dinner He has Coffee brought in which He makes Himself, and He makes it so strong that it might be called the Essence of Coffee.—Westall could not do more than taste it.—Of this He drinks one or two cups,— while His company drink their wine which He passes abt. as is usual.— In the even'g for Supper He eats fruit & goes to bed towards 12 oClock.—He takes a good deal of moderate exercise being careful of his health. He walks leisurely around His grounds, and with a Saw & an implement to lop off loose branches of trees amuses Himself in improving the views & keeping His place in order.—Westall understood from Lord Oxford that Mr. Knight has about £6000 a year.—We reckoned his age to be 56 or 7.

* D'Oubril, Russian Minister, had signed a separate peace with France, but the Treaty when laid before a Council specially summoned to consider it was not accepted because it was declared that D'Oubril had not only departed from the instructions given to him, but had acted contrary to their spirit. Upon that ground the Emperor was advised to withhold the ratification of the Treaty. D'Oubril was disgraced and exiled from Court, but was allowed to retain his rank and appointments.

CHAPTER LXXXI

1806

The King on Horseback

September 8.—Northcote called to desire me to lend Him a drawing of Lancaster Castle to enable Him to introduce it in a picture of the King on Horseback.*—He told me the Commission was given to Him in July by Coll. Stanley & Coll. Ackers, who said it had first been given to *Lawrence* He being the King's painter, but after their waiting several years He had done nothing, & they felt themselves authorised to give the commission to another.—Lawrence was to have had 120 guineas for the picture, but Northcote sd. as there was to be a Horse in it He cd. not paint it for less than 150 guineas which was agreed to.—Northcote told me that He has so many Commissions it will not be in his power to go into Devonshire this autumn which He had intended.—

September 9.—Northcote & His Sister I drank tea with,—& saw His picture of the King on Horseback intended for Lancaster Castle. He had a Trumpeters Horse belonging to a Cavalry regt. to paint the Horse from & it was brought many times into His front parlour for that purpose.—Beechey sent Him a portrait of the King to assist Him in making out the likeness.

Mr. Whitbread continues His kindness to Reynolds the Engraver. Mrs. Reynolds told Miss Northcote some time since, not lately, that Mr. Whitbread had paid debts due by Reynolds to the amount of more than £1000.

Death of Fox

Mr. Fox was considered [to-day] to be in a dying state. Till within a few days Lord Henry Petty,—Lord Howick &c. had not apprehended Him to be in any danger.—Sheridan is very low upon it, and says if Mr. Fox dies nobody must expect to see Him for a month.—He says Fox was, except the Prince of Wales, His only friend.—

September 12.—The Prince of Wales on His present tour of visits goes to many places *self-invited:* it was so at Lord Guildfords, whose

* This picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1807, was described as "A Picture of His Majesty Painted for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and presented to the County by Jas. Ackers, esq., of Larkhill, the high Sheriff, 1800."

circumstances at present being limited wd. willingly have avoided the expense,—that visit of the Prince to Wroxton Abbey cost His Lordship £600.—

September 13.—Lawrence I called on, at His request, for my opinion of the picture He is proceeding with portraits of three Children of Lady Fludyer.*—On the 30th inst. He is to go with Mr. Angerstein to Stratton Hall in Hampshire, Sir Francis Barings, to paint three portraits in one picture, viz: Sir Francis,—His Brother [Charles], and Mr. [Charles Wall] His Partner [and brother-in-law]. The picture to be a companion to that painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lord Lansdown, —Lord Ashburton & Col[l] Barrie.—Sir Francis will then, He says, have three pictures,—One of His great political friends—by Sir Joshua,—one of his domestic connexions by West,—and this of His Brother & Commercial friend by Lawrence.—

I remarked a portrait of Lord Westmoreland. Lawrence sd. one of his eyes is twice the size of the other, which caused the Irish people, while He was Lord Lieutenant, to call Him *Eighteen pence*,—a *Shilling & Sixpence*.—

Mr. Fox died this afternoon,—at Chiswick.—aged 57 years.

The taking of Buenos-Ayres by General Beresford and Sir Home Popham was announced in an Extraordinary Gazette. Buenos-Ayres was taken possession of June 28th.

Enormous R.A. Dinner Bill

September 14.—The annual great dinner Bill [of the Royal Academy] was enormous, amounting to upwards of £300.—Many of the charges were shamefully extravagant & unreasonable.—Such has been the management under the new government of the Academy [*i.e.*, under Wyatt's Presidency].

September 15.—Hone I dined with;—Mrs. & Miss Hone there.—Hone spoke of the Irish people & of their remarkable quickness at *repartee*.—Lord Townshend when Lord Lieutenant was desirous to experience it. Having sat up in Jovial Society one morning till day light, He proposed to two or three of his friends to walk out, as private men.—Passing over a Bridge a Shoe Black addressed him "Clean yr Shoes yr. Honor?" His Lordship put up His foot & when the business was finished asked "What was to pay"—A Halfpenny yr. Honor.—His Lordship put a guinea in the Mans hand & *required Change*.—"Your Honor might as well ask a Highlander for a *Knee Buckle*," replied the Shoe Black,—Keep the guinea, sd. His Lordship.—

September 17.—Fuseli attended [the R.A. Council] & was much

* Lady Fludyer (Maria, daughter of Robert Weston) was married to her cousin, Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, second Baronet, M.P. for Aldborough, 1781-84. Their children were Sir Samuel, third Bart., Maria, and Caroline Louisa, but in Sir Walter Armstrong's "Lawrence" the picture referred to is not recorded, nor is it mentioned in the "Royal Academy Exhibitors."

irritated. A Letter had been written to Him by Order of the Council.—The charges against Him were,—Refusing to allow the Use of the Kitchen for the great dinner,—& refusing to allow the Housekeeper to Have the Keys of the Room.—He sd. having offered the Kitchen the preceding year, and it being refused, He thought they might equally well do witht. it this year. His inattention during the arrangement of the Exhibition was also complained of.—Garvey asked me what was to be done abt. a new President. He wants West again.

[**September 18.**—Mr. Sheridan made a speech at the Crown and Anchor at a meeting of the Electors of Westminster to consider who shd. fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Fox.—Mr. Sheridan declared in favour of Lord Percy.—From small notebook.]

Pitt's Bust and a Cast of Fox

September 19.—Nollekens I called on at the desire of Lord Thomond who wished to have a *Cast* of the Bust of Mr. Pitt.—Nollekens said that He shd. not for a twelvemonth to come deliver *any Casts* as He sd. it would soon make the busts so common as to be sold at 5s. a piece. He shewed me a list of 35 names down for Marble Busts of Mr. Pitt, the two last names were the Marquiss of Wellesley and Lord Grenville.—That for Lord Grenville was ordered a few days ago by Lady Grenville who called on Nollekens.—He said He had a long list of names for *Casts*, the price of each would be Six guineas.—

He shewed me a Cast which He took from the face of *Mr. Fox* as he lay in His Coffin, two or three nights ago.—Dr. Vaughan, He said, called upon Him on the morning of that day & proposed to Him to take *a Cast*, saying that an opportunity ought not to be lost in the instance of so great a Man. Nollekens replied, that probably there was so great a change from what Mr. Fox appeared when living & well that it wd. not be like Him. Dr. Vaughan assured Him that was not the case.—Nollekens accordingly went at 9 oClock that night to Chiswick, & now told me, the alteration was so great that He should not have known it to be Mr. Fox.—He took a Cast, and I was surprised indeed at the alteration, for it appeared to me to have no resemblance to Him, but to be in feature, and in general form, another kind of face.—Nollekens having measured Mr. Fox's head when He made the admirable well-known Bust of Him, compared the dimensions with those of the Cast, & found that in the width from ear to ear the face had shrunk an Inch and a half, & other parts in proportion.—He told me that since Mr. Fox's death the Duke of Grafton had written to Him to have a marble Bust of Him.—Nollekens sd. it wd. take 4 years to finish all the Marble Busts of Mr. Pitt which had been ordered.

Nolleken's Models

I mentioned the report of *Canova* [see Index, Vols. I. & II.] being appointed to execute the monument of Mr. Pitt to be erected at Cambridge. He sd. it was not so, & that nothing had yet been settled respect-

ing it.—I expressed a warm wish that He might do it. He sd. He had refused government monuments, but a Statue was a different thing, implying that He might undertake the work.

He shewed me a Model which He was making, a Bust of the Duchess of St. Albans (ci devant Miss Manners). He told me it generally took Him abt. 16 Hours to make a model of a Portrait, & that persons sitting to *Him* sat. abt. an Hour and a Half at a time.—I admired the beauty & expression of the countenance of the Duchess.—He sd. she is extremely good natured.—She sent Mrs. Nollekens, who is indisposed, some partridges.—

He told me Stubbs [A.R.A., animal painter] called upon Him the day before He died & appeared to be as well as usual.—The House He inhabited was *His own*, but it is thought He was but in indifferent circumstances, He had also two or three small Houses at Liverpool.—

END OF VOL. III.

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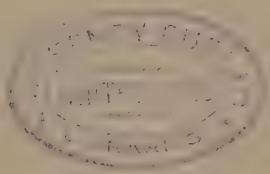

ERRATA

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P. 73. Ninth line of footnote. For "H. Thompson, R.A.," read "H. Thomson, R.A."

P. 219. Footnote should read: The Hon. Augustus Phipps, F.R.S., brother of the first Earl of Mulgrave.

P. 271. Last line of footnote. For "William's brother," read "Wilkie's brother."

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